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Allies Seize Beachheads on French Coast, Invasion Forces Drive Toward Interior

Allied People Pray For Victory

Americans, calmly receiving news of the invasion, turned to the altars of their faiths to pray for victory and peace. "Continuance of prayer," rather than a single day of prayer, was asked by President Roosevelt in his prayer before Congress which he will repeat over national radiocasts tonight at 10 o'clock, E. W. T. In Westminster Abbey, a joint service of Britons and Americans symbolized the solemnity of the United Nations' step as a day of prayer was observed throughout Britain. The President's prayer:

My fellow Americans:

In this poignant hour, I ask you to join me in prayer:

Almighty God: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed, but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

Fight Only to Liberate

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise—and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, Thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters, and brothers of brave men overseas, whose

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

President Asks Not an Hour, But 'Continuance in Prayer'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt, in a prayer written in his study during the night as the news of the invasion began to reach the White House, today invited the nation to seek God's guidance for the Allied liberation of Europe.

The President asked not merely for an hour of prayer or a day of prayer, but "continuance in prayer" as "our sons have this day set upon a mightly endeavor, a struggle to preserve our Republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity."

U. S. Warships in Fight

Coincidentally, other developments reflecting the massive offensive across the Channel were in the making in the capital:

1. Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll disclosed that American battleships, cruisers, and destroyers are participating in the invasion of western Europe.

2. Congress, inviting Mr. Roosevelt to address the houses jointly whenever he wanted to report on the progress of the invasion, opened its sessions this noon by listening to the prayer which the President will read to the nation over all networks at 10 p. m. E. W. T., tonight.

3. The Democratic and Republican leaders of the House of Representatives issued statements tokening the national unity behind the country's armed forces.

Diversion to Enemy

4. An important by-product of the President's radiocast on the fall of Rome came to notice at this morning's press conference with Stephen Early, White House Secretary. Mr. Early indicated that while Mr. Roosevelt had long intended to deliver the speech, its announcement May 4 and its delivery last night, emphasizing a preoccupation with a victory already won, were a timely psychological diversion to the enemy, coming, as it did, only a few hours before the invasion itself.

5. The President's counsel to the nation was to realize that final victory over Germany "still

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Boston and Bay State Hail The Coming of Invasion Day

Suppressed excitement, thoughtful prayer, and an eagerness to learn the latest word on the Allied invasion were the dominant reactions of Bostonians today to the long-awaited news of D-Day's arrival.

Resolutely adjusting itself to the dramatic events of the day, Massachusetts as a whole took the official news today with a calmness which reflected the solemn determination of the people to give the gigantic effort all the mighty support of prayer.

Special prayer services were held throughout the city and state in many churches. At noon, Governor Saltonstall attended services at King's Chapel, and Mayor Tobin, in his announcement of the invasion over the

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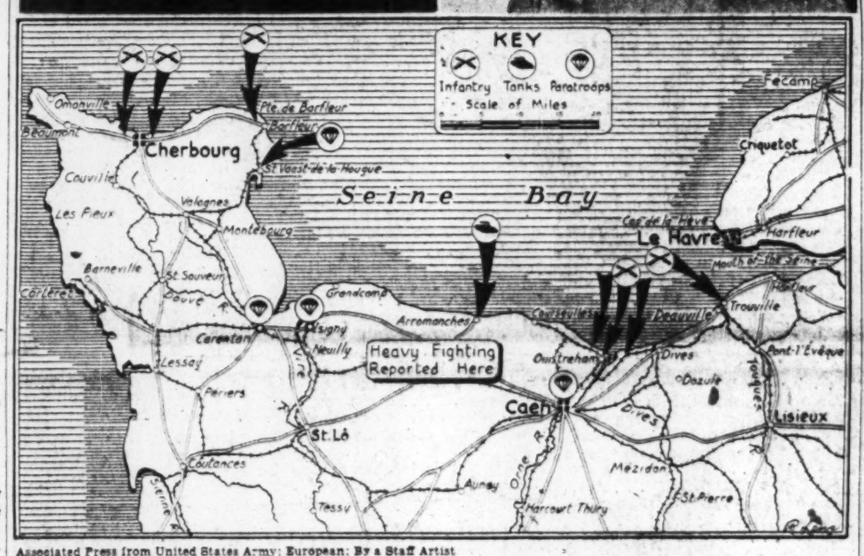
Weather Predictions

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

D-Day 'Blacks Out' 'Uncensored' Story

Due to the invasion, today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" is being held out to make room for war news. The series will hold as closely as possible to the original schedule of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.



Associated Press from United States Army; European; By a Staff Artist

Where the Invasion Struck and Its Leaders

Upper left: This new picture of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, was made at headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force. Upper right: Striking picture of Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery, who is in direct field command of the invading Allied armies. Lower: Main points of invasion are shown by arrows, marked according to whether they represent paratroopers, infantry, or tanks. This information is based on such reports as have been released.

'It's Come': Analysis of Armies

Allies Have Plenty Of Men and Arms

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Allied armies which stormed Europe's western walls today are the tempered, polished, sharpened spearhead of the gigantic armed force which British and American arms have forged—but only the spearhead.

Behind that spearhead is an enormously greater force of men, most of whom never will cross the Channel. Those who have crossed today and who will follow them as the beachheads widen and deepen must fight through to the final decision against German forces probably their equal and perhaps even their superior in numbers on the immediate battlefields.

But what will give these men their advantage on the evenly contested fields is the weight which propels them and sustains them from behind. Germany mans its

Continued on Page 16, Column 7

Where Are Troops Of Nazis Deployed?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 — Late reports indicate that as many as 1,700 Nazi fighters have taken the air against Allied planes covering the first waves of the armies of liberation.

First dispatches reported that the Luftwaffe's reaction to the invasion blow was sluggish and not so strong as had been anticipated.

However, we know that Germany has four fifths of its fighter strength concentrated in the West for the operations now begun. For weeks, Allied fliers have found it

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Battle-Wise Soviet Poised to Strike

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 6—The landing of the liberation armies on the beaches of Western Europe finds the Red Army fully poised to carry out its share of the Allied master plan, awaiting only the signal to synchronize its operations with the second front.

Soon not only the German Army but the entire "greater Reich" will find themselves embraced in a mighty constricting bear-hug. Bismark's old nightmare of a simultaneous attack from the East and West will come to pass on a scale beyond the Iron Chancellor's most dread imaginings.

While henceforth the destruction of the Nazi military and political

Continued on Page 16, Column 7

Pétain Sobs on Radio In Discipline Plea

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter)—Marshal Philippe Pétain broke down in the middle of his two-minute appeal to the French people for discipline this afternoon and could be heard sobbing before the microphone.

Correspondents who have followed all of Marshal Pétain's broadcasts since the armistice said his voice was hardly recognizable.

"Frenchmen, do not pile up misfortune by acts which will bring about terrible reprisals," Marshal Pétain said. "Do not listen to defeatists.

"Obey the orders of the Government. Everyone must remain in his place. . . . Think above all of the mortal danger to which our country would be exposed if this solemn warning were not heeded."

Underground warned: Page 3.

Four Divisions of Paratroops Hop West Wall in Normandy

Other forces land on Channel Islands while air-borne divisions cascade down on Germans as far inland as Caen, France—Battleships shell enemy defenses—11,000 planes give Allies air control.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The hour of invasion is come.

The signal that all the world awaited boomed out around 6 a. m., Greenwich time, this morning. It had been delayed 24 hours due to bad weather.

"The eyes of the world are on you," said General Eisenhower. "The hope and prayers of all liberty-loving people go with you."

Some 4,000 vessels, said Prime Minister Churchill, with several thousand smaller craft, appeared off the Normandy coast. The troops, some of them using new and secret weapons, effected landings between 6 a. m. and 8:30 a. m. from west of Cherbourg to the Seine, and secured several beachheads on a 100-mile stretch.

Paratroop divisions—four British, accompanied by Americans and Canadians—and glider-borne troops simultaneously dropped at points on the coast, and inland as far as Caen, 30 miles west of Le Havre. Battleships of British and American navies trained 640 guns of from 4- to 16-inch caliber on coastal forts.

They did their work so well that German resistance was surprisingly small.

Some small German E-boats and a few destroyers offered the only naval resistance reported. Allied naval losses were termed "very, very small."

On land, this mighty expedition, commanded by General Montgomery, met no initial strong resistance. German aircraft reacted slowly to the paratrooper attack. It appeared to be overwhelmed by the 11,000 first-line aircraft which, according to Mr. Churchill, are available for the invasion.

Landings were effected on Jersey and Guernsey in the Channel Islands.

Rapidity with which the great flotilla of minesweepers, using 70 miles of sweep wires, cleared the way for the invading armada and the help of artificial fog, produced by naval units, enabled the infantry to make quick landings.

The success of the paratroopers at the airfields had yet to be announced.

Announcement that heavy guns opened fire across the Straits of Dover at midday indicated that the invasion might be spreading eastward.

Channel waters were choppy and cloudy weather prevailed, but apparently not sufficiently to impede the invading forces.

Since French patriots had been warned by radio to keep out of an area within 22 miles of the coast, their activities did not begin immediately.

Details of the landings show these occurred west of the Orne River on the Cherbourg Peninsula, near Ouistreham, Arromanches, Carentan, Harfleur, and St. Vaast—all dotted along the Normandy coast.

The attack was preceded by a raid by 1,300 great bombers which roared over the Channel during the night in the heaviest aerial attack on the French coast.

The German Radio flashed news of the invasion three hours before Allied Headquarters came through with the report. General Eisenhower, it is said, waited to be sure of the initial success of the landings before releasing the intelligence.

Cockpit View: We Look Into Nazi Fortress

By Austin Bealmear

A UNITED STATES ARMY 8th AIR FORCE PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE BASE, June 6 (AP)—Allied landing forces have established beachheads on the coast of northern France and are slashing their way inland, the first photo reconnaissance pilots back from the scene of the initial thrust said today.

From a ringside seat only 500 feet above the burning, smoking rim of the Continent, two airmen watched the Allies strike the first blow.

One is Lieut. Col. C. A. Shoop of Beverley Hills, Calif., a former Army test pilot who arrived in this theater six weeks ago and became commander of this group only yesterday and flew his first mission today.

The other is Maj. Norris Hartwell, Jr., of Cheyenne, Wyo., formerly acting commander of this unit.

Good Beachheads

"They've established some good beachheads," Colonel Shoop said.

"There were lots of burning buildings and bomb craters," Mayor Hartwell declared. "Towns were burning all over the area."

Colonel Shoop said the Channel was "full of our warships," but that no German naval vessels were around.

"I don't know whether the enemy was surprised or not, but we

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

The Strategy: Allies Pierce Door to Paris

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British American Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 — Allied invasion strategy as far as it can be assessed, on the basis of the incomplete information available thus far, may be summed up as follows:

1. By landing his forces on the coast of Normandy, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has hit the Nazi West Wall at a point where Paris is only 100 miles or so distant.

2. If German accounts are correct in saying the invasion area extends from Le Havre to Cherbourg, the Allies have chosen a section of the French coast which contains two of the best French ports. Both Cherbourg and Le Havre are excellent harbors. It is a fundamental point of amphibious warfare that while beaches can be used for initial landings, ports that will accommodate seagoing vessels soon become essential if the invading armies are to be kept supplied.

Favorable Shore

3. The Norman coast between Le Havre and Cherbourg is on the whole about as favorable a stretch of shore as could be found for the invaders. Although there are some chalk cliffs and some rocky portoins, there also are long stretches of sandy beach, espe-

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Allies Get Bridges in France; Churchill Lists Other Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—Allied troops captured several strategic bridges in France before the spans could be blown up, and "there is even fighting proceeding in the town of Caen," Prime Minister Churchill said late today.

"Air-borne troops are well established and the follows-up are proceeding with very much less loss than we expected," Mr. Churchill reported in a second statement of the day to the House of Commons.

Allied troops had penetrated in some cases several miles inland after effective landings on the coast on a broad front, Mr. Churchill said.

The Prime Minister said he had visited the various centers where latest information was received and could state that "this operation is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

"Many dangers and difficulties which appeared at this time last

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Text of Churchill's first speech: Page 12.

Invasion: Huge Allied Army Strikes Normandy

American, British, and Canadian forces landed by daylight in massive strength on the Normandy coast of France and sped inland from quickly established beachheads. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told his troops this grand assault

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

This Is It!

CLR 329AEW A30NX CLR330AEW CLR 331AEW CLR 332AEW
FLASH
LONDON--EISENHOWERS HEADQUZARTERS ANNOUNCES ALLIES LAND IN FRANCE.
EE333AEW
FOREIGN EDITOR JUN 6 - 1944

Flash Announcing That Invasion Has Started

This is how the momentous invasion news for which the world has waited so long was flashed to newspapers and radio stations throughout the United States early today by the Associated Press. This is a photograph of the actual flash as it appeared on the teletype machines in the News Room of The Christian Science Monitor shortly after 3:30 o'clock this morning.

Eisenhower Told Reporters of Invasion

Written for the Combined American Press

ALLIED ADVANCED COMMAND POST IN ENGLAND, June 6—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower stood on a rooftop on invasion eve and watched a mighty air-borne armada form in the sky and wing its way toward France and the beginning of the final phase of the war of liberation.

The Supreme Commander spent the greater part of the day among the troops, sea-borne and air-borne, walking from group to group chatting and laughing with the men.

At 2:30 p. m., yesterday, he told a small group of reporters that the invasion of Elrope would be launched today. He talked to them for an hour and a half.

The conference took place in his command tent, a plain bare-walled strcuture about 20 feet square with canvas roof and walls of stained pine boards.

Afterwards, he stood outside, hatless and with hands in pockets. Correspondents remarked upon his calmness. He chuckide and said that before turning in he probably would read a little philosophy or a Wild-West story.

Eisenhoweg's order of the day: Page 12.

Greatest 'Production Job' in World History Made Invasion Possible

Army Confident It Can Meet Test

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—The American Army tackles the invasion with no misapprehension as to difficulties, but with no doubt as to its ultimate success. It knows it will be costly, it knows it may be long, it knows it is one of the most hazardous undertakings of this war or any war. What Napoleon could not do, what Hitler failed to pull off, the United States Army with its able allies is undertaking with calculated confidence.

Because American industry, mass-producing the best weapons obtainable, has given the Army an advantage in fire power.

Because the General Staff and Joint Chiefs of Staff were not stampeded into premature tries at invasion.

Determined to Finish It

Because peace-loving Americans, having been forced into war, are determined to get it over with whatever the cost.

America, you can be proud of your Army. You will be proud of your Army.

But, do you know your Army?

Do you know that it is 60 times its prewar size?

Do you know it has 100 times its prewar striking power?

Do you know that it will be, as the AEF was in the First World War, a deciding force in this war?

The Army, at its planned strength of 7,700,000, may be smaller numerically than the Russian and German armies. But it has no superior in equipment, new weapons, latest designs. In actual combat its fighting prowess has been proved. Man for man, it can equal any fighting force in the world. Weapon for weapon, it is superior. The combination of manpower and matériel is what the Chiefs of Staff are counting on to win this victory.

Divided Into Three Parts

Roughly speaking, the United States Army is divided into three parts: Ground Forces, Service Forces, Air Forces. And, speaking roughly again, each one of these three forces has about one third of the Army's personnel.

The Ground Forces include the approximately 100 combat divisions so far activated. While Germany is credited with more than 300 divisions and Russia has an even larger number, the American divisions are counted on to make up in mobility and fire power what they may lack in numbers.

The Air Forces with about 2,385,000 officers and men count for about one third of the Army's manpower. It is a force that has no equal in size, education, or equipment. In this invasion its job is to provide fighter-plane protection of the Allied armada of warships, landing craft and troop-carrier planes, to bomb Nazi defense installations out of existence, to disrupt enemy communications lines.

The Service Forces, accounting for another third of the Army's personnel, have the job of supplying, training, transporting, housing, clothing, feeding, paying, nursing the Army.

Five-to-One Ratio

Did you know that for every man at the front handling a gun at least five men are behind the front supporting him?

Did you know that for every man sent overseas go eight tons of freight, that more than a ton more must be sent each month to maintain him?

This nearly 8,000,000-man team that has been whipped into shape in a little over two years has revamped, revitalized, and refined Army training tactics.

The infantryman, though en masse he comprises but one fifth of the Army, or about 1,500,000 men, is still the indispensable man in warfare.

He is the man who must take the beachheads, who must seize the airfields, who has to crack enemy defenses so tanks can operate in the open.

Training today's soldier consists of two distinct phases: first, the training of the individual; second, the training of the unit.

Basic Training

Certain basic principles such as discipline, personal sanitation, first-aid, guard duty, the use and care of weapons are taught every soldier before any advanced training is given. This period of basic training lasts 13 weeks. At the end of that time a soldier is a qualified rifleman, machine gunner, mortar man, etc., depending upon what course he pursued. He knows how to care for himself in the field, how to use primary and secondary weapons, where he and his weapons fit into the squad or platoon. He is ready for advanced training.

He is now assigned to a tactical unit where "team" training begins. The type and size of the unit determine the length of time required for this training. A squad of 12 can be trained relatively quickly. A battalion takes much longer. While a division, which is a complicated organization which combines many units of widely diversified training, may not become a real combat organization in less than a year.

Setting up a division, particularly when it had to be done from scratch, was no easy task. Timing was all-important. Officers had to be ready to take charge when selectees arrived for division training. Lost motion, waste time, had to be kept to a minimum.

How It was Done

It was done this way. Key officers for the division were chosen three months before the division was to be activated. They were assigned to schools where they could get their specialized training. Forty-three days before activation date they arrived at division headquarters. Thirty-eight days before activation the noncommissioned officers and specialists such as cooks and technicians arrived. When D-Day came, when the selectees themselves arrived the division program was launched immediately.

On top of their previous 13 weeks of basic training, the men now got 13 weeks of specialized training, learning the tactics and techniques of the platoon, company, battalion, regiment. Then with 26 weeks' training behind them, these parts of a division—the infantry regiment, the field artillery battalion, the service regiment—got 13 more weeks of divisional training. It is during this period that the infantry, field artillery, division reconnaissance troops, engineer battalions, quartermaster company, ordnance company, medical battalion, signal company learned to work and operate as one smooth-running machine. A new division was born.

Then, in the last 13 weeks of training the division engaged in maneuvers, in field exercises. It polished its field training. It learned to work as part of a larger unit.

Specialized Training

While the bulk of the Army's manpower has filtered through the above-mentioned training routine, specialized types of training have been provided—and glamorized in film and fiction. A Desert Training Center to give practical experience in desert operations was established.

There, in as realistic conditions as one could wish for, maneuvers were conducted. A Mountain Training Center also was set up where mountain-fighting tactics could be studied and practiced. Similarly, an Amphibious Training Center provided the specialized training that amphibious invasion operations demand.

It should be understood that not all men in an amphibious invasion get amphibious training. Only those who will seize and hold the beachheads actually need such schooling. Once beachheads have been established, troops disembark under seminormal conditions.

The complications and intricacies that are part of transforming an infantry division into a top-notch fighting team of 15,000 men seem legion. Special skills, special services must be provided. The unit must be mobile and able to sustain itself in combat.

A typical infantry division's personnel when broken down is composed of:

8,000 at the fighting front.
1,500 to transport men, equipment, and supplies.
650 to prepare food.
700 to administer food and supplies.
600 to give medical aid.
1,500 to handle communications.
450 to repair and maintain equipment.
1,600 for other special services.
Total, 15,000.

It was mentioned earlier that after the Air Forces, the Armored Forces and the Supply Forces had taken their men there were only about 1,500,000 men left for the infantry. From the above it is apparent that only a little more than a half of these are the common ordinary garden variety of soldier who shoots a gun at the front.

All Trained for Combat

All of the 15,000, though, have received not only intensive training in their specialties but also combat training so they can support the 8,000 in the front lines.

While the North African operation is no blueprint for the manifestly bigger invasion of the European continent from the West, it can hint at the extent and complications of the present task.

Soldiers weren't just given rifles, loaded on ships, and sent off to Africa. Everything was planned months ahead. It had to be decided how many troops were to be employed, what part would be air troops and ground troops and what part of the ground troops would be armored units. Then it was necessary to provide service troops to maintain the combat troops.

Port units had to be provided to unload vessels, railway units to operate railroads, engineer units to build roads, baker units to bake bread, medical units to care for the wounded, etc. So it is on a vastly larger scale in this invasion push.

The North African operation called for 700,000 different items of equipment and supply. More than 390 different items of clothing and equipment were required, more than 10,000 different Signal Corps items needed. Also, some 68,000 items of medical supplies were called for, 100,000 articles needed for the Engineer Corps, including such things as bridges, bulldozers, well-digging equipment, storage tanks, railroad locomotives. A quarter of a million different ordnance items were provided, including tanks, guns, ammunition, and spare parts.

Upkeep Is Costly

As many a man has found out to his sorrow in buying a car, a house, or a horse, it's not the original cost but the upkeep that is difficult to meet. So with an invading army.

For example, despite Napoleon's dictum that an army marches on its stomach, soldiers need shoes. Each soldier invading North Africa—and the same figure no doubt holds true for this present invasion—carried three pairs of shoes with him. But still each month 17 pairs had to be shipped for every 100 men in the field. And so it goes for other items.

America's 7,700,000-man Army is trained, equipped, and tried. It has proved itself, its weapons, its leadership. It has calculated the logistics of invasion and provided for them. It is starting now to deliver that knockout punch that should fell Nazi Germany.

Invasion Foods In Vast Stockpile

By the Associated Press

London, June 6

Keeper of one of the largest arsenals for the invasion of Europe is U. S. Maj. Gen. R. M. Littlejohn, who doesn't have to worry about his ammunition exploding.

General Littlejohn's particular worry is emergency food rations K, C and D, which the ordinary soldier will carry along with helmet and gun as he hits the continent's beaches.

His storepiles of K, C and D will be clock symbols of our invasion progress—when the troops stop eating them it will mean that the first shock assault has been carried, that the bridgehead is in, and that our position is secure enough to warrant bringing up the field kitchens.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Mader

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower

Eisenhower a Man of Iron

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What sort of a man is the leader of the greatest military undertaking the world ever has seen—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower?

The following admixture of fact and the impressions of his friends and aides provides a partial answer:

There's a steel-like quality about him that enables him to cut through any sort of impediments when he has a job to do . . . Those who have watched him in action say he gives the impression of coolness, precision, speed, power, and potential ruthlessness. . . .

He is canny and tough, but there is a strong strain of sentiment and humor in his makeup . . . He is devoted to his Scotty dog, Telek. . . . He reads "Ivanhoe" and "Cromwell" and delights in quoting Lewis Carroll's reflective walrus. . . . In all but official circumstances the General is plain "Ike" to friends. . . . Sometimes he's referred to as "The Ike." . . . And once a group of old comrades proclaimed him "Ikeus Africanus." . . .

He doesn't profess to be either a politician or a diplomat . . . But he will not tolerate the slightest evidence of national scorn or backbiting between American and British officers. . . .

He realizes that the ordinary foot soldier is still the mud-stained, weather-beaten infantryman . . . He can be very blunt and speaks a language his men can understand, from the lowliest GI to top-ranking aides. . . .

He is a native Texan, but his family moved to Abilene, Kansas, when he was a child . . . Before entering West Point he was an amateur cowpuncher and a professional ball player . . . He played the outfield. . . .

He entered West Point in 1911 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1915 . . . He told his family he never expected to be more than a colonel . . . He served in countless posts in the United States—in Texas, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, and Pennsylvania . . . In 1928-29 he went to France as a member of the British Monuments Commission. . . .

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur was Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower was one of his most valuable aides . . . In 1935, he went with General MacArthur to Manila to serve as assistant military adviser to the Philippine Government . . . He returned to the United States in 1940, and in 1941 became Chief of Staff for the Third Army. . . .

Five days after Pearl Harbor he was made chief of the War Plans Division. . . . In April, 1942, he became Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Operations Division. . . . In June, 1942, he was sent to Britain to command United States troops in the European theater. . . . In the fall of 1942 he turned up as commander in chief of the Allied invasion of Africa. . . .

And now he's leading another and greater invasion.

Lend-Lease in Attack Vanguard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6 — D-Day!

The greatest production miracle in the history of mankind preceded the invasion announced today.

No country ever, before even contemplated the production record which the United States achieved, and which is now the mainspring of the drive to crush Germany.

The mainspring of Lend-Lease has been winding tauter and tauter in the British Isles for the past two years. Now release has come, and its coiled energy will spring forward inexorably until its task is finished.

Those who saw a small part of the stored goods prepared for the invasion adventure were unable to express their emotions save in parables.

British Isles 'Sinking'

"The British Isles are slowly sinking under the weight of the accumulated invasion stores," one commentator ejaculated.

A few weeks ago Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, disclosed that 28,000 planes alone were sent abroad to America's allies between March 11, 1941—the date when the Lend-Lease Act passed—and Jan. 1, 1944.

More than $1,600,000,000 worth of aircraft engines and parts went abroad.

It is on Lend-Lease that the superstructure of America's military machine is built. French and British, and later Russian, orders put American industry in a position of war production.

Since March, 1941, America has organized the greatest Army and Navy air forces in the world.

150,000 Airplanes

America has turned out 150,000 airplanes.

For months past not only trained American troops have been poured into the British Isles, but the massed might of America's industrial power, converted to military uses, has been concentrating there.

Now this gigantic invasion equipment has begun to move.

Months and years of preliminary production by the most highly industrialized power on earth have gone into the final order to advance.

The sheer massed weight of America's armament, combined with the British, may push obstacles aside, strategists hope.

Huge Aircraft Output

Mr. Crowley told Congress recently that $460,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease aircraft engines and parts were sent to the United Kingdom alone, down to Jan. 1.

An additional $240,000,000 went by direct cash purchase.

Millions of gallons of high-octane aviation gasoline power the thrust. Lend-Lease steel, Lend-Lease explosives, barges, gliders, road rollers, cranes, bulldozers, let alone prime movers, tanks, half-tracks, and all the panoplied articles of war, are moving today.

It's not merely the soldiers who are going ashore on the continental beachheads in the great invasion drive!

It's the miners who took the ore, the drillers who brought in the oil, the men at coal seams, the big-muscled men with foreign names who puddled blazing steel. It's their invasion, too.

The invasion drive is the Army and Navy, plus all America.

It's the farmers who milked the cows that made the cheese for the soldiers' rations; it's the women who loomed the clothing and Army blankets that will be spread on wet ground, it's the office workers who untangled the paper work, the brakemen who manipulated the troop train, the telephone girl who put in the last long-distance call from the doughboy back home to Mom, before he went overseas.

Greatest Battle in History

They are all here today in the greatest battle in American history. Britain and the United States open the Second Front and they are there, too.

Only hints have come of the exact amount of goods stored in Britain. But anyone in America is blind who does not have first-hand experience of its preparation. Factory windows have blazed all night. Ship after ship has taken the water. Firms have energetically advertised for help. Great supply depots have appeared outside cities, and have dwindled as their stored-up military power went overseas.

Down to Jan. 1 of this year Americans have been told that $20,000,000,000 in Lease-Lend aid have been extended to the Allies. But this only begins the story.

The Lend-Lease aid has been, in a sense, surplus—that could be expended out of America's extravagant productive ability while America's own armies were built up, fed, equipped, trained and finally moved overseas. Of the total the figures roughly show that 43 per cent of Lend-Lease has gone to the United Kingdom forces. Much of this is being thrown into the struggle now.

America Changed

But aside from this, the whole face of America has been changed by war production for America's own forces.

Now the time of testing has come.

Are the boats seaworthy that take the men across? Are the weapons balanced to the touch? Does that rubberized raincoat shed water? Are those camouflage nets well and securely tied? Did the girl who folded that silk parachute do her job faithfully? Are those gliders for airborne troops properly engineered? Are those prefabricated barracks nailed securely? Is the ammunition sound and lively? Do those reeling anti-aircraft guns shoot truly? Now is the testing time! It is too late to do anything much now but hope and have faith. Americans at home who built the road for invasion are confident their battle forces are the best-equipped in the world.

Under Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, American ground troops will meet the Germans in direct combat, with the equipment the American nation has poured out profusely. The result of the encounter determines the length of the war in Europe. An army of 1,000,000 Americans may be engaged. But into the equipment of this army has gone the work of 20 times that number and the supplies range anywhere from the butter-ball on the side of a first sergeant's platter to a two-ton bomb carried at 10,000 feet in a Flying Fortress.

Army Requires Care

An army is like a city, it has to be fed, clothed, transported; provided with shelter, warmth; it needs utilities like fresh water, right up to the front-line trenches; it has to have postal services or its morale sags like a wilted collar.

An army moves on gasoline, and it is significant that to date $670,000,000 worth of petroleum products alone have been shipped under Lend-Lease, while perhaps a figure comparable to that has gone to the American invasion army itself. Tankers have brought gasoline to the British Isles to supplement Britain's own supplies, fleets of tank cars, partially assembled on the other side, painted olive drab, are bringing the gas to invasion barges; engineer corps are ready to lay a system of pipe lines to new Continental air bases and quickly establish depots on the other side. Enormously intricate plans accompany any battle and the cross-Channel invasion is, of course, one of the greatest feats in military history. Only one thing is more important for its triumph than the quality and quantity of the equipment which the American worker and the American production machine have turned out—that is the Army itself.

With weapons in hand it is going forward.

British Bakery Unit Ready for Americans

By British Information Services

London, June 6.

Front-line American Army bakers, armed with bazookas and .50 caliber machine guns, are ready to produce 30,000 pounds of bread a day for the invasion armies, using British mobile bakery units given them under reverse Lend-Lease.

"When we came off the ship we were presented right away with this unit," said Capt. Harvey J. Taberski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in charge of a company of bakers at one of the biggest U. S. Army ordnance depots in the United Kingdom.

"The British said: 'You're a baking company; here's your equipment.' We soon found the British equipment would bake as much bread as the equipment we had trained on in the States, and with half the manpower. It could be set up and dismantled quicker, too."

Tough Airtroops Cascade Behind Hitler Wall

By Daedalus
Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Current operations against Europe comprise not only a cross-Channel invasion, but an invasion from the skies. The theory of "vertical envelopment" is receiving its first really complete test.

In many respects the Allied attempts at "certical envelopment" are likely to encounter conditions similar to those which the Germans met at Crete. That is to say that, barring a surprise move, the Allied troops will come across fierce ground resistance by seasoned opponents. They will also, as did the Germans, enjoy air superiority, if not supremacy, and in contrast to the Germans on Crete, an at least initial superiority in numbers.

A factor of major importance in favor of our side is that Allied fighter planes have a range two to four times as great as the German fighters and Stukas.

90 Pounds of Gear

Yet success or failure of vertical envelopment will depend in the last resort on the training and equipment of the air-borne troops and on the performance of the TCC, the Troop Carrier Command.

American troop carrier planes have been developed from a former passenger liner, the twin-engined DC-3. There are different models in use, some primarily for the transportation of men, others for hauling light pieces of field artillery or jeeps. On the average they can carry 25 fully equipped men or their equivalent in weight. Since arms and gear of a paratrooper weigh some 90 pounds, twenty-five parachutists represent a load of almost three tons.

A TCC squadron has twice as many gliders as power planes. The gliders are capable of carrying from 10 to 20 men each, or a corresponding load in equipment. They are attached to the power plane either singly or in twos, and sometimes even three gliders are towed by one power plane. In tow, gliders have an average speed of 120 miles per hour. Figuring on the maximum load for each vehicle and two gliders to each power plane, 40 transport units can move an entire regiment in two hours from Dover, England, to Chalons, France, or Aachen, Germany.

"Hugging the Earth"

Glider-towing planes lack the protection of speed, armor and armament. They make up for these deficiencies by their camouflage painting which blends them perfectly with almost any type of landscape, and by their flight method of "hugging the earth." They fly so low that enemy fighters cannot risk following them and it is difficult for enemy ground batteries to take aim.

The greatest asset of the airborne troops is, of course, the element of surprise. If an attack "out of the skies" catches the enemy unawares, victory is as good as won. Maneuvers that were held in this country proved that under certain conditions glider-borne attacks can be staged even at night. Since gliders, after release from their power plane, can travel great distances by themselves, air-borne contingents can approach their targets not only unseen but also unheard.

Ample experience in all possible tasks of air transportation was provided in campaigns of the last two years. At Guadalcanal TCC planes supplied the temporarily isolated Marines. In the New Guinea campaign of last year troops and equipment, flown in from bases 600 miles distant, decided the outcome of the battle. In the invasion of North Africa thousands of soldiers were brought from Great Britain to Oran in a 1,500-mile non-stop flight. In the conquest of Sicily parachutists and glider-borne units landed 24 hours ahead of the sea-borne invaders. In the present Burmese campaign the daring and successful use of large air-borne detachments has been a most conspicuous feature.

Conditions on the continent of Europe differ greatly from those in the other theaters of war. Vertical envelopment of points deep inside Germany, though technically feasible, will hardly be attempted. It is likely, however, that parachuters will descend on Europe's coastal stretches and, perhaps, on such places as Southern Norway, Denmark, and the Adriatic-Aegean region. The fighter cover for the TCC planes may be provided either from British and Italian bases or from aircraft carriers or so-called escort carriers.

War-Hardened Vets With Paratroopers

By the Associated Press

With United States Parachute Troops, June 6

The toughest fighting men on the Allied side landed behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall today. American paratroopers—studded with battle-hardened veterans of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns—cascaded from faintly-lit skies in an awesome operation. Twin-engined C-47's—sisters of America's standard airline flagships—bore them across the skies, simultaneously towing troop-laden CG4A gliders—to merge in a single sledge-hammer blow paving the way for frontal assault troops.

Cameramen Made Mosaic Of Invasion Battleground

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter)—Before the Allied commanders led their troops into Europe they studied the most amazingly complete and detailed mosaic of the battleground over which the greatest conflict in history is being fought.

Photographic experts pieced it together from nearly half a million pictures of Hitler's "European Fortress."

The pictures were taken by a team of Royal Air Force specialists — the reconnaissance pilots who count among their number some of the most skillful airmen in the world.

Flying seven miles above the earth at six miles a minute or diving for a "subject" at four hundred miles an hour plus—the routine for this team—they photographed a 3,000-mile coastline.

And they literally did not neglect an inch.

April was a record month for the "photo recce" pilots. The good weather made it possible to carry out hundreds of successful camera sorties.

The photographic darkrooms worked overtime rushing out prints, said the British Air Ministry.

The success of the current invasion may depend on this small team of "photorecce" pilots.

A "low level" is "laid on" and the pilot knows that he is expected to take an "oblique" photograph of some object—it may be a gun position—from roof top level. He will have to dive right down on the objective at a speed of more than 400 miles an hour, relying on his speed and skill to evade enemy ground fire.

He must get his picture and he must get it back.

When a bomber attacks a target and is shot down afterward, the operation is not entirely abortive, but if the "recce" pilot is unfortunate, the affair is a dead loss, with nothing on the credit side. So he must get back.

To give him that extra turn of speed which will shake off all pursuers and dodge the "ack-ack" he is given the fastest airplane which may even be stripped of guns and other impediments.

American Chieftains

Associated Press

Invasion Leaders Talk It Over

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (left) discusses air operations with Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz (center), chief of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Britain, and Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle (right), Commander of the 8th United States Air Force.

Kentucky Absent-Vote Act Upheld by Circuit Judge

PARIS, Ky., June 6 (AP)—Kentucky's Absent Voters Act, designed to enable service men and women and others absent from the State to participate in the election of a President and United States senators and representatives, was upheld May 27 by Circuit Judge W. B. Ardery.

High U. S. Honor For Corporal Huff

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Corp. Paul B. Huff, whose home is the Tennessee Hill Country that sent Alvin York to fame in World War 1, is the nation's newest Congressional Medal of Honor man.

The War Department announced June 4 that the 25-year-old ex-railroader from Cleveland, Tenn., will receive the Medal at a ceremony overseas.

Corporal Huff, a parachute infantryman, won the award in action near Carano, Italy, last Feb. 8, when he volunteered to lead a six-man patrol into enemy territory to determine the strength of a German unit facing the Americans.

Conditions were against the patrol—the weather was clear, there was almost no cover and the enemy had good observation positions.

Four hours after the patrol set out, it returned without a casualty. The information Corporal Huff brought back resulted in the capture of 21 prisoners, the killing of 27 others and the routing of the entire enemy unit of 125 at a cost of two Americans killed and one wounded.

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Allies Warn Underground by Radio to Wait for Orders to Attack

Eisenhower Tells Patriots Premature Acts Perilous

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle radiocast to the French people that it was "now necessary to obey orders of the true government of France appointed by the legitimate representatives of the French people."

Announcing the battle for France has started, the French leader said that "more than anything, it now is necessary that all those who can, contribute to the Allied cause with arms, with sabotage, with information or with refusal to work for Germans. It is necessary, I repeat, that all do all in their power to escape capture and to prevent being arrested."

General De Gaulle said "it now is a question of destroying the enemy who, like a beast, is defending up to the last his life and existence. This enemy will try all in his power to delay the final hour of his fall. From Stalingrad to Tarnopol, from Tunis to Rome, he knows the taste of defeat and he knows no hopes are left to him."

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 — The radio's importance in this war again is illustrated by the part it has played in instructing Underground movements in the occupied countries, especially in those likely to be invaded by the Allies.

While naturally there is always the fact that only a small proportion of the population can listen in through fear of German vengeance or lack of proper radio sets, nevertheless it is a fact that a sufficient number listen in and within a short while the information gathered is circulated.

For weeks past Underground movements have been given instructions for D-Day via British and American radio stations. These increased in intensity and details until this morning they were told that a new phase of the Allied war had begun and that leaflets were being dropped within an hour of actual landing, warning them to leave the coast immediately.

Messages Radioed

Throughout the day messages from Allied leaders beginning with Supreme Commander Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and including messages from responsible spokesmen of occupied countries, like Norway, Holland, and Belgium have been radioed hourly. Emphasis is upon the word "wait." The Undergrounds are told that they should not sacrifice themselves unnecessarily until orders are given for open acts of violence against the Germans. King Haakon radiocast for Norway, Premier Gerbrandy for Holland, and it is understood that Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who is here from Algiers, will radiocast to France during the course of the day.

King George VI also is expected to radiocast to the British people.

Following is the text of General Eisenhower's statement radiocast to the European Undergrounds:

"People of Western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with your great Russian allies.

"Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

All Have Part to Play

"All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by national or outside leaders, I say, 'follow the instructions you have received.' To patriots who are not members of organized resistance groups I say, 'continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy.' The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint.

"Citizens of France! I am proud to have again under my command the gallant forces of France. Fighting beside their allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their homeland. Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in Western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being a maximum help to your country in the critical hour. Be patient. Prepare.

Heavy Responsibility

"As Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience to the orders that I shall issue is essential. Effective civil administration of France must be provided by Frenchmen. All persons must continue in their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. As France is liberated from her oppressors, you yourselves will choose your representatives, and the Government under which you wish to live.

"In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage. Tragic though they may be, they are part of the price of victory. I assure you that I shall do all in my power to mitigate your hardships. I know that I can count on your steadfastness now, no less than in the past. The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who continued their struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites, in France and throughout the French Empire, have been an example and an inspiration to all of us.

"This landing is but the opening phase of the campaign in Western Europe. Great battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us. Keep your faith staunch—our arms are resolute — together we shall achieve victory."

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder

Sir Arthur is an ardent user of American jeeps.

"Monty" is a regular Bible reader in the field.

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery

Eisenhower's Aides In European Invasion

Here are thumbnail sketches of the Allied military and naval chiefs who are leading the current invasion of Hitler's Europe under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Invasion Commander: He's known in Britain as the airman's airman . . . He transferred from the Dorset Regiment in 1916 to the RAF and probably is the world's most experienced man in the tactical use of air power . . . His direction of aerial operations was one of the vital factors in the defeat of Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Africa . . . He took honors in history while he was at Cambridge . . . But when an aide cited an historical precedent in a tactical problem, he exclaimed: "The deuce with history, what's the problem?"

* * *

Sir Bertram Ramsay, Naval Commander: He is tall and spare . . . He is considered one of the world's outstanding experts on planning vast sea expeditions . . . He served with Britain's Naval War College and the Imperial Defense College before becoming a rear admiral and Chief of Staff of the Home Fleet in 1935 . . . He came out of retirement to direct the spectacular evacuation from Dunkirk . . . He could wear any kind of regalia and still look like a British naval officer . . . His intimates call him the "Dunkirk Dynamo" . . . It's not difficult to guess why.

* * *

Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, Commander of the Allied air forces: He is a heavy-set, intelligent fellow who is greatly admired by his colleagues and his men . . . He helped repel the Nazi blitz on Britain . . . He put the British air umbrella over Dieppe in the Commando invasion test . . . Later he headed the RAF fighter command . . . He doesn't smile often and he seldom, if ever, laughs . . . But he has a dry sense of humor . . . Someone once referred to him as a "British Coolidge" . . . He has become especially popular with American airmen stationed in Britain.

* * *

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British land forces: As Field Commander of Britain's legendary Eighth Army he chased Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps from El Alamein to Sicily . . . He has been in the Army since his graduation from Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, 35 years ago . . . His friends call him "Little Monty," but friends and enemies alike concede he's a big man in every way . . . He reads the Bible every day . . . And he has a predilection for funny hats—very funny hats . . . He was amused recently to learn that American women were copying his hats.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, Commander of the American ground forces: A hard-boiled colonel once said of this American staff officer: "He has the greatness of simplicity and the simplicity of greatness . . . He is the son of a Moberly, Mo., school teacher . . . He got his appointment to West Point by writing to his congressman . . . He averages five hours a day in a jeep and salutes everyone from aides-de-camp to correspondents . . . "That's the way I get my exercise," he says . . . His hobbies are baseball and golf . . . But he's had little chance to indulge in them recently.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces: He was born in Boyertown, Pa., and was graduated from West Point in 1914 as an infantry lieutenant . . . He went into the Air Corps in 1916 . . . He loves speed . . . He says you can see as much in 10 seconds as you can in two hours . . . He is shy and taciturn . . . His nickname is Tooey . . . Visitors to his office are invariably offered a cup of beverage . . . They know from the size of the cup he offers them how long they are expected to stay . . . And they seldom violate this unwritten law.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander of the United States 8th Air Force: He has been a flier for 26 years . . . He took to the air shortly after leaving the University of California . . . He was a flying cadet in the last war . . . Later he set numerous peacetime speed records and performed many breath-taking stunts . . . But his most spectacular feat by far was his leadership of the American bombing raid on Tokyo early in 1942 . . . No one ever has seen him without a smile . . . And he boasts that he can fly anything that will hold together . . . He was made a lieutenant general just a few weeks ago.

* * *

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris, Commander of the British strategic Air Forces: He's been trying steadily since March, 1942, to bomb Germany into submission . . . Like General Doolittle, he's been a flier for more than 25 years . . . He planned and executed the "saturation raid" technique first used on Cologne, directed the destruction of the Möhne and Eder dams in Germany . . . He has a fiery nature and a gift for pithy, effective phrases. . . . And he plays tennis for relaxation.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, American ground leader.

Bradley spends 5 hours daily in jeeps.

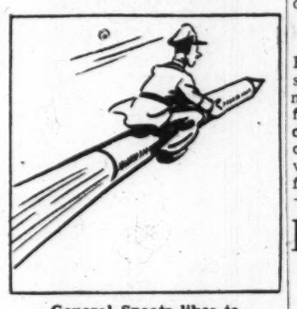
Sir Bertram Ramsay, naval commander.

The Dunkirk Dynamo—that's Ramsay.

Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, U. S. bomber commander.

Leigh-Mallory put air umbrella over Dieppe.



General Spaatz likes to travel fast.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, 8th Air Force chief.

He designed the "saturation raid" technique.

Doolittle is always smiling, aloft or aground.

Portraits by Mader; cartoons by van Zeim

Reaction to Big Invasion: War Writers and Radios Hum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

War correspondents assigned to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force were roused from sleep early this morning to be handed "Communiqué Number One"—first official announcement of D-Day arrival.

A cable from Mallory Browne, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, reports that the first news came in an atmosphere of almost undramatic casualness which burst like a bubble as more than 100 correspondents dashed for their typewriters to rattle off that long-awaited invasion story.

* * *

In France, Marshal Philippe Pétain quickly appealed to Frenchmen by radio to refrain from actions that might bring "tragic reprisals," the Associated Press reported from London, where the radiocast was picked up. He called on all workers to remain at their posts.

* * *

From England, the BBC told the people of France that a new phase of air war had begun and asked them to stand by for further instructions to be dropped by leaflet.

* * *

King Haakon of Norway lost no time in warning his people from London against premature uprisings. He gave special orders to both organized and unorganized resistance groups in Norway.

* * *

The Dutch Underground heard the London Radio asking them to report to their leaders with all speed and to "be prepared for anything." They were cautioned to "keep away from military installations."

* * *

Tokyo's first reaction was a radiocast in German beamed to Europe. "We have just learned with deep concern of the landings by the Allies on the coast of France. We expect that they will be quickly annihilated by the courageous German armies." The radiocast was picked up in San Francisco by the Pacific Division of the Office of War Information and reported by CBS.

* * *

German News Agency commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said simply that the "great contest" had begun. He made much of the fighting spirit of the German Wehrmacht facing the enemy, but declared that in these beginning stages of invasion "nothing can be said yet about the tactical and operational developments."

* * *

Queues formed in front of news stands in London for first editions of evening papers which were quickly sold out. The London Radio announced a special radiocast by King George VI at 9 p. m., London time.

* * *

American news services counted off a dramatic 10-second interval before the official invasion announcement came.

Over a trans-Atlantic radiotelephone hookup direct from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, to all major press services and radiocasting networks in the United States came the voice of Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, General Eisenhower's Public Relations Officer:

"The text of communiqué No. One will be released to the press and radio of the United Nations in 10 seconds." At exactly 3:32 a. m., Eastern War Time, he began. He read the 26-word communiqué twice.

Many recalled that June 6 has twice been a momentous date in World War II—first, two years ago when it marked the finale of the battle of Midway, now recognized as Japan's greatest thrust at the Western Hemisphere.

Aerial Warfare In All Phases 'Shot' By Cameras on Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The air war is being "shot" in gun cameras with enough motion picture film each year to tape the equator.

Almost every bullet from an American warplane cuts through the lens path of a 16mm. (about 3/5 inch) camera hidden in the leading edge of the wing, housed along the fuselage, or attached to the sight in turrets.

Unless it is a tracer bullet, which shows up as a red streak, the sizzling slug doesn't appear in the picture, but the target at which it was aimed does.

Gun cameras have several important uses. The film is studied first to determine the effectiveness of the firing as indicated by hits or damage shown in the picture. This also helps determine whether a fighter pilot or an aerial gunner gets credit for shooting down an opponent or bawled out for missing one.

The film is scrutinized closely for military information—whether any new equipment can be seen on enemy planes, ships or ground installations, whether plane designs have been altered or new planes put into use, and whether enemy aircraft performance and tactics can be figured out from the sequences.

Finally the film comes home to be studied for value in training pilots, gunners and bombardiers.

Aerial Camera Put Into Use Gradually By American Fliers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some American airmen fastened cameras in their planes in the last world war. After the war, gun cameras were installed in planes as a synthetic training device—it was cheaper and safer to shoot film than bullets. In this war the idea of photographing the enemy while shooting at him was put into effect generally by the Army and Navy air forces.

Several kinds of cameras were used at first; now a plain appearing camera driven by an electric motor is standard. Both the Army and Navy still are trying to improve the vibration-resisting qualities of camera mounts. The work has progressed to a point where successful pictures in color can be taken.

Pilots and gunners are not always too keen to have pictures of their shooting, and at times educational campaigns to remind them of the importance of photography have been used. One commanding officer got results by refusing to give credit for "kills" unless the claim was backed with pictures.

Pictures sometimes help in establishing the proper claimant when more than one fighter plane goes after an enemy. And they sometimes confuse the scorekeeper because several planes attack the same opponent without that fact being apparent in the film.

U. S. Fights Axis Abroad And Inflation at Home

By Robert Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Behind the men and materials surging into captive Europe today is the mightiest mobilization of human and mechanical forces in mankind's long and turbulently warlike history.

The story of this mobilization on the home front is the story of the coiling of a gigantic spring, a spring that was compressed to its utmost tension in the days immediately preceeding its present release in the thrust across the Channel.

The American mobilization had for its chief objective, of course, the production of the world's strongest armed force. But it also had a secondary objective. This was to accomplish the extreme distortion of industrial arming while yet protecting the people at home from as many of the harsh fiscal consequences of such economic distortion as possible. The objective of preserving something attractive for the fighters to come home to was predominant in many thoughts, too.

Battle on Two Fronts

So, America set out to fight the Axis abroad and inflation at home.

It was no easy task. A few days after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt asked American industry to produce in 1942 no less than 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 antiaircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping.

This arithmetic suggests only part of the problem. The aircraft industry, for example, previously had been composed mostly of plants that were little more than experimental laboratories, with production almost on a custom basis. To build 60,000 planes in a year meant expanding plants, finding machinery and installing it, recruiting workers and training them. The ship building industry, although an old one, had been so reduced in personnel during the long depression years that it, too, faced many of the same problems as the airplane builders.

These difficulties were so great that the President's quotas were not all met. However, some 49,000 planes, 32,000 tanks, and 17,000 antiaircraft guns were produced, and the shipbuilding industry astonished the world by actually delivering 200,000 tons more than the 8,000,000 ton goal.

This accomplishment brought an incalculable relief to Americans, even if all the goals were not quite reached, for it was generally known how unarmed the United States had been during those days when the Nazi war machine was disrupting Europe, and the post Pearl Harbor situation in the Pacific could be contemplated with very little calm.

But it generally was recognized that the start in war production was the hardest and slowest time, and that once the wheels were rolling the rest would be easy.

However, soon after America rounded out this first year of war it became increasingly evident that the bidding of industry for skills and labor was driving wages into a spiral. Simultaneously, it was easily discernible that diversion of materials and men from peacetime production to war production was causing a shortage of civilian goods that could lead only to spiraling prices.

Inflation Curbed

So, late in April, 1942, President Roosevelt sent to Congress a message calling for a seven-point mobilization at home to combat inflation. This included: (1) Tax incomes and profits heavily, (2) fix ceilings on prices, (3) stabilize wages and salaries, (4) stabilize farm prices, (5) encourage purchase of War Bonds, (6) ration scarce goods, (7) discourage assumption of debts and encourage payment of debts.

Legislation was adopted subsequently, and Americans have since been issued ration books, have paid higher taxes, have had their wages frozen, have bought War Bonds, have enjoyed price ceilings, and have otherwise contributed to a fight against inflation that, while subjected to criticism at various times, has yet preserved, according to economists, a substantially better fiscal picture at home than during the last war, and this despite the fact the inflationary pressures of 20 years ago were decidedly less than today.

The months just preceding invasion have seen production reduced, or "cut back" in some categories while accelerated in others. But, on the whole, the picture now is one of a high plateau of production that is expected to continue on about a horizontal until the issue of the invasion is known.

Should the turn of events suggest that quantities of materials required will be less than accumulated and current production, some sharp cutbacks and early conversion to peacetime products can be expected, for it is generally felt in Washington that the present level of production will not be required in finishing off Japan.

It is difficult to convey the extent of the mobilization of America in terms of its over-all vastness. It is more comprehensible, perhaps, to look upon a smaller segment, such a segment, let us say, as an Army ordnance office in a fair-sized industrial community.

Trial Orders Placed

That office, prior to the fall of France in 1940, might have been manned by a captain and one or two lieutenants assisting. Since 1935 or 1936 the office presumably had been surveying near-by plants, trying to get some idea of what each plant might turn out in event of need. It is possible that in a few cases a small order had been given to a plant so that it could get the feel of turning out bullets instead of powder and rouge compacts, for example.

Then, with the German sweep to Dunkirk came the American awakening. Suddenly, this ordnance office was enlarged to a dozen with hastily commissioned civilians. Factories were asked to make bids. A shoe machinery factory might turn to antitank guns, a gasoline pump maker to carriages for cannons, and an electric light bulb factory to radio equipment.

Ordnance Office Grows

And as these plants doubled and trebled their output and went to two and three shifts a day they called from other employment men whose skills could be adapted, and as the military demand took away the men, housewives were called from the kitchens to run the machines.

As the added earnings of these families poured into stores where goods were depleted, prices began to rise. Then inflation controls were applied to take part of the money away in taxes, part in War Bonds, or savings.

In the meantime, the local ordnance office had grown to a staff of perhaps 200 with departments for passing on contracts, departments to allocate materials, departments of inspection and so on.

Multiply this local story by the dozens and the result tallies output that in the past two years produced nearly 134,000 planes, 27,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, 568 warships, 148,000 tanks and combat vehicles, and 1,200,000 trucks.

D-Day Long Awaited By Canadians in Britain

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 6—The Canadian Army in Britain was ready when the hour of invasion arrived. These boys who came from all nine provinces of the Dominion, from town and farm, prairie and woodland were trained to the minute and had been waiting patiently and sometimes, it must be admitted, impatiently for the time to come when they would form a part of the great allied armies of assault on the fortress of Europe.

The army which General Andy McNaughton said has been forged into a "dagger point at the heart of Berlin" went through a long gruelling training. Its divisions had many rehearsals of landing operations around the coasts of England, Scotland and Wales, on flat, rocky and hilly coastlines. They were equipped with the most modern weapons. Officers and men were instructed in every alteration in tactics that has been learnt in any theater of conflict.

Canada is a small country from a population standpoint, with a little less than 12 million people, and its army naturally is small compared with the great forces of the United States and Great Britain. A part of its force, a corps composed of two divisions and an armored column is fighting with the 8th Army in Italy. A corps of three divisions and an armored force, with highly trained army headquarters staff and army troops is presumably taking part in the invasion under the command of Gen. Harry Crerar.

It is perfectly fair to assume that this small army is among the most highly trained forces in the allied nations. Some of these troops were in Britain from 1939 on and formed part of the garrison of that beleaguered island during the menacing days of the summer and autumn of 1940. Since those days they have undergone intensive and practically uninterrupted training.

The new army commander Lieut. Gen. "Harry" Crerar is an efficient and popular officer who has spent his whole life in the army. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, at Kingston, Ontario, Canada's West Point and served in World War I as an artillery and staff officer. He is not a soldier-scientist like General McNaughton whom he succeeds as head of the army, but he was McNaughton's right-hand man and helped him during the years of the war to forge the Canadian forces into the highly tempered, keen-edged weapon that they have become. His motto is "Don't drive your men, lead them. When you drive with your troops drive hard, There must be mutual confidence between the officers and men." He has a profound belief in the courage and fighting qualities of the soldiers under his command.

The Canadian corps and army troops will be rounded out through the addition of formations and units which may be allotted to the army by the high command.

Boston and Bay State Hail Coming of Invasion Day

Continued from Page 1

City's public address system at 7:38 a. m. urged "every man, woman and child to go to the churches at some time during the day to pray."

Business as usual, but in a grim, determined sense of the term, was the order of the day in Boston as workers stopped only momentarily on their way to work to digest the first headlines.

The only unusual mass action during the morning was the congregating of large groups of commuters in Dewey Square outside South Station where they read news bulletins on the electric sign over the station entrance. Businessmen and shoppers watched the flashes silently and went on their way to work with little to say.

Prayers for the success of the invasion were part of religious exercises held at the yard chapel of the Boston Navy Yard today. Taking advantage of the noon break for lunch—so that the production program would not be hindered—a Protestant service was held from 12:30 p. m. to 12:50 p. m. Jewish services were to be held later in the day and a Roman Catholic mass was to be celebrated at 5:15 this afternoon, between work shifts.

While continuing their work for the Navy, workers at the Boston Navy Yard were kept in touch with the progress of the invasion by hourly news flashes today. Starting this morning, the public address system was used to broadcast five-minute news summaries to the yard employees. Present plans call for this to continue through the evening today and the same program tomorrow.

Services were held in Boston's Old North Church where were hung the lanterns that signaled the approach of the British. The structure, one of the oldest churches in the country, was built in 1723.

The Boston Stock Exchange observed a two-minute period of silence and prayer at 11 a. m., during which the trading was suspended.

Governor Speaks

Deeply moved by the news from across the water, Governor Saltonstall said from his Chestnut Hill home, "President Roosevelt said last night that it was one down and two to go when Rome was captured. Let us pray that it will be two down and one to go as soon as possible."

As swarms of telephone calls mounted in number, jamming the city's switchboards, the New England Company's entire 9,000 employees were rapidly being pressed into service to handle the emergency.

Soldiers in army camps in the New England area took the invasion announcement "in stride," public-relations offices announced.

Italian prisoners, told of the invasion on their way to morning duties, were pleased, and displayed their enthusiasm by slapping backs and shaking hands.

At Camp Edwards on Cape Cod invasion was the one subject under discussion. Bulletins giving the latest developments of the progress of Allied armies were furnished when possible.

Boston wakened slowly to the electrifying news. For hours after the official announcement at 3:32 a. m., persons in downtown Boston showed no signs of surprise or special interest. Truckmen and fruit vendors at Faneuil Hall Market, on hearing the invasion had begun, expressed no great surprise and went on unloading their fresh beets, asparagus and lettuce as usual.

Hotel lobbies remained deserted, and Boston's streets in the early dim hours presented only an occasional straggler. Newsboys were not shouting "Extra" as they sold their papers.

The traditional occupants of Boston Common had their desultory morning wash in the drinking basins of the park, and, sitting in their accustomed places, looked on the city scene, blinking placidly at waking Boston.

Issue Statements

Both Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, issued statements on the invasion:

General Miles said:

"At this hour democracy is meeting its supreme test. The prayers of all our people are with the gallant Allied Forces under the command of our own General Eisenhower as they engage the enemy on soil familiar to another generation of Americans, a generation that never contemplated the catastrophe of a second World War.

"Like their fathers before them, the men who entered France today mean to assure the end of tyranny and aggression for all time. In that task they will need a mighty and continuing flow of the weapons and equipment without which the enemy cannot be defeated. Many battles are still to come before we achieve the goal of unconditional German and Japanese surrender.

"Let this much be foremost in our minds and hearts—only one battle, the last one—will give up total victory and the hope of a lasting peace."

Admiral Theobald

The statement from Admiral Theobald read: "This historic day, when free peoples throughout the world turn anxious and hopeful eyes on the forces of liberation which have invaded enemy-occupied Europe, opens a momentous period for our country and her allies.

"Officers, enlisted men, and civilians connected with the First Naval District activities must derive a measure of satisfaction from the thought that their past efforts in producing ships, munitions, and many other necessities of modern war have been a definite contribution to today's epic events. From this District has gone a satisfying flow of war materials. Some of these sinews of war are undoubtedly spearheading todays' military efforts.

"This D-Day should be a time for rededication of personal effort on the part of every man and woman in the United States. Now, if ever, is the time for us on the home front to show how alive we are to our responsibilities. This invasion of Europe, and its twin adventure, the drive to Tokyo, are all-out fights which demand all-out, long-enduring support on the home front."

Call for War Workers

From Joseph A. Smith, New England Director of the War Manpower Commission, came a plea for more war workers to back up the invasion. He said:

"The invasion accents the need for workers in heavy industry—heavy artillery and munitions, truck tires, landing craft, submarines, and, though it may seem strange, textiles—we are worried about textiles—and also electronics. The demand now is for as many males as possible to go into industry on the home front to back these boys on the war front and to help make this invasion a success."

William H. Collins, General Manager of the Quincy and Hingham shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said:

"The men and women of the Quincy and Hingham yards have made their contribution to the invasion by exceeding their quotas of landing craft by over 33 1-3 per cent. Every ship built by both yards has been finished ahead of schedule for the past three years, some as far ahead as 15 months. Much new construction remains to be done. The workers of the two yards will carry out their part."

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill said: "What can I say—I've got a kid over there. This is no time for statements—it is a time for prayer." The Lieutenant Governor's son-in-law, Louis Dibona, is with the American invasion forces.

Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary, Massachusetts Council of Churches:

"This is the most solemn day in the history of our country. Millions of our people at home, at work, and in churches, will pray for courage and consolation for our men in battle and for all anxious families at home. They will pray for the success of the Allied cause in order that there may be an opportunity to rebuild a world of justice and good will."

John L. Delay, Department Commander, American Legion:

"As the United States armed forces invade the shores of German occupied territory, the American Legion is praying for their immediate success and that the losses will be as small as humanly possible.

"The American people should give their all that our sailors and soldiers will be successful. We at home should be ever mindful of the glorious achievements of these men and women. We should be ever grateful for the sacrifices which are being made on the field of battle and solemnly resolve that their sacrifices shall not be in vain."

Wallen Gives View

Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board:

"Now that the moment we have been waiting for has come, there must be an even greater unity of management and labor for the single purpose of keeping our beachheads supplied with the stuff that will win the war."

Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, President of the Boston City Federation of Organizations:

"I first heard the news on a 7 o'clock radiocast, and like every woman," she said, "my heart was in my mouth. This is the day every woman has hoped for but feared.

"I think each woman has to realize she must pray very hard and work harder than ever from now on. But women are always given courage and hope in a time of crisis," she added, "for they know theirs is the job of keeping up the morale on the home front. They'll take it standing up."

U. S. Officer Speaks

Brig.-Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant General:

"Let us hope that the invasion will immeasurably shorten the war and that victory will come with a minimum loss of our men. I have every confidence that the military spirit of the American soldier—the finest in the world—will again prove itself in the best traditions of the military service of the United States."

Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs at Boston:

"Our complete staff of Customs officials stand ready as always to co-operate in every way the Government needs. Individually, like all good citizens, we are glad to know the uncertainty is over and action finally under way. It is our hope that a successful outcome may be speedy."

Mrs. Edwin Troland, newly elected President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs:

"Is it really on?" was her first question. She was reading the morning papers, which she said seemed confused and she wasn't sure it was on. When assured it was, she said she would urge everyone to give the day to prayer, at home and in the churches. "It is tremendous, the thing they are doing over there. The only thing we can do is pray."

John E. Kerrigan, President of the Boston City Council:

"It's wonderful news. The boys are on the road to Berlin via Paris. Everyone of us should pray daily for the continued success of the world's greatest military operation. I'm sure victory soon will be ours."

Miss Anna M. Manion, President of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club:

"It's overwhelming! I guess it's the most crucial moment any of us have ever experienced, even more so than the signing of the Armistice after the last war." Though elated at the news, she said she couldn't help thinking of the sadness it would bring to many families. "Our Club," she added, "will certainly work harder than ever in the Fifth War Loan drive."

Mrs. Herbert F. French, of Braintree, newly appointed American Home Chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and retiring President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs:

"I was praying," she said, when called, "This is a time when we women should pray. I feel that anyone who is not seriously thinking about the world today is not keeping faith with the boys over there. This is a day to pray. Our prayers do count," she declared.

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Bostonians in Streets Watch Invasion News Bulletins

By a Staff Photographer

Folks at Home Scan All the 'Flashes'

The folks at home have their boys in their thoughts as they gaze at invasion news. This crowd in front of a downtown building is typical of the serious, quiet way in which Boston men and women received unfolding news of the European invasion today. They reflect in their faces the thoughtful, intent mood of the City, devoid of excitement but concerned with the great import of what is happening in France. Many in this group have sons and brothers who landed on the western shore of Europe last night in the first wave of the great undertaking. The sailor, with his sea bag slung over his shoulder, watched from the sidelines and wondered what the news would mean to him.

Prayers Keynote Observances of D-Day Under N.E. Governors

Thoughtful prayer constituted the keynote of all New England's observances of D-Day, as Governors of the various states stressed the need of prayers for the United Nations forces now assaulting the continent of Europe.

Chief Executives reported general calmness among New England citizens; all continued to do their work, with any excitement they may have felt suppressed by the over-all magnitude of the occasion.

Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, out of the State, contacted his Montpelier office to issue a statement calling D-Day "the Day of Deliverance" and asking all Vermont residents to attend their churches and offer a prayer for the men now joined in the invasion.

He added that those engaged in the invasion have "the momentous task of crushing the forces of evil and liberating the world from the greatest challenge in history to the customs of free men."

Similarly Gov. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire emphasized that "it is not a day of celebration but of hope and prayer." He expressed the conviction that the invaders "will succeed."

Although Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut was on vacation in Canada his Hartford Executive Office pointed out that earlier the Governor had stated that prayer, rather than celebration, should mark the day.

As in the other states, all churches in Connecticut were thrown open. Bells and whistles were not heard in Connecticut communities because the Governor and others felt that bell-ringing and whistles were out of order.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, in a radio speech, delivered shortly after 11 a. m., called upon all citizens of Rhode Island to "work and pray for the success of our armed forces."

He added:

"Let us be united in our efforts as I am sure we are one in faith, in the faith we have in the genius of our military leadership and the courage of those who execute their plans.

"I beseech my fellow citizens of Rhode Island to dedicate ourselves to the great task that stands before us. This is a day when every man's conscience must speak to him, and I trust, as it contiuues to speak to us in the hours of sunshine and darkness that are ahead, there will be none ashamed to face that conscience and be able to say that 'I have done my part this day.'

"With high hope and sincere prayer, I call upon each of you to be a brother in arms to the liberators of humankind."

Scout Night at Pops Slated for June 17

Scout Night at the Pops will be held Saturday, June 17, it is announced today.

Scouts of all ages will be there, scout leaders with husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters of Scouts have already bought tickets. Symphony Hall will be decorated with flags for the occasion.

Kingsley Browne, President of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts, and Philip E. Chase, President of the Boston Council of Boy Scouts, will invite a distinguished group of guests.

Showers in Prospect —In Southern N. E.

Scattered showers are forecast for Saturday in Southern New England by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston today. Precipitation will total less than one third of an inch, it was added.

Temperatures during the next four days will average near the seasonal normal of 65 degrees in Boston. Cool weather is predicted for tomorrow and Thursday; rising temperatures Friday and early Saturday; cooler later Saturday.

Ringing Bells Tell Lexington Invasion Is On

Today, slightly more than 169 years after the Minute Men were alerted for the invasion of Lexington by the British regulars, the citizens of this town were "alerted" on the news of the Allied invasion at 4 a. m., not more than 30 minutes after the news was flashed by radio.

Bells in the Hancock Church on the famous green and Follen Church, in East Lexington, were rung beginning at four o'clock and for intervals of 15 minutes, for more than an hour thereafter, to notify townspeople of the unusual events.

Many Lexingtonians, it was learned, wakened by the sound of bells, dashed to their radio sets, sensing that something was up, to obtain fuller accounts of the momentous happenings possibly hours in advance of later-rising citizens.

Instead of a midnight rider by the name of Paul Revere on an exhausted steed, the news of the modern Allied invasion was received by the Lexington Police Department, which monitors many of the radio channels, including the broadcast wavelengths.

The police radio immediately notified the police prowl cars, the fire department, and all the clergy in Lexington.

After he was notified by the police, according to the Rev. James W. Lenhart, pastor of Hancock Church, he got in touch with his sexton, Benjamin Higgins. Mr. Higgins hurried on his clothes with all speed, dashed over to the church, and at approximately 4 a. m. was "on the air" with the church bell. The Rev. Mr. Lenhart said that the bell was rung at 15-minute intervals for well over an hour.

The Hancock Church bell, incidentally, he added, is close by the famous Belfry Bell. This is the old bell which Paul Revere is said to have rung when he arrived in Lexington early on the morning of April 19, 1775, to notify the citizens that the British were marching from Boston.

Approximately 25 citizens of the town who thought that the special prayer services announced for the invasion were to follow the news of the invasion itself, appeared at Hancock Church. Since the minister was there, and the occasion seemed appropriate, a brief service of prayer was held at about five o'clock.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight without much change in temperature. Wednesday fair and slightly cooler. Moderate to fresh winds tonight diminishing on Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Considerable cloudiness tonight with scattered light showers in the north portion and becoming cooler late tonight. Wednesday partly cloudy in north portion with scattered light showers ending during the forenoon fair in south portion, considerably cooler in the interior. Fresh winds diminishing on Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness tonight with scattered light showers becoming cooler late tonight. Fair, considerably cooler Wednesday. Fresh winds diminishing on Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, little change in temperature tonight. Wednesday fair and cooler except extreme southeast portion. Fresh winds diminishing on Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, not much change in temperature tonight. Wednesday fair and cooler except along the coast. Fresh winds diminishing on Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:01 p. m.; height 10.7 feet. Wednesday, 12:34 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Paper Milk Containers Win Parity With Bottles

For the first time since its introduction into Massachusetts markets five years ago, the paper milk container was lifted off the legal mat today and placed on a plane of competitive equality with glass bottles in all local grocery stores.

Following a decision of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court denying the authority of the State Milk Control Board to impose an exra one cent a quart charge on milk sold in paper containers, consumers today went to their local stores for the first time and bought milk in paper containers at the same price as bottled milk.

Although the court decision was made three days ago, all grocery merchants have been only now officially informed of the climax of several years of controversial hearings and court debates which are said to open the legal doors to eventual reductions in the complicated system of milk distribution.

Somewhat Tempered

In the Charlestown plant of the United Farmers Co-operative Creameries, which first introduced paper milk containers into Massachusetts in 1939, zeal over the hard-won court decision was somewhat tempered by the fact that war manpower shortages, lack of paper and machinery would hold back the development of paper containers until peace returns.

Three years ago, the right to sell milk in paper bottles at the same price a quart as in bottles would have set machinery in operation to make full use of the obvious advantages of paper containers which cannot be smashed like glass, which do not require expensive rewashing equipment and do not have to be returned by consumers for the collection of deposits.

Why were paper containers denied to the stores on a price parity with glass bottles? The theory of the Milk Control Board has been that paper would disrupt milk markets and inaugurate a price war. Yet as far back as 1940 the Control Board had launched a movement to allow a price parity between glass bottles and paper containers, but had never, officially issued an order making the parity effective.

Protect Investment

The argument of paper container proponents has been that the extra one-cent cost a quart was instituted to protect a vast glass bottle investment. The bottle interests claimed, on the other hand, that paper containers have not shown themselves applicable to New England and cannot uphold the claims of their users that they would reduce distributing costs of milk.

Experts like Lewis K. Moore, sales manager of United Farmers, admit that certain improvements must be made in paper containers, but that their inherent advantages far outweigh their temporary disadvantages. While all consumers will not take to paper containers, he said, enough will accept them to bring about radical changes in the system of distributing milk after the war.

At least, he added, the opportunity for the consumer to buy milk in paper containers will allow him to be the judge of which is most efficient, the bottle or the paper container, "with no discrimination in price."

Latin American Editors Confident of Allied Victory

To six Latin American editors and publishers who found themselves in Boston on invasion day, the most satisfying fact is that their own countries were among the first to rally around the United States after Pearl Harbor.

Costa Rica actually declared war against Germany before the United States Congress could act. "You can't hit my big brother" was the attitude of this Central American country with its outstanding democratic reputation.

Costa Ricans Rejoice

Rodrigo Facio, Director of the "Diario de Costa Rica," told The Christian Science Monitor today that the people of his country feel the cost of this war will be worth while if the peace results in a world of greater social justice.

Costa Ricans, he said, responded to the dark days after the fall of France with national despondency. Then, as the democracies awakened, hope revived. With the African victory and other leading to the invasion, Costa Rica is now rejoicing, he said.

For Juan Ramón Avilés, Editor of la Noticia in Managua, Nicaragua, the outstanding fact is that young Nicaraguans are at the front as members of United States fighting forces. On the tour that brings the editors to Boston, he met a compatriot in Chicago who was in training. Others are already in Europe.

The other editors were listening to the radio in their Hotel Statler rooms for late flashes of invasion progress. All expressed confidence in victory, and soon.

Visitors Confident

Julio Velis López, Editor and Publisher of La Correspondencia, in Cienfuegos, Cuba, recalled that Emil Ludwig had told him last December that Germany would collapse between June and September of this year. The invasion early in June confirms Señor Velis Lopez's assurance in early victory.

The visiting editors from the Dominican Republic and Guatemala expressed absolute confidence in the unconditional surrender of German armies at not too distant a date. Both of these countries joined the war early. Their representatives in Boston on tour are Dr. Luis Enrique Franco, Editor of La Informacion, Santiago, Dominican Republic, and Ricardo Peralta, Director of El Liberal Progresista, Guatemala City.

Alberto McGeachy, Editor of the Star-Herald and Estrella de Panama in Panama City, is the sixth guest. Their day is divided between Boston Universtiy and Harvard, with an afternoon visit to Concord.

Kelly Nomination Paper Said to Hold Name of Man Who Passed On in 1939

An affidavit declaring that a man whose alleged signature appeared on the nomination papers of Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General, had passed on in 1939, was introduced before the State Ballot Law Commission today.

The affidavit, signed by the wife of John C. Collins of Dorchester, was presented by David H. Fulton, attorney for Francis D. Harrigan, who is protesting the Kelly papers.

Today's hearing before the Ballot Law Commission was the third since sessions began last Friday. It was marked by constant wrangling between opposing counsel, and by angry protests from witnesses who were summoned to the State House to identify signatures on Mr. Kelly's nomination papers.

Proper Hearings Assured

Mr. Kelly, who yesterday acted as his own counsel, brought Edmund O'Callaghan as chief counsel.

Joseph A. Conway, Chairman of the Commission, announced that sessions would be held nights if necessary to assure proper hearings for both Mr. Harrigan and Mr. Kelly. Deadline for the hearing is June 9 at midnight, at which time the Commission will have to decide whether or not Mr. Kelly has an adequate number of ballot signatures to place his name on the July 11 primary ballot.

Two witnesses this morning, in addition to the 15 who testified yesterday, denied that their names on Mr. Kelly's papers had been signed by them.

State High Court Refuses Raise To Cambridge Police

More than 400 firemen and policemen of Cambridge were refused an increase in salary of $200 each a year, voted them by two different City Councils for the year 1942, as the result of a decision handed down today by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

In December, 1941, when Cambridge was governed by special statute of the Legislature because the then Mayor was under criminal charges, the City Council voted the increase. The Court today decided this action was invalid because the special statute forbade such increases.

In February, 1942, a new City Council voted $200 increases again but made the mistake of doing so before the annual budget was approved. The Supreme Court today ruled that this was contrary to law, also.

Defense Is Opened In Dorsey Hearing

Defense counsel for police Capt. John Dorsey, on trial for alleged neglect of duty, opened its case just before the afternoon recess today, following the conclusion of prosecution testimony of Lieut. Patrick O'Donnell, fo the Charlestown station.

The trial today has entered its eighth day of secret hearings before Deputy Superintendents James J. Sheehan, James F. Daley and James J. Hinchey, who have taken temporary reductions to the rank of captain for the trial.

Course on Food Service Planned

On the assumption that Government regulations in connection with the food business will increase rather than diminish, Mark Strong, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, will conduct a special course in the fall, sponsored by the University Extension Division of the State Department of Education.

The purpose of the new course, which will have to do with such regulations, is to assist hotel, restaurant and club owners and managers and others in the food service industry.

Guest lecturers representing various governmental agencies and other specialists will clarify and interpret those regulations directly affecting food service operations, and will answer questions on individual problems.

Classes will start in October at Teachers College, Huntington and Longwood Avenues, Boston.

Orchard Home School To Give Entertainment

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On the spacious lawn in front of the house that has been their home for the past year, the 16 students at the Orchard Home School in Waverley will give a program of dances and songs tomorrow afternoon. This is one way they have of saying "thank you" to the Board of Directors and friends who have made it possible for them to enjoy a happy home for a year.

In 128 years the doors of this school never have been closed to girls needing protective care, and it is hoped that no lack of funds will shut them now, though wartime financing is not easy. Founded in 1816 by a group of "benevolent gentlemen," the first home, called "The Refuge," was the Paul Revere house on Charter Street, purchased direct from Paul Revere's estate.

In 1844 the Directors built a house on Rutland Street on land donated by the City of Boston—property now used by the South End Music School. The Orchard School's present home, which it has occupied since 1916, was built and lived in by the Lowell family about 100 years ago. A wide hall, pleasant living rooms, and a comfortable, old-fashioned verandah provide a friendly atmosphere for the "re-education" of girls from 13 to 16 years old.

Semi-Dormitory

Upstairs the girls live in semi-dormitory style, usually three to a room. At the end of a long corridor in the wing are two smaller rooms, the prize of them all. Only the best behavior wins a chance to live in these. The day we dropped in, the proud occupants of the farthest room had just finished painting the walls a soft pink and the dressers white with pink trimmings.

The girls do all the housework, taking turns at the chores just like any big family. Under trained supervision, they even learn to cook, and if the cookies we had are any criterion, they'll be well equipped to manage homes of their own some day. Classes a re held in a separate building, a small barn turned schoolhouse.

The aim of the School, according to Miss Kate B. Lee, Executive Secretary and general overseer, is to develop within the group such an impetus toward wholesome living that the individual girl on entering immediately responds to it. Each girl admitted needs special training to fill in serious gaps in her educational equipment or to overcome difficulties of temperament or character.

Radical Changes

A year is a short time in which to bring about radical changes in character, says Miss Lee, but many are the cases to which she can point where exactly that has been accomplished. After 12 months at the School, a girl is placed in a foster home if for some reason she cannot return to her own, and the School continues its supervision and encouragement until she is 21.

Even after that she is apt to keep in touch. Just the other day a former student, now a Wac, ran in to see Miss Lee at her office at 31 Mt. Vernon Street. She had been adjusting the hem on her summer uniform and she wanted to be sure it was just the right length. Miss Lee was tickled. For while she was at the School, this particular girl had insisted upon wearing her skirts indecently short.

Among the graduates are a few spectacular successes. Many more have become quietly useful women. The School is immensely proud of the six stars in its service flag.

Revere Woman's Club

Aiming to better this year's total of 523 garments knit for servicemen, the War Relief Committee of the Revere Women's Club will hold a picnic lawn party tomorrow for the benefit of its Yarn Fund. This is the second year the Committee has staged such an affair and it will take place on the grounds of Mrs. Austin Kimball and Mrs. Frank L. Sullivan, Cushman Avenue, Revere, from 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., under the direction of Mrs. Robert M. Copeland. Mrs. George S. Sweetnam is War Relief Chairman.

Club members have also knit six afghans for use in the sunrooms at Fort Devens, and their war relief work includes the adoption of two British children and two Chinese orphans.

Jamaica Plain Benefit

Historic Loring - Greenough House in Jamaica Plain will be the scene of a gay garden party arranged by the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club on Friday afternoon from 2 to 5 p. m. It is open to the public, the proceeds to be used for the upkeep of the house.

Competitive flower and table arrangements will be judged by Mrs. Phillips Boyd and Mrs. J. Martin Woodall. Cut flowers and old-fashioned bouquets will be on sale. Mrs. Dows Dunham and Mrs. Arthur W. May are planning an exhibit of samplers and calling-card cases; and Mrs. Edward N. Libby and Mrs. Frederick W. Beal are chairmen of a food table which will feature dishes made from Jamaica Plain's finest recipes. Mrs. Harry Broadbent and Mrs. Melville White will receive at the gate. Miss Ellen Cushman, President, and the Club's Past Presidents will be hostesses, and Mrs. Edwin F. Albee will pour.

War Relief Festival

With the co-operation of the Arlington Philharmonic Society, the Arlington Allied War Relief Committee will hold its annual festival and Pops on the Robbins Memorial Library green and in the Town Hall on Friday evening. Refreshments will be served outdoors from 7 to 8 o'clock under the direction of Miss Lucinda Higgins, and the concert will begin at 8:30.

Mrs. Harold B. Wood, Chairman of the Committee, will have as her guests Consul and Mrs. Albert Navez, Friends of the Belgians; Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, and Mrs. George Bemus, Chairman of the English-Speaking Union. Samples of the Committee's work will be on exhibition. It completed nearly 2,000 garments during the past year. The evening is being arranged by the Ways and Means Committee of which Mrs. A. Warren Rutherford is Chairman.

Governor and People Pray at King's Chapel

By a Staff Photographer

Fervent Prayers Offered for Invasion Troops

Governor Saltonstall today occupied the traditional pew at King's Chapel once reserved for Colonial Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The historic church was filled with worshipers at the noonday service as Dr. Palfrey Perkins led the prayers for success of the Allied armies. In the lower photograph the Governor is shown leaving the church.

Retail Sellers Of Foods To Join Parley

More than 2,000 of the leading food retailers of Massachusetts are expected to attend the United Retail Food Industry Wartime Conference at Hotel Statler on Sunday and Monday, June 11 and 12, according to Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

The retail food industry in Massachusetts is called upon to provide essential foods for several million families every day in the week, despite the fact that close to 30 per cent of the retail food outlets in Massachusetts have closed since the beginning of the war and that the industry is forced to carry on with approximately 50 per cent of its normal labor supply, Mr. McCabe said.

The Conference will bring to Boston the men who are best qualified to give the food retailers an authoritative blueprint of the food problems to be solved during the coming months. Judge Marvin Jones, of Texas, War Food Administrator, will be the guest speaker at the Sunday evening dinner. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin also will address the same meeting. Morton Downey and his Starlight Roof Show from the Waldorf Astoria, New York, will provide the entertainment.

The afternoon business session, Sunday, will feature Charles Phillips, National Deputy Administrator in charge of all rationing, as principal speaker. Speakers at this business session also will include Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service; Eldon Shoup, Regional Administrator, Office of Price Administration; Joseph Smith, Regional Director, War Manpower Commission, and M. R. Colgan, District Manager, Office of Defense Transportation.

$3,000,000 Street Repairs Proposed

First reading to a loan order for $3,000,000 to be used for the reconstruction and repair of streets was given yesterday by the Boston City Council after rejecting Mayor Tobin's order for $1,500,000.

The Councilors felt that many residential streets in the city were as badly in need of repair as the main thoroughfares, for which the $1,500,000 was earmarked.

Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland said that he doubted if that much work could be done in the time remaining suitable for street repairs and reconstruction.

Food, Fancywork, and Fun To Feature Fair in Dover

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Mass., June 6 — New England's Fair season makes its bow next Saturday, June 10, when the annual Dover Street Fair is held on the Village Green midst a setting of towering pines and rolling lawns.

Given for the benefit of The Dover Church the Fair this year will once again feature an attractive array of food and fancywork tables bulging with products contributed by the townsfolks.

Plan Midway

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall are honorary chairmen, heading up a long list of committees numbering some 300 persons.

A Midway will be set up in the School Yard and a dozen or so novelties including a new feature "Blasting the Axis" by throwing balls at crockery plates will be available for the funsters.

The afternoon is devoted to the whims and fancies of the children, and "Mrs. O'Grady," Sylvia Warren's donkey, will be on hand to carry the youngsters on a leisurely ride around the school yard. Also planned for the children is a magician and ventriloquist show.

A new departure this year is a goat show. A number of entrants already are in and many more are expected to compete for the blue ribbon awarded to the best of breed.

Two suppers will be served out-of-doors, the first for the children at about 5:30 p. m., and the second for adults an hour later. The food for the supper is donated by citizens of the town.

An old-fashioned auction has been scheduled for the afternoon with Joseph Francis, veteran auctioneer, on the platform. Attics and cellars are being combed for odds and ends which will be put on the block by the auctioneer. Mrs. L. O. Pratt, Mrs. James H. Chickering, Mrs. Edwin Fisher, Mrs. Henry Stevens, Mrs. Homer Hanchett, Mrs. Lloyd Clough, and Mrs. Augus MacKay are in charge of collecting saleable goods.

Out-Door Dance

There will be an out-door dance floor at which there will be dancing from 8 until 12. Officers from the Naval Supply Corps School at Wellesley College will be the guests of the Senior Fair Committee at the dance and will have as their hostesses some of the younger members.

Chairman of the Fair is the Rev William B. Rice. In charge of the Midway is Edmund Rice. Other townspeople prominent in arrangements for the Fair include Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Blodgett, Roger Brace, Prentice Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis, Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, and Mr. and Mrs. George Mumford.

Paper Needs Told By Salvage Heads

Only temporary relief will be afforded paper mills in this area by the large May paper collections, during which 1,000 tons of paper were generated by the Advertising Club of Boston's business office campaign, George C. Wiswell, Chairman, said today.

Urging continued support of the invasion by those on the home front, Mr. Wiswell joined with George D. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director, in asking that citizens redouble their efforts now to salvage every scrap of paper in their homes.

70,000 Auto Licenses

The licenses for 1944-45 of more than 70,000 automobile operators have been issued to date by the State Motor Vehicle Department. Licenses for 1943-44 expired at midnight May 31. Department records show the number this year to be approximately the same as a year ago.

Gas Outlook Depends On War Results

As the invasion of Europe progresses, and as military needs for gasoline are stabilized, then it may be possible to determine the extent of civilian supplies on the home front.

"But, it is too soon now to jump at conclusions," said Ellsworth Harding, Secretary of the Boston Automobile Club, today, in making a joint comment on D-Day and the approval extended by the Office of Price Administration to motorists to use their 'A' gasoline rations for vacation travel.

Pleasure Driving

This latter announcement is a complete reversal of last year's regulations, when pleasure driving was banned. Furthermore, unless there is some unexpected change, the present A-10 coupons, which have been valid since May 8, must last until Aug. 8. And, since the use of B and C coupons for vacation travel is contrary to regulations, any use of A gasoline this summer is bound to be limited.

"Until now, the military's gasoline requirements for a full-scale invasion have been an unknown factor," said Mr. Harding. "It will not be possible to determine these needs for some time ahead. But, once they do know what their offshore commitments are going to be, they will be able to stabilize their gasoline requirements to some extent, and then—and only then—will it be possible to determine whether civilian gasoline rations will be eased or tightened," he added.

Meantime, those vacationists whose holidays come after Aug. 8 may have a little advantage over those who do their traveling earlier. For, with what a motorist can fill his tank with before that date on his A-10 coupons—the eight have a total value of 24 gallons—plus the 24 gallons which become valid on Aug. 9, a somewhat lengthy trip will be possible.

Open Road Ahead

"He has the open road ahead—his local OPA board gave him an A book," said Fred A. McDermott, Regional OPA Rationing Executive. "But, no B or C coupons may be used for pleasure driving—the vacationing motorist is limited to 120 miles per month provided in the basic ration."

Pooling of A books is strictly against regulations. The OPA is not planning to stop cars and check trips, but it is entirely possible that any automobiles from a suspiciously too-far distant state may be turned in by local OPA board members who will be on the lookout for such violators.

Berle Counsels Labor To Clean Up Racketeering

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Do everything you can to clear out and clean up any bad spots in labor organization," Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, counseled the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at is convention here this afternoon.

"A few days ago your president, Mr. Dubinsky, made the just observation that decentralization was no excuse for not cleaning up racketeering conditions, and he clearly included safeguarding democratic union administration," Mr. Berle continued.

"This union, happily, has an excellent record, and it deserves the support of all other labor organizations in its cleanup campaign. Whenever a racketeer gets a strangle-hold on a union local, he commits a crime against every union member in the United States because he discredits and weakens the entire labor movement."

The I. L. G. W. U. is the only labor union in the American Federation of Labor which has persistently protested against the failure of the A. F. of L. to do something effective against labor racketeering. The standard explanation of the Federation is that it is a loosely decentralized organization with a difficult problem of exercising any such control over its autonomous affiliated unions.

Corrupt Politics

Mr. Berle then struck into the corrupt politics angle of racketeering, saying that labor racketeering reached beyond specific labor interest into the wider field of decent local government.

"Racketeers cannot exist without local political help," he pointed out. "It will need not merely resolutions at conventions, but active support of the forces of clean and decent government in the cities and towns in which you have influence.

"It may be added that you will need the strongest, cleanest, and most efficient local government you can hope to create for other purposes besides that of seeing that both labor and management keep themselves free of underworld groups which from time to time like to masquerade as labor leaders. This means work and lots of it."

Turning to union responsibility, the State Department official joined with the Attorney General of the United States, Francis Biddle, who yesterday from the same platform told the garment workers that the greater numbers and influence of organized labor required a larger responsibility.

"Your trade union, and others like it, are going to have a good, large share of responsibility for carrying on the national life during the postwar years," Mr. Berle said. "The trades unions are now one of the great centers of concentrated power in America. Because of that, they are going to be held, in part, responsible by the public for what happens.

Labor Responsibility

"This is important. In the 1929 crash, the responsibility was largely borne by business and financial interests which had struggled for power, got it, and were unable to use it well. In the next period, the growth of labor power is such that their organizations and leaders will also be asked, 'What did you do about it? What part have you had in all this. What have you done to help the situation?' This is inescapable. In democratic life, responsibility goes with power."

The State Department man said he hoped the I. L. G. W. U. would intensify its work in the field of technical and economic research, not only in the specific field of its trade but in that of general economic reconstruction. He said he thought no government in the United States would be able to live unless it tackled and solved the problem of full employment. Private initiative would probably have to be supplemented by government measures. Plainly this country was capable of liberating production sufficient almost to double the prewar standard, and plainly, also, it had not yet found the means of doing this.

Frederic H. Fay

Frederic H. Fay, of Dorchester, who passed on yesterday, headed the Boston civil engineering firm of Fay, Spofford and Thorndike. A member of the Boston Planning Board for 20 years until his resignation in 1939, Mr. Fay was a consulting engineer for many federal, state, municipal, and private construction projects. A notable project of his firm was the $25,000,000 Army Base at South Boston in 1918-1919.

He entered the city's service as a draftsman for the Boston bridge works in 1894, was in charge of bridge design and construction in the city engineer's office from 1895 to 1910, and until 1914 was in charge of the city's bridge and ferry division.

A native of Marlboro, Mr. Fay was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893, receiving his master's degree the next year. He was long active in Tech alumni affairs, was President of the M. I. T. Alumni Association in 1913, and for five years was a member of the M. I. T. Corporation.

U. S. Court Asked to Restrain Officers of the Aldred Trust

Charging "gross misconduct" and "gross breach of trust" on the part of trustees and officers of the Aldred Investment Trust, particularly in its acquisition of the Eastern Racing Association, operators of Suffolk Downs Race Track, Attorney Edward H. Cashion, of Philadelphia, counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, today asked an injunction in Federal Court to restrain officers of the Trust from continuing in their positions.

Judge George C. Sweeney, sitting in the case, was also requested to appoint a receiver to handle the affairs of the Trust and to liquidate and distribute its assets to debenture bondholders in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Court.

Gordon B. Hanlon, head of the Trust, was alleged by the S. E. C. to have gained control over its assets and then to have grossly abused and mismanaged those assets and sold more than $1,000,000 worth of public utility and industrial stocks of the Trust to buy a controlling interest—50.3 per cent—in the Eastern Racing Association.

The $1,195,000 alleged to have been taken from the Trust for this purchase, deprived the Trust of 30 per cent of its holdings of such stocks, Mr. Cashion charged. This "manipulation" was for the purpose of making Mr. Hanlon president of the Association and of making his associates officers for their own benefit and to the detriment of the shareholders of the Aldred Trust, Mr. Cashion said.

Former Judge Hugh D. McLellan, counsel for the officers of the Trust, defended the purchase of the stock in the Eastern Racing Association as a "profitable investment which will enhance the earnings of the Trust." He asked the Court to allow the new owners of the Trust the opportunity to "go forward" with their venture without interference.

Those named with Mr. Hanlon in the suit brought by the Securities Exchange Commission and heard today were: Robert P. Loring, Elton N. Hanlon, W. Edward Higbee, John L. Arnold, Ezra D. Hart and Malcolm M. Bowen, trustees of the Aldred Trust.

Judge Sweeney took the case under advisement.

Another suit involving the same parties will be heard on Thursday in the United States District Court. It was filed by Charles F. Stratton, of Boston, representing himself and other debenture bondholders in the Aldred Trust.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 32 will become valid June 16 for five pounds.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

Dedication of War Poster On Common Scheduled

A poster depicting the common cause which all religious denominations have in the war will be dedicated on Boston Common Wednesday at 12:30 p. m.

Mayor Tobin will unveil the poster, and brief addresses will be given by Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic chaplains.

OWI Announces Speeding Up Of News From Invasion Front

Disclosure that news of the invasion is reaching the American press as rapidly as the press of Great Britain and other nations was made today by George W. Healy, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler.

"I made a check before I came up here and I found that the American wire services are running neck and neck with Reuters (British news agency) on the release of invasion news," Mr. Healy said.

He pointed out that the need for improved methods of handling American press copy arose out of the North African invasion when American press information reached these shores several hours after British sources. This was on account of a double system of censorship, one at the field, and the other in London, he explained.

Now a uniform censorship has been worked out whereby stories are cleared for newsmen on the field by the military censors. When they are placed on the wire for America the stories are relayed by London immediately instead of being held for censorship there as in the past, he said.

The meeting was opened by an offering of prayer calling for a speedy victory for our arms by Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, Jr., director of the Boston Section of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston was unanimously elected to honorary membership in the Advertising Club. The next meeting, it was announced, will be held on Monday, June 12.

Adult Education Meeting Scheduled

Boston Center for Adult Education will hold its annual meeting Thursday evening at the Center's headquarters, 5 Commonwealth Avenue. Under the direction of Dr. Gustavo A. deAragon, the program of the meeting will include a buffet supper, election of officers, and exhibits of students' work, as well as entertainment in music and dancing.

The theme of the entertainment will be "A Salute to the United Nations' Friendship." There will be native dances of Russia, Scotland, Spain, France, and Greece. Mildred Jenkins, soprano, will sing a group of Negro spirituals, and Miss Eleanor Kitchin, Student Adviser at Sargent College, will talk about China, giving her personal interpretations of Chinese life.

Tobin Announces Invasion

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tells City of Event Over Address System

At 7:38 this morning Mayor Tobin of Boston read the news of the invasion of Europe by Allied forces and the Order of the Day of General Eisenhower over the City's Civilian Defense public address system. The Mayor's talk was preceded by the playing of the National Anthem. The Mayor is shown at the microphone at the Boston Fire Alarm Telegraph Headquarters in the Fenway, from whence the announcement was broadcast.

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New Farce Arrives at the Wilbur—Art Show—Goldovsky Night at the Pops

'Love on Leave' Comes For Tryout Engagement

By L. A. Sloper

"Love on Leave," presented at the Wilbur Theater Monday evening, is a farce in the tradition of "Kiss and Tell," but much more bawdy. It has elements, too, of the adolescent humors of "Junior Miss" and of the melodrama of "Pick-Up Girl," but the treatment is essentially slapstick.

The ostensible theme is juvenile delinquency, and the central situation is that of a writer on how to bring up children who finds that his 15-year-old daughter has got herself into a compromising and dangerous predicament.

This situation might have been made the subject of a serious comedy, but A. B. Shiffrin, the author of this piece, has elected to treat it farcically. The trouble is that juvenile delinquency is not funny, and not an excuse for ribald jokes and vulgar behavior.

* * *

The girl is extricated unharmed by the sailor to whose hotel room she goes. Realizing that she is a child pretending to be wicked, he takes her home. But all this is merely a framework for rowdy proceedings.

There is no real character delineation, and no believable motivation. There is merely a mechanical production of situations and lines designed to elicit an equally mechanical response from an audience.

The stock characters include a silly mother, a pretty older daughter with a priggish suitor, the neighborhood wild girl, her fresh kid brother and their gossiping mother, the sailor's comic buddy, the family physician, and two raucous policemen. All the usual ingredients, mixed according to recipe.

* * *

Some pretty good performances are wasted on this desert fog. They include those of Millard Mitchell as the harried father, Rosemary Rice as the erring daughter, Joann Dolan as the tough girl, John Conway as the decent sailor, Bert Freed as his stooge, James Dobson as the neighbor brat, and Stanley Bell as the priggish suitor. They deserve sympathy rather than censure.

Eugene S. Bryden's direction is correctly speedy, and the three settings by Paul Morrison are well designed; although to make a writer work in a living room which is also an entrance hall and a passageway to the kitchen and to the upper floor seems too heartless even for a farce.

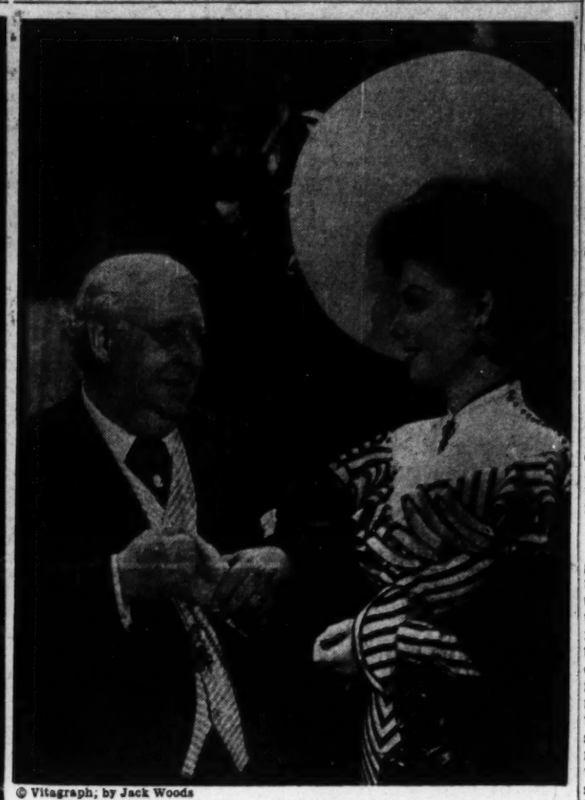
A part of the large first-night audience was disposed to be amused.

'Love on Leave'

Acomedy by A. B. Shiffrin, presented by Charles Stewart and Martin Goodman at the Wilbur Theater, June 5-17, staged by Eugene S. Bryden, settings designed by Paul Morrison. The cast:

Sam Wilson	Millard Mitchell
Mary	Mary Sargent
Paula	June Wilson
Lucy	Rosemary Rice
Larry Draper	James Dobson
Robert Lewis	Stanley Bell
Flo	Joann Dolan
Hoagy	Bert Freed
Nick Hardy	John Conway
Shorty	Jesse Cimberg
Sally	Donna May
Dr. Graham	Ross Matthew
Mrs. Lewis	Eleanor Gordon
Policeman	Roderick Maybee
Sergeant	John Farrell

Joan Davis and Constance Moore
In "Show Business," coming to the Keith Memorial Wednesday



© Vitagraph; by Jack Woods

S. Z. Sakall and Ann Sheridan
In "Shine On, Harvest Moon," impending at the Metropolitan

Guest Conductor-Pianist And Vocalist in Program

Last night's Symphony Hall Pops, with Boris Goldovsky conducting, turned out to be a concert in a serious way. For while a mood of gaiety pervaded proceedings, there was no foolishness. The music was of a type suited to Mr. Goldovsky's temperament, obviously enough; all of his choice and nothing imposed on him.

It seemed to be of a sort, too, that suited the audience of the moment; or else it beguiled the audience into its mood. There is no rule about the attitude of listeners, except for a regular subscription group. Take them as they assemble by the call of the Pops playbill from one date to the next, each houseful has an individuality; and suffice to observe that this one took all the pleasure in the world in a program of high quality.

* * *

As for the players, they gave as good heed to the visiting conductor's desires as can be hoped for under the conditions of summertime. At best they are entertaining us now. They are not pretending to give formal exhibition of their powers as executants and interpreters. Just as happens, they may hand us an exquisite study of the Nocturne from the Mendelssohn "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, as they did last evening, or they may pass out a perfectly passionless edition of Wagner's Prelude to "Meistersinger," as they also did.

Useless, again, the why and the wherefore. Perhaps they have become, in acquiescence to some artistic pose of the day, pro-Mendelssohnian and anti-Wagnerian. Let them have their little preferences and waywardnesses. They are a fascinating lot of dispositions when the least bit free to display their bent, as they are from May to October.

* * *

This is not saying but that Mr. Goldovsky did a real job as conductor. He showed up remarkably indeed in everything that had striking or unusual rhythm—the Berlioz Hungarian March, the Smetana "Bartered Bride" Dances, the Dohnányi "Pierette" Waltz, and the Glière Sailors' Dance from "Red Poppy."

Not only as conductor, but also as pianist; for Mr. Goldowsky took the sole part in a performance of the Schumann Piano Concerto in A minor, with Paul Cherkassky directing, and won warm applause from the tables and from the balconies.

Nor did he signify all there was to the occasion under the name of Goldovsky. For Margaret Sodd Goldovsky, soprano, came in for a turn, doing the two vocal arabesques from Strauss' "Fledermaus," known as Adele's Laughing Song and Acting Song, to orchestral accompaniment. In genteel costume of the old Viennese operetta period, and with voice well schooled in the Johann, Jr. style, she pictured the '70's straight and true—a very special diversion that only the Goldovskys could get up.

W. P. T.

'Uncle Tom's Cabin' Began 93 Years Ago

Just 93 years ago yesterday, in a paper called The National Era, published in Washington, D. C., appeared in first installment of a story called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It continued as a serial from June 5, 1851, to April 1, 1852, and appeared as a book on March 20, 1852. For months eight presses were kept running to supply the demand. Ever since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" apparently has had readers. It is known to have been translated into 26 languages.

That interest continues in Harriet Beecher Stowe was the belief of Helen Hayes when she decided to impersonate the history-making lady in the play, "Harriet." When the run on Broadway, overlapping two seasons, closed this spring, it had reached the total of 377 performances. After a summer's rest Miss Hayes expects to be in form for the rigors of wartime touring from coast to coast. From Boston, where the tour will begin Oct. 9 at the Colonial Theater, "Harriet" will travel to such a distant point as Victoria, British Columbia, by June, 1945.

Stained Glass Exhibited

Some stained glass designed for the chapel and narthex of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, is now at the studio of Reynolds, Francis, and Rohnstock.

These panels of glass have been composed with great discernment to fulfill the function of expression and illustration of the theme, "Religion in life of men on earth." They have been designed to harmonize with the surrounding Romanesque forms of ornament. They have been adjusted in choice of colors to problems of moderated light. The effect corresponds in general to the tradition of medieval glass painting. The figures are defined with clearly stylized definition and set into backgrounds of beautifully modulated hues.

The conditions of light require high-pitched colors and permit the use of a good deal of glass of golden yellow. The aggregate is sumptuous, with a warm glow prevailing. The pictorial medallions are set in fields of ruby red and deep blue, and framed in resplendently colored borders. The general effect is jewel-like and, after the manner of medieval craftsmanship, remarkable for emotional expressiveness and exaltation.

There are smaller panels of five archangels playing on musical instruments. There is also a large semi-medallion designed for the narthex.

This latter piece is very interesting and effective. It is a field of pure design of painted and leaded glass. The pattern resolves itself into the repetition of a simple geometric motive. It is made active, flowing, and free by minute differences in size and shape, and a continuous variation in color values. Through the subtleties of modulation this piece of glass becomes expressive; it is not a mere pattern of standardized repetition. It looks like a tapestry of glass and in its subdued mood will imbue its location with an atmosphere of calm and serenity.

It is well for Bostonians to visit our major stained glass studios. Our city has become a center and distributor, and our artisans work unstintingly to restore the old glass craft to its dignified status, and to apply and adjust painted glass to the artistic needs of our time.

D. A.

'Reaching for Stars'

Morton Gould and his orchestra are to appear in "Reaching for the Stars," in which Jane Powell will have the lead. The picture will be produced by Charles R. Rogers for United Artists. Mr. Gould will compose the music.

Tuesday's F. M. Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:45 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:30 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to midnight—Same as WNAC.

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Guests "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Romanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Organ Concerto No. 10 ..... Handel
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor ..... Rachmaninov
Soloist: Elizabeth Pastor
"Outdoor" Overture ..... Aaron Copland
Conducted by the Composer
"Oklahoma!" Selection ..... Rodgers
Farandole from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Cast for 'Catherine'

Included in the cast of "Catherine Was Great," which is expected to make its debut in Boston early in July, are Ray Bourbon, Paul Leyssac, Eleanor Counts, Carl Bensen, and Philip Carey Jones. Mae West is starred, as has been announced before, and Roy Hargrove is directing for Michael Todd. Dolly Tree is designing the costumes.

Bloom **Richard Camp**
In "Three Is a Family" at the Colonial.

Today on Short Waves

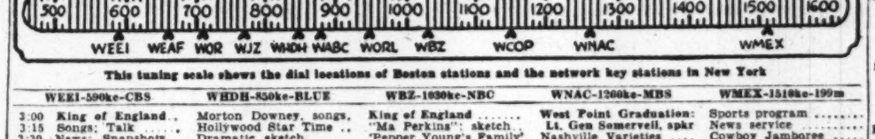
Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Latin-American Songs. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—What War Means to Me. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—The Brains Trust. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Cross Section, a talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock..	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock..	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean..	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama.	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"..	Music; Laraine O'Day..	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program ..	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Fashions in Melody	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch..	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	'Mystery Melody'; with
11:30	"Bright Horizons",	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Test	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hollywood News; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; talk	Musical Roundup	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Danny Cavanaugh	dio's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopes' Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Luncheon With Salvy	American Woman's Jury	Religious program
2:00	Portia Faces Life ..	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news ..	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food ..	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated" ..	Dramatic sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated" ..	Hymn recital	Patterns in Rhythm	News; Music; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time ..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Yankees baseball game	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama; Music Moments	'Right to Happiness"...	Yankees baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"..	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Yankees baseball game	News service
4:30	Life to the Front.	News commentator	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Boston Red Sox- N. Y.	Red Nichol's Orch.
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits ..	Young Widder Brown ..	Yankees baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"	Terry and the Pirates..	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm";	"We Love and Learn"..	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Geoffrey	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sk..	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight'; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Hafwood	News service	Sports; Dance music ..
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music .....
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory ....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Poet Parade, music	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Pol. talk; Harmonies ..	Fred Waring's Orch....	Marshall McNeil, news.	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVES' Parade; talk ..	Robert St. John, news .	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Fran Allison; Wells	Marion Spitalny's	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	John Barry Comments	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Program .....
8:00	Allan Jones, songs;	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service .....
8:15	Frank Carle's Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts"; drama	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	Nita Rose; Don Rodney	Dr Hans Nathan, music
9:00	F. Sinatra Show;	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news .	Classical Album .....
9:15	Jane Wyman, g'st	Network program	Nora Martin, vocalist	'Return of Nick Carter'	Classical Album .....
9:30	Jack Carson Show	Louis Armstrong's Or..	"Mr. District Attorney"	Sahara Luddy drama:	Classical Album .....
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Overseas ints.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Susan Steps Out"	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news ..	Local sports .....
10:15	Schubert's Music ..	"Top of the Evening"	Musical Knowledge ..	'San Quentin on the	Local sports .....
10:30	Report to Nation:	"The Symphonette," M.	Kay Kyser's College of	Air"; music; speaker..	Local sports .....
10:45	Quentin Reynolds	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports .....
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service .....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"..	Carl Rhodes' Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Lanny Ross, songs ....
11:30	Stravinsky's Mus.;	Fisherman's program	A. Hopkins Presentat	"TVA in War and Peace'	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Berezowsky, cond.,	Dance orchestra; News,	'Machinal,' E. Johann	Glen Gray's Orch.	Day's End; News .....

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Scientifically Air-Cooled
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors - Orpheum 9:15 a. m.; Open - State 11:15 a. m.

'ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE'
LEWIS STONE MICKEY ROONEY FAY HOLDEN - SARA HADEN DONITA GRANVILLE - HERBERT MARSHALL
PLUS 3 Sea Wolves on Leave!
"SAILOR'S HOLIDAY"
ARTHUR LAKE JANE LAWRENCE BOB HAYMES

EXETER KEN 7067
EXETER AND NEWBURY STREETS
IDA LUPINO • PAUL HENREID
"IN OUR TIME"
ROBERT LOWERY • JEAN PARKER
"THE NAVY WAY"
Thurs.: "PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
BING CROSBY
'GOING MY WAY'
BARRY FITZGERALD

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW Errol FLYNN • Paul LUKAS
"UNCERTAIN GLORY"
Plus "Good-Night Sweetheart"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE turn at BEACON ST.
MARIA MONTEZ JON HALL
Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves
in GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY Humphrey Bogart
PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE
MARGARET HILLARD in Good Lookin
WEDNESDAY REVUE
"SUSPICION"
and "THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION"

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
• NOW PLAYING •
GINGER ROGERS
'Tender Comrade'
ROBERT RYAN • RUTH HUSSEY
CO-HIT "MOON OVER LAS VEGAS"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30
AIR-COOLED 458 LAUGHS!
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
HIT SHOW! HIT PRICES!
Nites 90c to $2.40 incl. tax.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 90c to $1.80

PLYMOUTH LAST WEEK Tonight—8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
GILBERT MILLER
"HAS A SUCCESS"—(Globe)
IN
FOR KEEPS
A New Comedy by F. HUGH HERBERT
(Author of "Kiss and Tell")
with FRANK CONROY • PATRICIA KIRKLAND • JULIE WARREN

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .35, .60, $1.00, $1.50 Tax Inc.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
IRENE DUNNE • ALAN MARSHAL
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"Outstanding drama of season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK (STAGE)

The Dramatic Thunderbolt
"DECISION"
RAYMOND GREENLEAF ANDERSON EWEN KIP
AMBASSADOR THEA., 49th West of B'way. CI 7-8760
Evgs., Incl. Sun., 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN – ANNABELLA – OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40.
AIR-CONDITIONED

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED thru Sat., June 10
Sigmund Romberg's Musical Romance
NEW MOON
Company of 100
by Oscar Hammerstein II, Mandel & Schwab
with Dorothy Johnny Earl
KIRSTEN MORGAN WRIGHTSON
Evs. Tue. thru Sun. 75c to $2 Mats. Sat. & Sun. 50c to $1.80 plus tax
N. Y. CITY CENTER, 131 West 55 Street

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH BETTY JANE
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WATSON
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30, Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
PAUL ROBESON
JOSE FERRER — UTA HAGEN
OTHELLO
LAST 4 WEEKS
EDITH KING — JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:30 Sharp Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 Sharp

"Enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in
OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
EVGS., 8:40 MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
AIR-CONDITIONED

"The Funniest Woman in the World."
ZASU PITTS in
RAMSHACKLE INN
"ONE OF THE BEST ENTERTAINMENTS on BROADWAY."—Rascoe, World Telegram
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th West of Broadway
Air-Conditioned CI. 6-5760
Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun.

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

2ND YEAR OF FUN AND EXCITEMENT
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
with FREDERIC ANDREW NAGEL RUTH MATTESON
BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:40.
AIR-COOLED

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"For Keeps," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Frank Conror, Patricia Kirkland, Julie Warren. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Love on Leave," by A. B. Shiffrin. Produced by Charles Goodman and Martin Goodman. Cast includes Millard Mitchell, Mary Sargent, John Conway, Stanley Bell, and Rosemary Rice. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Tonight or Never," starring Ethel Barrymore Colt. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, boris Goldovsky, conducting. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

Kenmore—"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Gangway for Tomorrow." 2:20, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Tender Comrade," Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 9:31 a. m., 12:34, 3:36, 6:42, 9:56. "Moon Over Las Vegas." Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 11:22 a. m., 2:26, 5:30, 8:34.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

Modern—"Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05. "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15.

Normandie—"Up in Arms." Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Brooklyn Orchid," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Orpheum — "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Good-night Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Pardon My Rhythm," Bob Crosby, Gloria Jean. 9:58 a. m., 12:41, 3:15, 5:49, 8:13, 10:37. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 2:01, 4:35, 6:49, 9:23.

Scollay—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Rosalind Russell. 11:29 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power, Myrna Loy, George Brent. 9:45 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 7:50.

State—"Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 12:35, 3:44, 6:53, 10:02. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence. 11:30 a. m., 2:39, 5:48, 8:57.

South Station Theater—"Camera Men at Sea," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter.

West Newton—West Newton: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Eddie Quillan.

Weymouth—Drive-In-Theater: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Taxi Mister," William Bendix. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

Winchester—Winchester: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Women in Bondage," Gail Patrick, Nancy Kelly.

Films in Suburbs

Allston—Capitol: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:55.

Allston: "O My Darling Clementine," Lorna Gray, F. Albertson. "Lady and the Monster," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 8.

Arlington—Capitol: "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol.

Regent: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "She's for Me," David Bruce. 2, 6:45.

Braintree—Braintree: "Ali Baba and Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

Brighton—Egyptian: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell. "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. 1:50, 7:50.

Brookline — Brookline Village: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.

Coolidge Corner: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean.

Cleveland Circle: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 1:45, 7:45.

Cambridge—Central Square: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Leather Burners," William Boyd. 2, 8.

University: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart. "Hi Good Lookin'," Harriet Hillard.

Everett—Capitol: "Johnny Eager." 3:28, 9:03. "Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Joan Parker. 2:06, 7:43.

Park: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, T. Mitchell, "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon.

Hyde Park—Fairmount: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:30, 7:45.

Jamaica Plain—Jamaica: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 1:45, 7:45.

Lexington—Lexington: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra. 2:30, 6:15. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 4, 9:45.

Lynn—Open-Air Theater: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Counter Espionage."

Malden—Granada: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Sidney Greenstreet. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

Myrtle: "Passage to Destiny," Elsa Lancaster. 2:02, 7, 9:51. "The Great Mr. Handel." 3:11, 8:16.

Maplewood: "The Memphis Belle." 2:12, 6:12. "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:05, 9:05.

Strand: "The Racket Man," Tim Neal, Jeannie Bates. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:15, 8:25.

Orpheum: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "The Heat's On," Mae West.

Medford—Medford: "Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Navy Way," Jean Parker.

Fellsway: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "

King Victor Emmanuel Steps Out as Rome Fallsto Victorious Fifth Army

French Share in Jubilation Over German Exit From Rome

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, June 6—Few capitals of the world today have greater cause for rejoicing than Rome.

Excitement over its liberation on Sunday had scarcely subsided to calm realization when emotions rose again over Monday's announcement of the resignation of King Victor Emmanuel III, and today the ancient Italian capital vibrates anew under the impact of D-Day.

When we arrived here Sunday, June 4, some 21 months after Allied landings in North Africa, it seemed almost like the journey's end. Every soldier in Italy today knows that it is just the beginning, and some may wonder if capture of Rome was really the invasion signal.

All who were in the city will long remember the tall, confident figure of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark as he mounted the steps of the Roman Governors' Hall on Capitoline Hill a few hours after the international Fifth Army had broken the bonds of totalitarian rule.

Real Battle for France

He was joined shortly by Gen. Alphonse Juin, commanding the French Corps which played such a magnificent role in the big Allied offensive that began on May 11.

It was a great day for the French. But today means even more, for French troops pursuing retreating Germans up the Italian peninsula realize more keenly than ever that they are fighting the battle for France.

In Rome huge crowds gathered in the square before St. Peter's last night as the church bell pealed in signal for the appearance of Pope Pius XII.

Doors leading to the balcony swung open and the Pontiff stepped out on the balcony, clad in a white cassock and skull cap.

"We have been troubled over the lot of the city," he began. "Today we rejoice because, thanks to God and to the will of both belligerent parties, Rome has been saved from the horrors of war."

Cheers echoed throughout the square at his words.

Earlier in the day, approaches to the classic Coliseum were thronged with civilians cheering the arrival of Allied forces.

A dense crowd, gathered at the historic Piazza Venezia, heard an unscheduled address from Mussolini's famous balcony. An Italian-American Army photographer, Sergeant Johnny Vita, delivered it in Italian, minus none of the well-remembered Mussolini poses and gestures.

Cheers echoed and reechoed throughout the city during the day, rising and falling like the noise of the sea, as new occasions for rejoicing brought forth repeated demonstrations.

All types of vehicles poured into the town, filling highways, byways, and back streets, as Allied headquarters were established and American, French, and British generals gathered for the first staff conference in the Italian capital.

Withdrawal of Nazis

Even as the staff cars drive through the town, occasional shots rang out telling of continued presence of some snipers during the first hours of occupation, but the main German forces were well out of the city before arrival of American patrols and a few war correspondents.

Inside the city limits, along the approach from Highway 7—Appian Way—there was grim evidence of the Germans' last stand which held up the Fifth Army entry. At that time, Rome from all outward appearances was a deserted city. One could hear German aircraft droning in the clear, moonlit sky, and the occasional rattle of machine-gun fire at military traffic coming up the long highway.

But with the withdrawal of the Germans, Italian civilians came out of hiding, and the city was anything but deserted as flags heralded its liberation of the first European capital to be delivered by the Allies from totalitarian rule.

Wide World

Italy Shares in Momentous Changes Coming From Drive of Allies

Victor Emmanuel, today a King without power, as he made good his promise to step aside after the liberation of Rome.

Crown Prince Umberto, who now has assumed all "royal prerogatives" after the restricted position of his father.

Crown Prince Umberto at Helm, Holds 'Royal Prerogatives'

NAPLES, Italy, June 6 (AP)—Italy's 74-year-old King Victor Emmanuel III has made good his promise contingent on the liberation of Rome and stepped out of public life, turning over his "royal prerogatives" to his son, Crown Prince Umberto.

The King took this action yesterday in a decree countersigned by Premier-Marshal Pietro Badoglio which named Prince Umberto "Lieutenant General" of the realm.

Prince Umberto "will exercise all royal prerogatives without exception," said the decree, which was signed by the King at Ravello, just outside Naples, and delivered to the Council of Ministers.

Through his action the monarch remains a king without power and continues to head the House of Savoy. In effect, Prince Umberto becomes the King's Regent.

Italian political parties had been insistent since the Allied capture of Naples that the King step down, and last April 12 Victor Emmanuel declared his "irrevocable" decision to retire from public life "on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome."

In the first years of his reign, which began July 29, 1900, Victor Emmanuel became known as a king interested in his people and sympathetic with their problems. Under the Mussolini dictatorship he became little more than a figurehead.

Prince Umberto, tall, lean and erect, has become more and more prominent politically since 1943. He became a General in the Italian Army at 29 and a Marshal in September, 1942.

His wife is Marie-Jose of Belgium, whom he married in 1930. They have four children.

Just a Year Late

HERMOSA BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Notice of reclassification came to the home of Thomas B. McNary, former Deputy District Attorney. It won't bother him much. He's been in the Army a year.

VISIBILITY

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SING & SING MANAGEMENT

Retreating Germans Must Use M ountains to Fight On in Italy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The speed with which Rome fell, the sparsity of prisoners bagged since the breach of the Hitler Line, and the amount of abandoned equipment found in the wake of the German retreat all spell out the same conclusion.

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring began his retreat the moment he realized that his positions from Cassino to the sea had been broken. That retreat was pushed to the maximum for well over a week. The bulk of his troops, although with a fearful loss in equipment and transport, had been extracted from the Rome area by the time Velletri and Valmontone fell. Marshal Kesselring is well on his way to some new position. Where will it be?

The answer lies in the physical contour of Italy. He must find a line where he can use mountains, as he did on the long fight from Naples to Rome. They will preferably be mountains which make it possible to draw a line across the Peninsula, rather than diagonally along it. The best line of such a nature would be found only well to the north, around Leghorn, Florence, and Rimini. But that is too far away to strike for at once. There must be intermediate, delaying positions—the first not too far from Rome.

If Marshal Kesselring can get beyond the range of the Allied fist swinging from Naples, he might win a breathing spell long enough to permit him to restore the continuity of his front. What he needs above all else is a chance to get his left flank back in line with his right. Where might he hold long enough to do this?

The experts have their eyes on Rieti and Terni, two hill towns and rail junctions lying 30 and 45 miles respectively north of Rome. They figure that Marshal Kesselring must try to hold in that area long enough to bring back the forces now perilously outflanked between Rome and the Adriatic. If he fails then he is in a bad way indeed.

The Allied objective right now may well be a quick race to Rieti and Terni. If they could be taken before the Germans re-form a coherent line it would make any new German position short of Leghorn and Florence almost impossible.

Regardless of whoever wins the race, the Allied effort in that direction will have the same tendency—i. e., a tendency to push the Germans off the west coast of Italy over to the Adriatic slope of the mountains. Once that happens they have no logical position to defend short of Leghorn-Florence-Rimini line.

The maximum development which can be hoped for is the Allied capture of Rieti and Terni before Marshal Kesselring can restore the integrity of his front. If that should happen, the present German retreat would almost certainly become a rout.

Lend-Lease Helps Yanks in Australia

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Australia under reverse Lend-Lease is supplying 95 per cent of the food consumed by American forces in the Southwest Pacific, Prime Minister John Curtin told a National Press Club luncheon June 5.

While asserting that food represented Australia's principal contribution under the reciprocal-aid program, Mr. Curtin added that his country provided a wide variety of goods and services ranging from soldiers' clothing to the assembly of bombers for the United States Army Air Corps.

Ration Racketeering Target of California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 6 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren made a personal appeal yesterday to the California Legislature, which he had convened in special session for the consideration of 35 subjects, to pass legislation which will help Federal authorities stamp out rationing racketeering.

"I believe there is no reason," he said, "why the good citizens of this State—the mothers and fathers of our boys who are poised on the shores of England for the invasion of Europe—should be compelled to sit idly by and watch a group of underworld racketeers counterfeit governmental coupons or steal and sell genuine ration tickets. At least we should try to put them in our penitentiaries and prevent further breakdown of law enforcement."

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In wartime, is cleanliness next to...impossible?

ARE your laundry problems a "headache" these days? Even if you know the ropes, busier days and fewer conveniences probably add to your washing troubles.

And if you're doing your wash for the first time, as so many women are, you undoubtedly face many questions you can't answer.

Even the simplest family wash is far from simple for a beginner. And as for blankets—few women ever got the hang of washing the old ones, let alone these new rayon-and-cotton-and-wool combinations.

What price...oh what price cleanliness?

We at Good Housekeeping, realize how hard it is to keep clean nowadays and we're doing our level best to help make it easier for you.

Every day is washday here. We're always washing—anything that's washable—and always with *you* in mind.

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We take in family washing

To match your work-a-day problems, we have set up a plan that duplicates the usual U. S. household conditions. A carefully selected group of families send us their wash regularly. They're typical families, with the normal laundry problems of busy American homes.

Their wash comes to us just as yours would go to a commercial laundry.

Every batch sheds more light on your problem of keeping clean in wartime—with the least expenditure of time and energy, with the least damage to clothes.

We bring fabrics, soaps, and washing machines together to give you practical advice on how your clothes will wash in your machine.

Since war workers' clothes get *extra* dirty, we asked a Navy Yard worker to volunteer for one of our continuing experiments. We bought all his work clothes and washables. Then we did all his laundry for six months—did it by different methods, timed each job, noted the results.

All this was done so that our laundry advice to those of you who are war-workers' wives would be based upon sound experience, not on guesswork.

Your blanket problems are ours

Another thing you find in our laundry workshop these days is blankets.

All-wool blankets, rayon-and-wool blankets, rayon-and-cotton-and-wool blankets are being washed. We wash them by hand; in regular washers; and in automatic washing machines.

They're being dried in the air, in tumbler driers—such as commercial laundries use—and in regular home driers.

Why? So that we can tell you (from experience, not hearsay) what things to look for and what to avoid when you buy blankets; tell you how to keep blankets clean, how to make them last longer.

Finding the facts

It may take months of study to provide the data for a single page in Good Housekeeping. But when that page appears every statement on it is a fact substantiated to our satisfaction by the most painstaking investigation.

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"Find the facts," we tell each scientist, technician, home economist, and research expert on our staff. And just as we work to find the facts for our editorial pages, so, too, we investigate the products advertised in Good Housekeeping, and the performance claims made for them.

Don't worry, it's just a test! These mats will help tell us whether the new water-repellent finishes really resist stains and watermarks.

Do bluing spots leave you blue? We're looking for ways to eliminate this laundry nuisance by comparing different bluing methods.

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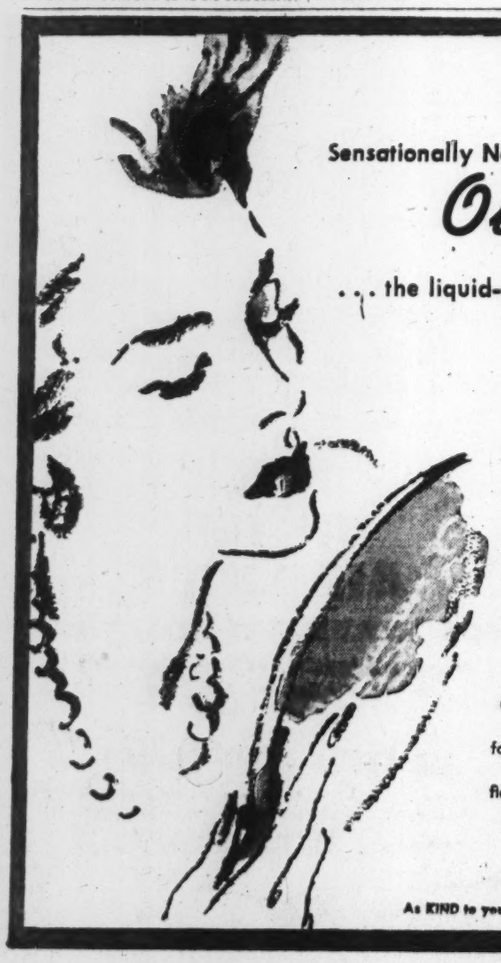

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Avery Brands Ward Seizure Illegal

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Montgomery Ward's is not engaged in business essential to the war effort, and President Roosevelt, by forcing Ward's "to obey an order known to his advisers to be unfair and illegal" and then seizing Ward's property, was usurping power not granted him by Congress and denied him by the Constitution, Sewell Avery, Chairman of the Board of Montgomery Ward & Company, told the Ramspeck Committee of the House which is investigating the Government's seizure of the Chicago plant.

Mr. Avery's testimony, supplemented by two other officers of Ward's, John A. Barr, Labor Relations Director, and Stuart Ball, legal counsel for the concern, drew a large crowd to the ornate Ways and Means Committee room despite predictions that with the European invasion on the public would fail to show interest in the Ward hearings.

Ward's Chairman charged that the Post Office, the Department of Justice, the National Labor Relations Board, and the National War Labor Board, with the approval of the President, had acted illegally and unfairly in favor of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' union. He concluded that the Government bureaus involved had thus "purchased political support from labor organizations."

Avery Exchanges Quips

Apparently pleased at this opportunity to present the company's side of the case to Congress, Mr. Avery agreeably posed for pictures at some length before hearings started and at several moments in the cross-questioning by members of the Committee exchanged quips with his interrogators.

There was no doubt from his delivery and the contents of his statement that the Ward Chairman is firmly and sincerely convinced that the President's action in seizing the Chicago plant was unconstitutional and that the Government officials involved knew that to be so even when advocating seizure.

The public is aroused over the Government's arbitrary and illegal action in the Ward case, Mr Avery said, adding "a free American people will not accept dictatorship."

Specifically Mr. Avery charged that:

1. The Post Office aided the union during the strike by refusing to handle Ward's mail and then misrepresented the fact.

2. The National Labor Relations Board gerrymandered the bargaining units at Chicago to insure a union victory.

3. The NLRB gave a completely false excuse for its action.

4. The National War Labor Board and the Attorney General, in an effort to distract attention from their own illegal acts, untruthfully attacked Ward's labor policies.

5. The NWLB violated the law by granting the union a contract, when it refused to prove it had a legal right to represent Ward's employees.

6. The NWLB, in ordering retroactive reinstatement of maintenance of membership, made impossible the holding of a fair election since Wards would have had to discharge many employees who had exercised their right by resigning from the union.

Conspiracy Charge

7. The NLRB and the NWLB conspired to force the seizure of Ward's properties to enforce an order they knew to be illegal and unfair.

8. The NWLB and the Attorney General tried to prevent Ward's from obtaining a hearing in the courts on the illegality of the Board's orders.

Mr. Ball told the Committee that the seizure of Ward's property was in direct defiance of the will of Congress and in complete disregard of the Constitution. The recent Court of Appeals ruling that denied access to the courts on a Board order applied to Board orders prior to passage of the War Labor Disputes Act, he said.

The NWLB had disobeyed the commands of Congress in every respect, he said. There was no evidence that Ward's business threatened the war effort, he argued. The Board never held a proper hearing. The Board, he concluded, is simply determined to give maintenance of membership to any union which asks for it.

Deceit Indicated

He also charged the Attorney General's office with deceiving Ward's and preventing it from getting a temporary injunction against the Board order by assuring Ward's that the Board was going to refer the case to the President "without recommendation" which would have made an injunction impossible, and then the Board turned around and recommended seizure of the property.

The Board's order, he contended, if it was law, could have been enforced in the courts. And if Congress intended that orders of the National War Labor Board be merely advice; then it never intended them to be enforced by seizure. But if Congress intended them to be obeyed; then they should be enforced in the courts.

Wards does not manufacture war materials as the Attorney General tried to imply, Mr. Ball said. The Attorney General's real argument, he said, is that the President in time of war is a military dictator and doesn't have to have an act of Congress to authorize him to seize private property. Just the fact that the President is Commander in Chief doesn't give him that power, Mr. Ball insisted.

Mr. Barr said the Post Office must deliver mail regardless of any rule it has for how to act in a strike, if the mail is addressed properly. He laid great stress on the NLRB's lumping of all the employee units together for the election to give the union a majority which it would not have had if separate elections had been held in the separate divisions of the company's Chicago operations.

IN PLANNING AHEAD, business, industrial, and banking executives are weighing the vast post-war opportunities in California. If you put your finger on the map of this State you touch the richest, most concentrated market in the West.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—June 6, 1944

Boston: Milk-Price Parity Becomes Effective

For the first time in five years, milk in paper containers went on sale today in all stores on a price parity with glass-bottled milk, following a Supreme Court decision to ban the extra one-cent a quart discrimination against paper. [Page 4.]

Disclosure that young Nicaraguans are taking part in invasion armies as members of United States forces featured the visit to Boston of six Latin-American editors. From nations at war against Nazi Germany, the editors expressed confidence in early victory. [Page 4.]

Calling off its morning session to let its 700 delegates go to their churches and synagogues, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union broke all its convention precedents by dismissing routine business for the invasion. [Page 4.]

Boston schools will cost the taxpayers $403,504 less this year according to the reduced budget approved today by the School Committee. Total school budget this year is $18,218,866.

In Europe: Umberto Gets 'Royal Prerogatives'

King Victor Emmanuel has turned his "royal prerogatives" over to his son, Crown Prince Umberto, in accordance with his promise to withdraw from public life "on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome."

Allied food supplies have already been distributed to the people of Rome, first distribution starting on June 5, according to a NBC radiocast from the Italian capital.

The Italian Council of Ministers has unanimously adopted a decree "to declare null and void the armistice agreement between the Vichy regime of Pétain and Mussolini," according to the Algiers Radio. CBS, in recording the radiocast, quoted the Council as saying that "This step was taken on the day of the liberation of Rome and on the day before the liberation of all Europe to give marked expression to the unity of spirit between the Italian and French nations."

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is now in Britain and has already conferred with Prime Minister Churchill, it was disclosed. His arrival had been kept secret for military reasons. He made the trip from Algiers, it is understood, to discuss the status of his French Committee of National Liberation which has designated itself the Provisional Government of France.

Washington: Navy Sets Air Record From Hawaii

A Navy transport plane bringing Vice-Admiral John H. Towers, Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet, to Washington set a record for transport flights between Pearl Harbor and the Capital: 4,945 miles in 26½ hours of which 25 were in the air.

The Senate approved compromise legislation raising the public debt limit from $210,000,000,000 to $260,000,000,000 and cutting the cabaret tax from 30 to 20 per cent. The House still must approve the conference committee version before the bill goes to President Roosevelt.

Railroads could lease as much as 10,240 acres of public lands for coal mining under a Senate bill passed by the House. It was designed to help western railroads change from oil to coal in meeting war demands.

President Roosevelt will speak over the radio at 10 o'clock, E. W. T., tonight. King George will deliver a radio address at 3 p. m., E. W. T., today.

National: Philatelists Get 'Rome' Covers

Postmaster W. E. Wimberley of Rome, Ga., said he had mailed 18 letter-covers to philatelists who wanted the date of the fall of Rome, Italy, on their letters.

Silver pilot wings of the Army Air Forces were presented to 170 members of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The Willis for President Committee of New York, which had supported Gov. Simeon Willis of Kentucky for the Republican nomination for President, announced it had switched its support to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Aboard the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm due at Jersey City, N. J., late today are 51 American casualties, 37 Canadian soldiers, and 43 civilians from the United States and other American republics.

Americas: Ecuador Regime Assured Recognition

"All republics of the hemisphere" have assured the new Ecuadorean Government that it would be recognized, said Casar Coloma Silva, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, in Quito, who disclosed that Peru and Paraguay have followed Brazil in granting recognition.

Where Are Nazis Deployed To Meet Invasion by Allies?

Continued from Page 1

difficult to coax the Nazi craft into the air. They were being saved for D-Day.

Meanwhile, the big question remains:

How strong will be Germany's opposition to the invasion?

The Duke of Wellington said the best general was the one who most accurately could guess what lay on the other side of the hill. Despite the advent of air power, this saying remains fundamentally true.

Air photographs can tell a great deal, but every new weapon or military device invites an antidote. Camouflage is an art still in its infancy, but it is likely to restore some of the lost importance to the art of guessing.

Allied plans for the invasion of Europe from the west, now begun, have been based upon a host of factors—the most important of all being the dispositions of the enemy as known or guessed. This factor is never constant, the Germans altering their dispositions all the time to fit in with the guessing they are doing on their side of the hill. But quite obviously a complicated plan cannot be altered to meet every reported countermove of the enemy—although minor adjustments can be made to meet last-minute information.

Location of Nazis

Having said so much, let me leave the German High Command to guess as best it can, while we take stock of the location of Hitler's forces by guesswork and deduction.

Recitation of mere numbers gives a false picture and even a computation by divisions is misleading because the fighting power of a division is dependent on how nearly it is up to its established strength and on how far administrative machines have been able to make good the wastage both of men and munitions.

50 Divisions in West

We know that many of the German divisions on the Russian front are far below their original strength and certainly short of fighting equipment, and we suspect that some of the divisions in the West may have been reduced in strength to replace drainage on the central reserve. But despite these uncertainties, I know of no better yardstick, so I perforce shall make use of divisions as my unit of measure.

Hitler probably has concentrated between 50 and 60 divisions to guard the shores of France and the Low Countries. In Italy he has nearly half as many tied up in his losing tussle with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, while Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia and Partisans in other Balkan countries have been so heartened by recent Allied successes that they have drawn upon themselves German forces about equal to those engaged in Italy.

The North Sea is far wider than the English Channel, but Hitler dare not risk being surprised by the strategic folly of those he once so rudely referred to as "military idiots." So he still guards the Scandinavian countries—including Finland—with another 25 divisions. It is safe to guess at yet another 25 divisions in the Reich itself—ready to go either way. Thus we have the layout.

It is easy to remember if we take 25 divisions as our units.

There are two such units in France and the Low Countries, one in each of the other three—Italy, the Balkans, and Scandinavia—with one unit in reserve in the Reich itself. That makes six units. The Russian front absorbs eight more units. This gives a total of 350 divisions of varying size, rather more than half being ranged on the longest land front against the Russians.

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Aviation Course Outlined For Negro Schoolteachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., June 6 —An aviation education course for Negro elementary and high-school teachers is to be offered at the Institute Summer School, opening on June 20, it was announced today.

Designed to provide teachers with the information they need in order to converse intelligently with their pupils about aviation and to build instructional units on various aspects of aviation, the new course will be directed by John L. Frank of the Hampton faculty.

Strike Stops Engines From Plant in Ohio

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6 (AP) —Production of finished airplane engines at the $155,000,000 Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Lockland stopped today.

At least 12,000 of 35,000 employees were idle following the transfer of seven Negro workers from the north shop to the center shop.

Officials of the company and United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) said they were unable to find acknowledged leadership in what they agreed was a protest against mixing Negro and white workers.

The company reported the main assembly line in the center shop had stopped but some foundry and sub-assembly units still were functioning.

Union and company officials sought unsuccessfully to end the work stoppage which began yesterday.

A union spokesman said the walkout was "provoked by a handful of irresponsible individuals."

F. L. Innis, sub-regional C. I. O. Director, said the "U. A. W.-C. I. O. condemns those responsible and has turned over the names of 25 individuals to the Army for any action it and the management desires to take."

At Canton, Ohio, the Timken Roller Bearing Company reported nearly 1,000 C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America left their jobs in a seniority dispute in the plant's grinding department.

A company spokesman said the strike began last Friday in a small division. He said the first stoppage resulted from a dispute over removal of a grinding machine from the shop, and spread when "seniority issues became involved."

Membership Clause Order Defended in Ward Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6 — The National War Labor Board, replying to the Senate McCarran subcommittee, which charged that the Board did not have jurisdiction over the Montgomery Ward labor dispute, replied categorically defending its action ordering the mail-order house to incorporate a maintenance of membership clause in a new labor contract and later turning the case over to the President, who on the advice of his Attorney General seized the plant.

George W. Taylor wrote the Board's reply to the Senate group's conclusions that the Board had failed to show any evidence that it had jurisdiction over the 1942 dispute which two years later resulted in the Government's seizure. "The Board's unanimous panel report, as well as the unanimous decision of the Board, fully set forth such facts."

Documents Important

"Particular attention was paid in these documents to the consequences of a precedent which would exclude 15,500,000 workers from the nation's wartime program for the peaceful adjustment of labor disputes. The subcommittee's report does not touch upon this vital issue," he said.

The NWLB reply contained a memorandum taking up point by point the charges of the McCarran Committee report.

"By the unanimous vote of its labor, industry and public members the Board undertook to obtain facts relating to this jurisdictional objection by designating a tripartite hearing panel to conduct the hearing and afford the company opportunity to elaborate its objections. . . . The hearing panel occupied three days," the memorandum said.

"At the close of the hearing the panel recorded its conclusions as to the relation between this labor dispute and a possible interruption to the war effort on the basis of which it unanimously recommended that the dispute was within the Board's jurisdiction."

Board Criticized

The Senate Committee report had criticized the Board for not seeking a Federal court order to enforce its directives. To this charge Mr. Taylor answered: "The Board, and the Attorney General, sought only to carry out the intention of Congress in the War Labor Disputes Act, which they believed excluded both the judicial review of the Board's order."

"This position," it added, "has been sustained by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of employers group of Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., vs. National War Labor Board (June 2, 1944). The Court unanimously held that the Board's orders are not reviewable or enforceable in court."

The subcommittee had also charged that the union had not filed its petition for an election within the time prescribed by the Board and that the Board had ignored this failure. The memorandum denied this charge.

'Full Story' of Pearl Harbor Demanded by House G.O.P.

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Shouting denunciations of high figures from the President down, House Republicans yesterday demanded "the full story" of the Pearl Harbor attack, charged that the Roberts Commission which investigated had two reports—"one secret"—and that the conclusions of the one made public did not fit the testimony.

On top of that, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee, asserted that his group had been denied access to the original testimony obtained by the investigating commission head by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts.

All this, the Republicans said, added up to an effort to "cloak the true responsibility."

A dozen members on the minority side joined in the series of acrimonious comments during debate on a resolution to extend for one year the statute of limitations so that anyone derelict in his duty at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, eventually could be court-martialed.

Earlier the Senate adopted a similar resolution over the protest of Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, who insisted on an immediate trial for Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short.

The House resolution differs in that it "directs" that courts martial be instituted during the period of the extension, a factor that met with considerable opposition. The House debate was so prolonged that the leadership put off a vote until today.

First Light at Boston

The first lighthouse in America was a tall masonry tower built in 1716 by Massachusetts at the entrance to Boston harbor.

People of Allied Nations Pray for Invasion Victory

Continued from Page 1

thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Strength Asked in Daily Tasks

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogances. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men and a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God. Amen.

President Asks Not an Hour, But 'Continuance in Prayer'

Continued from Page 1

lies some distance ahead" and not unwisely to inflate the military importance of the capture of the Italian Capital.

6. Admiral Ingersoll, Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, disclosed that since Jan. 1, 1943, ships of his fleet have taken across under escort more than 7,000 vessels and that of these only 10 were lost in the Atlantic and not a single troop transport was sunk. He said that American naval units arrived in British waters in ample time to participate in covering the landing operations and in shore bombardments.

7—At 10:30 o'clock this morning Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King and Gen. Henry H. Arnold were closeted with President Roosevelt for a brief conference.

Time to Do Job Well

8. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. Acting Secretary of State, said at his press conference this noon that this is not the time for rejoicing, but the time for everyone at home "to put everything he has into his job to speed the day of victory."

In the prayer which Mr. Roosevelt had begun some days ago, but which he completed last night between phone calls bringing the war news, the President redescribed the nature of the war and the need for a better peace.

He declared that the Allied armies fight not to conquer, but to liberate—to defeat the "apostles of greed and racial arrogancies." He besought divine support "to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations lead us into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil."

When News "Broke"

The news of the invasion began to reach the White House about 11:30 o'clock in rather substantial detail. Mr. Early said that the President knew when the first barge started across the Channel and when the first barge arrived on the coast of France, and that other operations were reported to him in the same detail. The news was telephoned to him from the Pentagon Building, where it was being received direct from General Eisenhower's Headquarters.

It is the hope of the President that newspaper readers and radio listeners will familiarize themselves with the text of the prayer which he has written so that instead of Mr. Roosevelt's reading a prayer they know nothing about, they will know it and can join in it.

Benedictine Statue Added to Göring Loot

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Italy, June 6 (AP)—The theft of a costly altar statue from the Benedictine Abbey at Cassino for Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has been proven by an order of the day issued on May 28 by Lieut. Gen. Richard Heidrich, commander of the German First Parachute Division, an official Allied source said June 5.

The order said: "I have sent a deputation to the Reichsmarshal . . . The deputation took with them as a present from the Division to the Reichsmarshal, a costly altar statue taken from the Cassino abbey by one battalion of the Third Parachute Regiment. The Reichsmarshal received our delegation in Berlin on May 25. He evinced great pleasure at the gift of the First Parachute Division."

WARNING

When you Order Genuine Lobster
When you Pay For Genuine Lobster
INSIST THAT YOU GET GENUINE LOBSTER

Look for the claws that distinguish real Lobster from common Sea Crawfish, sometimes sold as Spiny Lobster, Rock Lobster, African Lobster Tails or Langoosta.

• • •

In some cases unwittingly, but all too often with full knowledge of the deception, many seafood dealers and restaurants have been palming off ordinary *sea crawfish* on customers who order, pay for, and expect to receive *Genuine Lobster.*

Such misrepresentation is a practice that the lobster fishermen of the State of Maine intend to stop—FOR YOUR PROTECTION.

The sea crawfish, or crayfish (officially known as *Panulirus Argus*), is a genus of crustacea found in tropical and semi-tropical waters. Because it does resemble, in appearance, the tail of the real American Lobster, it has been variously sold as Spiny or Rock "Lobster," African "Lobster" Tails and Langoosta.

It is edible. BUT IT IS *NOT* LOBSTER—not even closely related to the American Lobster which is found in our colder, North Atlantic waters and whose official name is *Homarus Americanus.*

The Spiny "Lobster" has no claws—only the tail meat is served. Its quality distinctly differs from the firm texture and delicate taste of the American Lobster, which seafood epicures consider to be "The Sea's Greatest Delicacy."

It is illegal to sell crawfish as "lobster". In this country, however, the law permits crawfish to be branded as Rock or Spiny "Lobster" or African "Lobster" Tails as long as the qualifying words are given in direct connection with the word "lobster" and in type of equal prominence and size. Under Canadian law, the use of the word "lobster" in connection with sale of such products is expressly forbidden, and they must be sold under their proper name, "sea crawfish."

Don't be fooled. When you order lobster, say "Genuine State of Maine Lobster"—and, just to be sure, always look for the large claws when it is served.

The Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries of the State of Maine will promptly investigate any reports received from friends and lovers of Genuine State of Maine Lobster of such misrepresentation as are described above.

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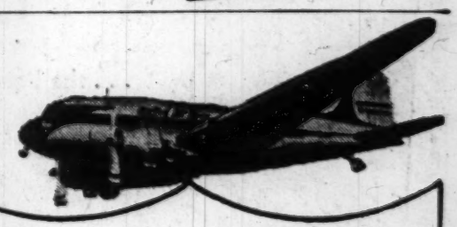

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Roosevelt: Hard Road Still Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt's counsel to the nation today, as the Allied liberation of Europe now is actually under way, is that final victory over Germany "still lies some distance ahead."

In a White House radiocast—his first since last Christmas—delivered on the eve of the invasion he knew was about to begin, he gave the assurance that the road to victory will be covered in due time, but said that it will be tough and costly.

Mr. Roosevelt's 15-minute address at 8:30 last night hailed the capture of Rome as "one up and two to go," but he emphasized that it would be unwise to inflate its military importance.

Conscious of the news which soon would be breaking, the President kept his speech signally free from heroics and oratorical effects, and devoted himself largely to a tribute to the United Nations forces and leadership which drove the Nazis from Rome.

Government Offices Active

Many government departments were ablaze with activity from the earliest morning hours when the words of the offensive reached the Capital. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, was at his office shortly after midnight. The public-relations staffs of the Army and Navy were on duty all night long.

Only a few high-ranking civilian and military officials of the War Department were at the Pentagon Building when the invasion started.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, left his office in the Pentagon at 5 p. m., yesterday and didn't return until 7:30 o'clock this morning.

To reporters who asked him after a White House conference with President Roosevelt whether he had received invasion reports during the night, the general replied in the negative, adding: "I did my work before."

Newsmen who gathered in the Pentagon Building for the invasion announcement at 3:32 a. m. (E. W. T.) were told that General Marshall was at his desk.

During the evening later, Army public relations confirmed that this was in error.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson remained at home during the early hours of the battle.

One of the very few persons in Washington to know in advance exactly when operations would begin, President Roosevelt retired early in the evening after his radiocast, but was reported up early this morning to study the latest official dispatches.

OWI "Blankets" World

In less than five minutes after the first communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters, the Office of War Information, through its short-wave transmitters in New York and San Francisco, was blanketing the world in 39 languages and dialects with the news that the liberation of Europe was under way.

Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the American armies in France in World War I, issued the following statement:

"American troops have landed in western Europe.

"As the overmastering military might of the Allies advances, it will be joined by the men of the occupied countries, whose land has been overrun by the enemy but whose spirit remains unconquered.

"Twenty-six years ago, American soldiers, in co-operation with their Allies, were locked in mortal combat with the German enemy. Their march of victory was never halted until the enemy laid down his arms in defeat. The American soldier of 1917-1918, fighting in a war of liberation, wrote, by his deeds, one of the most glorious pages of military history.

Sons Fight War Now

"Today, the sons of American soldiers of 1917-1918 are engaged in a like war of liberation. It is their task to bring freedom to peoples who have been enslaved. I have every confidence that they, together with their gallant brothers-in-arms, will win through to victory."

When General Marshall was given the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, the highest honor of the Soviet Union, at the Russian Embassy here last night he said: "The final action in this terrible European war is now focused on a single battle in which every Allied force will be represented. It is to be a battle to the death for the Nazis and a battle to victory for the Allies."

Roosevelt Speaks

President Roosevelt said, in his speech:

Yesterday, June 4, 1944, Rome fell to American and Allied troops. The first of the Axis capitals is now in our hands. One up and two to go!

It is perhaps significant that the first of these capitals to fall should have the longest history of all of them. . . . The United Nations are determined that in the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the whole of the world. . . . It will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and of the Vatican City is assured by the armies of the United Nations.

It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. The American and British armies—who bore the chief burdens of battle—found at their sides our own North American neighbors, the gallant Canadians, the fighting New Zealanders from the far South Pacific, the courageous French and the French Moroccans, the South Africans, the Poles, and the East Indians. . . .

The prospect of the liberation of Rome meant enough to Hitler and his generals to induce them to fight desperately at great cost of men and materials and with great sacrifice to their crumbling eastern line and to their western front. No thanks are due to them if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities. . . .

Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more. . . .

It would be unwise to inflate in our own minds the military importance of the capture of Rome. We shall have to push through a long period of greater effort and fiercer fighting before we get into Germany itself. . . .

Victory Still Some Distance Ahead

Germany has not yet been driven to surrender.

Therefore, the victory still lies some distance ahead. That distance will be covered in due time—have no fear of that. But it will be tough and it will be costly. . . .

The task of the Allies in [Italian] occupation has been stupendous. We have had to start at the very bottom, assisting local governments to reform on democratic lines. We have had to give them bread to replace that which was stolen out of their mouths by the Germans. . . . We have to help them cleanse their schools of Fascist trappings. . . .

Some of us may let our thoughts run to the financial cost of it. Essentially it is what we can call a form of relief. At the same time, we hope that this relief will be an investment for the future—an investment that will pay dividends by elliminating Fascism and ending any Italian desires to start another war of aggression in the future. . . .

Italy Overcrowded

Italy cannot grow in stature by seeking to build up a great militaristic empire. Italians have been overcrowded within their own territories, but they do not need to try to conquer the lands of other peoples in order to find the breath of life. . . .

Italy should go on as a great mother nation, contributing to the culture and progress and good will of all mankind—and developing her special talents in the arts, crafts, and sciences, and preserving her historic and cultural heritage for the benefit of all peoples. . . .

I extend the congratulations and thanks of the American people to General Alexander, who has been in command of the whole Italian operation; to General Clark and General Leese of the Fifth and the Eighth Armies; to General Wilson, the Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, and General Devers, his American Deputy; to General Eaker; to Admirals Cunningham and Hewitt; and to all their brave officers and men.

May God bless them and watch over them and over all of our gallant, fighting men.

Mrs. Eddy's Prayer Is Read Over Radio

A nation which was established centuries ago in a move for religious freedom found it natural to turn to prayer on a day of great efforts to preserve and extend religious and other freedoms.

People in and out of church instinctively offered up prayers in isolated hamlets and bustling cities.

Excerpts from "Prayer for Country and Church," by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, were read in New York at noon over the National Broadcasting System's hook-up. Due to pressure of oncoming news reports, the reading ended without identifying the author.

From "A Message to The Mother Church in 1898," Mrs. Eddy's prayer reads:

Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms; that justice, mercy, and peace continue to characterize her government, and that they shall rule all nations. Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness.

In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. [1] Oh, may their love of country, and their faithful service thereof, be unto them life-preservers! May the divine Love succor and protect them, as at Manila, where brave men, led by the dauntless Dewey, and shielded by the power that saved them, sailed victoriously through the jaws of death and blotted out the Spanish squadron.

Great occasion have we to rejoice that our nation, which fed her starving foe,—already murdering her peaceful seamen and destroying millions of her money,—will be as formidable in war as she has been compassionate in peace.

May our Father-Mother God, who in times past hath spread for us a table in the wilderness and "in the midst of our enemies," establish us in the most holy faith, plant our feet firmly on Truth, the rock of Christ, the "substance of things hoped for"—and fill us with the life and understanding of God, and good will towards men.

MARY BAKER EDDY

[1] This refers to the war between United States and Spain for the liberty of Cuba.

Stettinius Urges Action For UNRRA

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius urged Congress June 5 to restore a $350,000,000 drawing account on Lend-Lease funds to a $450,000,000 appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The House passed a $450,000,000 appropriation for UNRRA last week, but the Lend-Lease transfer authorization which would bring UNRRA resources up to $800,000,000 was lost on a parliamentary objection.

Mr. Stettinius said in a statement:

"The success of the UNRRA will be placed in grave jeopardy and military operations for the liberation of Europe may be unnecessarily prolonged, if the United States fails to provide—and to provide in time—its share of the funds necessary for UNRRA's operations.

"UNRRA may be called upon to begin active operations in some liberated areas within the current year. How rapidly its responsibilities will expand in scope will depend on military developments which no one can foresee. It is, however, essential that we be ready, and it is already late.

"$8,000,000,000 is the minimum contribution by the United States necessary to provide for the first six months of active operations by UNRRA. The $450,000,000 voted by the House is required for advance procurement of those supplies that must be bought ahead of time if they are to be on hand when they are needed.

"But the $350,000,000 which is in transfer authority which the House did not approve is required for other supplies equally essential to the first six months of active relief operations.

"This $350,000,000 is an essential part of the amount needed now for UNRRA. To provide for only one part without the other would seriously prejudice UNRRA's operations.

"I am confident that the Congress, on due consideration of what is at stake, will reverse this decision and that the appropriation bill, when it is finally passed, will provide the full amount necessary for UNRRA to undertake the responsibilities which the United States and the other united and associated nations had assigned to it."

A Son in the News

Associated Press

Preview at West Point

Cadet John S. D. Eisenhower, son of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied invasion commander, goes through an informal inspection by a young admirer, Paul John Amodio of Cold Spring, N. Y., at the United States Military Academy, where the Cadet graduates today.

Mrs. Eisenhower 'So Excited'

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The New York Post, in a copyrighted story, said today that Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower greeted news of the invasion early this morning with "Why, that wonderful! I'm so excited."

A Post reporter telephoned Mrs. Eisenhower at the Thayer Hotel at West Point, where she is to attend the graduation today of her son, John, from the Military Academy.

"The invasion? What about the invasion?" she asked when she answered the call.

"Well, it's started," she was told.

"Please forgive me," she said. "Did you say the invasion has started? I'm still rather asleep, you know." Later she said, "but why hasn't somebody told me?"

When communiqué No. 1 from Allied Headquarters was read to her she remarked, "If I were at home I would have heard all that."

Fight for More Road Money By States Goes to Rules Group

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Representatives of populous states yesterday took their fight for more Federal road funds to the House Rules Committee hoping to block action on the $1,500,000,000 postwar highway construction bill unless they win additional concessions.

Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut, an advocate of a change in the historic formula for dividing Federal road money among the states, expressed confidence that the urban group could stymie the bill.

The Rules Committee determines which legislation shall have the right of way on the floor, and unfavorable action there could delay or halt progress of the measure, sponsored by Chairman J. W. Robinson (D) of Utah, of the Roads Committee.

Mr. Miller said the group lined up against the bill includes Representatives of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

The Roads Committee altered the original 75 per cent Federal-25 per cent state contribution ratio to 60-40 the first year and 50-50 in the second and third years.

The Committee also changed the formula for distribution from one-third on the basis of population, one-third on road mileage and one-third on area of the state to one-half on the basis of population, one-fourth on road mileage and one-fourth on area.

Mr. Miller's group is not satisfied with this change, however, the Representative said, and is advocating a provision that "30 per cent of the authorization be apportioned according to urban populations, 40 per cent be apportioned according to section 21 (original one-third-each formula) and 30 per cent according to the motor vehicle registrations of the different states."

Report on Luftwaffe Moral

London observers report that the morale of Luftwaffe pilots raiding Britain appears to be declining again, following an apparent improvement recently.

Move in House to Cancel Court Ruling on Insurance

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—A group of House members set out today to cancel the Supreme Court's ruling that the insurance business is interstate commerce and therefore subject to federal regulation.

Led by Francis Walter (D) of Pennsylvania, Clarence Hancock (R) of New York, William Miller (R) of Connecticut and John Gwynne (R) of Iowa, they called for immediate action on bill by Mr. Walter which would keep regulatory powers for the states alone.

And while stating that the value of insurance policies and the stability of the companies are not disturbed by the court ruling, they argued that chaos would result from conflicts in Federal-State regulation.

Effect of Bill

The Walter bill, already approved by the House Judiciary Committee, would put the business back where it was before the high court, overturning a 75-year-old decision, ruled yesterday that insurance operations constitute interstate commerce and therefore are subject to regulation under the Sherman antitrust law and the Wagner Labor Act.

A battle loomed ahead, however, as Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, long an adversary of legislation exempting the insurance business from interstate regulation, predicted such a measure would end in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Representative Charles La Follette (R) of Indiana said he believed the House bill as now drawn "is bad legislation."

The court, in a Georgia antitrust case, upheld by a vote of 4 to 3 indictments charging a group of fire insurance companies with conspiracy to restrain interstate trade, thus opening the way for similar suits against other companies. The Justice Department has indicated it is ready to start such actions.

Court Unanimous

With the exception of Associate Justice Owen Roberts, who took no part in the decisions, the Court was unanimous in its belief that insurance is interstate commerce and that the Wagner Act applies.

But the Court split, four to three, on the question whether insurance is subject to the antitrust laws. The dissenters, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone and Justices Felix Frankfurter, and Robert H. Jackson, contended that Congress had not intended to bring the business under the Sherman Act, but had meant to leave regulation to the states. Associate Justice Stanley Reed, like Mr. Justice Roberts, took no part in this case.

Chief Justice Stone predicted the decision would result in great confusion and much harm. For example, he said, the regulatory statutes of at least five states will be invalidated as conflicting with the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, in the majority opinion in the antitrust case, termed this view "exaggerated."

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The Home Forum

"Choose life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOLOMON spoke truly when he said of man (Proverbs 23:7), "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." In view of the fact that our thoughts play so important a part in our lives, how necessary it is that they dwell on life rather than death. Says Scripture (Deuteronomy 30:15, 19), "See, I have set before thee this day life and good, and death and evil; . . . therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live." We can choose life as positively as we can choose the east road rather than the west, if we so desire; but our choice must be based on the understanding of God as the only Life and man in His likeness, eternal, immortal, free, not subject to chance, change, disintegration, or destruction.

Writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 392), "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take." It is well to decide that God is man's Life, and to hold steadfastly to this decision is essential. The thought centered on fear, despair, death, darkness, and depression throws on the screen of mortal existence unhappy pictures of disease and suffering, whereas the consciousness filled with trust in God, expressed in the daily demonstration of good will and right activity, reflects the fruits of righteousness in health, happiness, abundance, and protection.

* * *

Life is spiritual; hence it is not at the mercy of anything material. Indeed, nothing material touches Life, God. God's child is not at the mercy of material elements, since his real identity is spiritual. Divine Mind governs man through spiritual law, and this law understood annuls the spurious claims of the carnal mind, which Paul describes as "enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). God's government is good government, for the nature of the Almighty is wholly beneficent. His government ensures protection from injury and death, and immunity from evil.

An arresting statement by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health is (p. 393), "Be firm in your understanding that the divine Mind governs, and that in Science man reflects God's government." She also writes, on page 385, "Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself." The practicability of these statements has been proved in numerous instances by students of Christian Science. Many in the service of their country are applying them to their daily needs, with results that have been almost miraculous.

A young sailor who had attended a Christian Science Sunday School as a child was forced to abandon ship. Just before going into the water, he gave his life preserver to a comrade whose need seemed greater than his own. He declared firmly that he was under divine protection and claimed immunity from harm in doing his duty for his country. With no visible means of support, he remained in the water for eight hours. "I have never felt closer to God than during those eight hours," he reported humbly some weeks later. This young man made his decision on the side of Life, even to the point of loving his fellow man better than himself, and he was protected.

* * *

When Jesus told his disciples to cast their nets on the right side, did he not mean that they were to turn wholly away from materiality to the spiritual understanding of being? Was it not his constant demand that his followers recognize spiritual man as the only real man, and live lives of purity, humility, consecration, and brotherly love? We cannot think both evil and good at the same time. Therefore, let us choose good; let us keep our minds filled with Truth and Love, allowing neither fear nor doubt to enter consciousness.

When material sense testifies that we are in danger, or that we are sick or in want, without sufficient to meet our daily needs, or even at the point of death, we can refuse to agree, and can decide for safety, harmony, happiness, and freedom. Life is never, even for a moment, at the mercy of death. Life is God; therefore immortal and eternal. Whether in the home or on the battle front, we can refuse to predict evil or to listen to its predictions, and we can persistently declare the presence and eternality of God. We can turn wholly to God for our defense, assured that he both hears and saves. As the Bible says (Isaiah 59:1): "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SPRING": *An English Needlepoint Picture From the Seventeenth Century*

Halt in June

I have pulled the communication cord,
I am stopping the train;
it is worth the maximum penalty
to stay forever in June.
First on my wrist
a tiny jarring of clockwork,
a snapping of springs;
then in my pocket a tearing of pages, my diary;
time telescopes into itself, the weeks fold up like a camp stool;
now we are stopped.

I must go to the guard's van and get my bag,
then walk away into the meadows;
after a day or week or a month in June
I will return to the track,
flag down a train and go on.
But first I must pay off the guard
with his whistle and notebook;
it is worth five pounds;
or if he has understanding,
he will take less than that,
three pounds or two pounds or one.
Now he is paid, the train has departed,
and I am in June.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

OUTSIDE THE ART OF portraiture, little seems to be known of painting in seventeenth-century England. There are many pictures, however, that were executed with the needle. They were decorative textiles, in the patterns of which were worked flowers, animals, insects, and allegorical figures. While many of the embroideries were wrought by men highly skilled in plying the needle, more were probably made by women as a hobby or pastime.

In this needlepoint, "Spring," embroidered in England in the seventeenth century, we see characteristic motifs. Some animal forms may look back to medieval bestiaries, and the flowers to the ornate tapestries of Gothic times; but often young ladies would consult books of natural history and herbals published in the sixteenth century. They filled in all the spaces of the canvas with engaging flora and fauna heeding little considerations of proportion and naturalistic accuracy. A genteel young lady found it an enjoyable way to "banish idleness."

To just such British sources did young women of New England turn, when they made needlework pictures in the eighteenth century. They made pastoral scenes, too, with the same profusion of natural phenomena and the same delightful exaggerations and inconsistencies.

D. A.

Truly Highland In Character

MY PURPOSE this evening is to trace in Andrew Lang's work some of the major influences of the countryside which was his birthplace. Let us take first the Border landscape. It may be my private fancy, but it has always seemed to me that in that landscape there is something of the grace which we call classic. Though highland in character it has valleys of a lowland richness. Its hills are for the most part green and gracious, and there is an urbanity in it which softens the stern gothic of Scotland. It has the same quality which I have found in parts of Italy and South Africa, the union of the sown and the desert, the savage and the habitable—pastoral in the strict classic sense. . . .

To the beauty of the Border landscape, especially its classic grace and its gentle pastoral melancholy, Lang was profoundly sensitive, and in his poetry he has caught something of its charm, so that, as an expression of the *genius loci*, I would almost rank his "Twilight on Tweed" with Wordsworth's Yarrow poems. . . .

> Old songs that sang themselves to me,
> Sweet through a boy's day-dream,
> While trout below the blossom'd tree
> Plashed in the golden stream.

Such a landscape, combined with an old humane tradition among the people, was apt for the production of a classical scholar. But it must be scholarship of a special kind, not an arid, philological or antiquarian quest, but an interpretation of life. Lang was widely read in the classical authors, and he had a considerable store of exact learning. But he was determined to treat the Greek and Latin writings as literature, and the Greeks and Romans as people of like passions with ourselves. . . . To him Horace might have had his farm beside the elms of Yair, and Theocritus sung to the ewe-milkers of Ettrick. He did not belong to the great and austere school of scholars which is identified principally with Cambridge . . . but though he lacked their prodigious critical apparatus he was perhaps nearer to the essentials of the ancient world. — From "Andrew Lang and the Border," by JOHN BUCHAN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

"Vælg Livet"

Oversættelsen af Artiklen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

SALOMO havde Ret, da han udtalte om Mennesket (Salomos Ordsprog 23:7): "Ligesom han tænker i sit Hjerte, saa er han." Naar vi tager den Kendsgerning i Betragtning, at vore Tanker spiller en saa vigtig Rolle i vort Liv, hvor nødvendigt er det da ikke, at de dvæler ved Livet i Stedet for ved Døden. Den Hellige Skrift siger (Femte Mosebog 30:15, 19): "Se, jeg forelægger dig i Dag Livet og Lykken, Døden og Ulykken! . . . Saa vælg da Livet, for at du og dit Afkom maa leve." Vi kan vælge Livet lige saa sikkert, som vi kan vælge Vejen, der fører mod Øst, fremfor den, der fører mod Vest, dersom vi ønsker at gøre det; men vort Valg maa være baseret paa Forstaaelsen af Gud som det eneste Liv og af Mennesket i Hans Lignelse, som er evigt, udødeligt og frit, og som ikke er underkastet Chance, Forandring, Opløsning eller Tilintetgørelse.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy (S. 392): "Dine Afgørelser vil beherske dig, hvilken Retning de end tager." Vi gør vel i at komme til den Afgørelse, at Gud er Menneskets Liv, og at holde standhaftigt fast ved denne Afgørelse er af væsentlig Betydning. Den Tanke, der koncentrerer sig om Frygt, Fortvivlelse, Død, Mørke og Nedtrykthed, kaster ulykkelige Billeder af Sygdom og Lidelse paa den dødelige Tilværelses Lærred, hvorimod den Bevidsthed, der er fuld af Tillid til Gud, og som bliver udtrykt i den daglige Demonstration af Velvilje og rigtig Aktivitet, genspejler Retfærdighedens Frugter i Sundhed, Lykke, Overflod og Beskyttelse.

* * *

Liv er aandeligt; derfor er det ikke underkastet noget som helst materielt. I Sandhed, der er intet materielt, der kan berøre Liv, Gud. Guds Barn er ikke i materielle Elementers Vold, da dets virkelige Identitet er aandelig. Guddommeligt Sind styrer Mennesket gennem aandelig Lov, og naar denne Lov bliver forstaaet, omstøder den det kødelige Sinds falske Paastande, hvilke Paulus beskriver som "Fjendskab imod Gud" (Paulus's Brev til Romerne 8:7). Guds Styrelse er en god Styrelse, for den Almægtiges Natur er fuldt ud godgørende. Hans Styrelse skænker sikker Beskyttelse mod Fortræd og Død, samt Immunitet overfor det onde.

En slaaende Erklæring, som Mrs. Eddy giver i *Science and Health*, lyder (S. 393): "Staa fast i din Forstaaelse af, at det guddommelige Sind styrer, og at Mennesket i Videnskaben genspejler Guds Styrelse." Hun skriver ligeledes paa Side 385: "Alt, hvad der er din Pligt at gøre, kan du gøre uden Skade for dig selv." Disse Erklæringers praktiske Natur er blevet bevist i utallige Tilfælde af Kristen Videnskab-Studerende. Mange, der tjener i deres Lands Hær eller Flaade, anvender dem til deres daglige Behov med Resultater, der saa at sige har været mirakuløse.

En ung Sømand, der som Barn havde gaaet til Kristen Videnskabs Søndagsskole, blev nødsaget til at forlade sit Skib. Lige før han sprang i Vandet, gav han sit Redningsbælte til en Kammerat, hvis Nød syntes at være større end hans egen. Han erklærede standhaftigt, at han var under guddommelig Beskyttelse og kræveds Immunitet mod Fortræd i Udførelsen af sin Pligt for sit Land. Uden noget synligt Middel til at holde sig oppe, opholdt han sig i Vandet i otte Timer. "Jeg har aldrig følt mig nærmere Gud, end jeg gjorde i de otte Timer," erklærede han ydmygt nogle Uger senere. Denne unge Mand tog sit Standpunkt paa Livets Side, endda i den Grad at han elskede sin Næste højere end sig selv, og han blev beskyttet.

* * *

Da Jesus bad sine Disciple om at kaste deres Net paa den rigtige Side, mente han da ikke, at de skulde vende sig helt bort fra Legemlighed og om til den aandelige Forstaaelse af Tilværelsen? Var det ikke hans bestandige Befaling, at hans Tilhængere skulde erkende det aandelige Menneske som det eneste virkelige Menneske, og at deres Liv skulde leves i Renhed, Ydmyghed, Trofasthed og Broderkærlighed? Vi kan ikke tænke baade ondt og godt paa samme Tid. Lad os derfor vælge det gode; lad os holde vort Sind fyldt med Sandhed og Kærlighed og hverken tillade Frygt eller Tvivl at trænge ind i Bevidstheden.

Naar den materielle Sansning fortæller os, at vi er i Fare, eller at vi er syge eller lider Mangel og ikke har tilstrækkeligt til at stille vore daglige Behov, eller endda ligger for Døden, saa kan vi nægte at indrømme det og kan bestemme os for Sikkerhed, Harmoni, Lykke og Frihed. Liv er aldrig, endda ikke et eneste Øjeblik, i Dødens Vold. Liv er Gud; derfor er det udødeligt og evigt. Om end vi er hjemme eller ved Krigsfronten, saa kan vi nægte at forudsige ondt eller at lytte til dets Forudsigelser, og vi kan vedvarende erklære Guds Nærværelse og Evighed. Vi kan vende os fuldt ud til Gud for vort Forsvar, i Vished om at Han baade hører og frelser. Som Bibelen siger (Esajas 59:1): "Se, for kort til at frelse er ej Herrens Arm, hans Øre er ikke for sløvt til at høre."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

This Was Their Surrey Day

"WE'VE BEEN TOGETHER for ten hours," said Michael. "Have you been happy?"

"Yes," said Ann, "happy."

"Alone together for ten hours!"

"Oh no, Michael, not alone; we've had crowds of company."

"What, the lady in the train who asked us where we were going, and we told her we were coming down to spend Sunday walking in the Surrey woods?"

"Oh yes, but not just her—the primroses and the lambs and the billy goat and the sun and the cumulus clouds and the chestnut buds—"

* * *

The billy goat had been first. Almost as soon as they left the highway, they reached a farm, and the goat had come flashing down the barnyard to the fence. He was black and white and he sparkled; only his eyes were somber, storm-blue and secret like thunder-clouds. He stood still to look at Michael and Ann, thinking his secret goat thoughts. But the lambs in the field beyond did not think about anyone; they stayed close up inside their milk-white bodies, not thinking at all, just being. They bounced round their mothers, feeling the sun in their woolly coats and the grass under their feet. Michael and Ann walked past them onto the hillside, and brushed their way up through the bracken and hazel onto the roof of the hill.

"Oh," said Ann, lying down on a bed of pine-needles, "I could sleep for hours."

"The middle smashed out of the night again."

* * *

Gazing sleepily over the wavy Surrey country, they remembered the raid, only a few hours away, yet already remote: when Michael had been manning a gun by the river, and Ann had been down in the basement of her lodgings, making a nice pot of tea with the Dutch professor's wife and the girl from the War Office and the French officer and old Mrs. Hobbins and her fox terrier.

Above them hung the night, weighted down by the roar of the guns. The sky was speckled and criss-crossed with fantastic lights—shafts of the searchlights, red flares from the raiders, flashes of shells bursting round a plane, fanned peacocks' tails of rocket fire. And, in between the roar of the guns, old Mrs. Hobbins calling: "Come away from that window, dear!" Then a swish and a bump, and the houses opposite suddenly silhouetted against a glare of fire.

The Dutch professor's wife knitting fast and without looking. The French officer putting on his coat to go out. The girl from the War Office pouring out second cups and slopping a little into the saucer. Old Mrs. Hobbins comforting her terrier with one hand and stirring her tea with the other. "Well, it's nice you're going down to the country tomorrow, Ann. It'll be a change for you."

* * *

"Yes, I could sleep for hours," said Ann, "but it would be an awful waste of a day like this."

So they ate their lunch and went down into the valley, and now the day was all brown and purple and holly-green and wrapped about with trees. They went deep into the woods and then out into the fields, and then along the border of the wood and the meadow, picking primroses and anemones and stretching up to break off sticks from the chestnut trees, so that their sticky buds might come out in the house. At last they were on the road again and going back; the sun was red and low; rooks were winding the blanket against a glowing sky, and shadows along the hedges already had the night in them.

"Yes," said Ann, "celandines and bracken and that thrush in the apple tree—a crowd of company. You know, you and I and the billy goat and the lambs and the bracken, we're all part of the same thing and part of each other. Even though you and I have to go back to dark streets and guns and fires in the night."

"I know," said Michael, "and other people have known, too. There was some poetry written thousands of years ago, in the midst of wars and rumors of wars. Do you remember?" He gathered her small hand into his big one, so that it lay curled up, like a fieldmouse in a warm nest. And the words came slowly, with silences of the evening in between.

"Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, terrible as an army with banners. . . . thy hair is as a flock of goats that appear from Gilead. . . . Make haste, my beloved, and be thou like to a roe or to a young hart upon the mountains of spices."

MARY BOSANQUET

An Observer in Greenland

THE FREE LAND AROUND the little settlement of Igdlorssuit had little but its freedom and the view to favor it. A steep-pitched, grass-grown slope or shale backed by the crumbling mountains that had made it, a low-lying level area that appeared to have been avoided by house-builders, the gentle eastern slope of the Igdlorssuit bowl, and a level, gravelly foreland to the west—these were available to who might want to build. . . .

I might, in looking for a building site, have found a vacant spot within the settlement, but that I feared to encroach upon the privacy and rights to view of others as, by the placing of the native houses, such rights appeared to have been recognized. Moreover, I had hoped to be an observer in Greenland rather than one observed, and naturally preferred looking down on others to being looked down upon. I chose the elevated battlefield; and with what judgment I possessed picked out a site at best less in the path of hurtling rocks than others. It proved to be a fortunate if not a safe location. But aside from its exposure to bombardment the place was perfectly suited to my needs. Lying uphill from the settlement, it was enough removed from other house sites to promise privacy, and yet so reasonably situated as to offer no suggestion that seclusion had been sought for. My window, like all windows of the settlement, would face the view; yet in the foreground of *my* view would be the settlement itself with all the action of its daily outdoor life enlivening its stage. Outdoors!—I was to learn what that could be to man.

How, living there, partaking of the conditions of that Northern life, watching it from my window, I came to feel—as though for the first time in my life—the beauty of the world! How much to those reared there that scene, that segment of the world's horizon which appeared between the inclosing headlands of the crescent bay, that stretch of sea, those mountains—how much of all the people's lives, of all life's incidents and moods, hung on the changeful aspects of that changeless world! There in the North they watched the seasons, the going and the coming of the day and night, the rising and the setting of the summer sun and of the winter moon, the tides, the weather, rain and snow, and ice; they read in these the order of the day's activities—each day of all the years and lifetimes of the generations of Igdlorssuit. . . .

It is summer, as I stand there on my house site, and the broad water of the sound lies blue and calm. Icebergs float here and there; they have the bulk of mountains and a livid translucence far more tender than the most lovely of pale flowers. Eight miles across the sound—much nearer to the unaccustomed eye—is the mountainous island of Upernivik, its steep wall cleft by glaciated valleys. The glaciers are like curving highways of pale jade leading from summer at the water's edge to the eternal winter of the lofty inland ice. . . . Against this distant mountain vista stands the Gothic mass of Karrat Island; and, terminating it, the large island of Kakertarssuak with its Fujiyama of five thousand feet. . . . The sky is golden where the mountains meet it, and on the mountains, sea, and ice the golden sunset light of the midsummer sun that never sets.—From "Salamina," by ROCKWELL KENT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

To Form a Good Style

IN ORDER TO form a good style, the primary rule and condition is, not to attempt to express ourselves in language before we thoroughly know our own meaning:—when a man perfectly understands himself, appropriate diction will generally be at his command either in writing or speaking. In such cases the thoughts and the words are associated. In the next place preciseness in the use of terms is required, and the test is whether you can translate the phrase adequately into simpler terms; regard being had to the feeling of the whole passage. Try this upon Shakespeare, or Milton, and see if you can substitute other simpler words in any given passage without a violation of the meaning or tone. The source of bad writing is the desire to be something more than a man of sense,—the straining to be thought a genius; and it is just the same in speech-making. If men would only say what they have to say in plain terms, how much more eloquent they would be! . . . And I cannot conclude this Lecture without insisting on the importance of accuracy of style as being near akin to veracity and truthful habits of mind; he who thinks loosely will write loosely, and, perhaps, there is some moral inconvenience in the common forms of our grammars which give our children so many obscure terms for material distinctions.—From "On Style," by S. T. COLERIDGE.

Lakes

Rivers always go somewhere.
But lakes are there.
They are self-contained and satisfied to be,
Like the sea.

L. T. H.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials on the application of Christian Science to immediate problems as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication and is most helpful to travelers. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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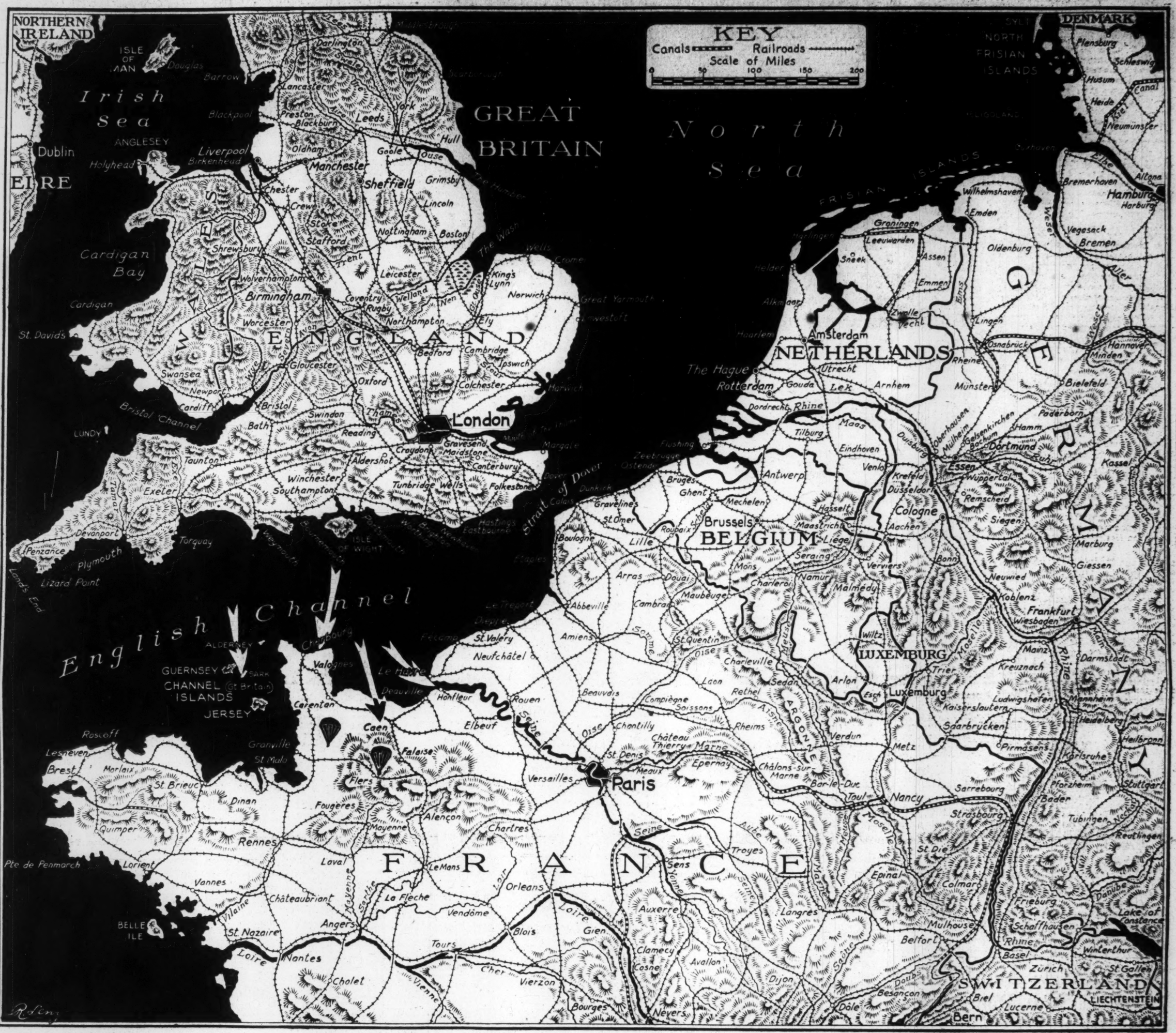
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

Second Section

Invasion Coast: United Nations Armies Strike for World Freedom



By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Where Allied Seaborne and Airborne Spearheads Have Landed in France

Arrows show main invasion points, while parachute symbols indicate where paratroops are fighting behind Nazis' Atlantic Wall

Front-Row View of Channel

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, England, June 6 — British southeast coast ports, which for four years have been the front line itself, know now that front lines have been moved across the Channel.

They have had a close-up view of the transchannel aerial battle, prelude to land invasion that is now in progress. They have been shelled by the long-range guns which largely superseded German bombing from the air in recent months.

The balcony of a dance hall on which I stood recently was a favorite spot from which to view the nightly show. The spot on which it stands juts out into the English Channel.

Reverberations Begin

Less than 30 miles of sea separates it from enemy-occupied France. Within a few minutes we heard the roar of British bombers going out, and later the balcony shook with reverberations of explosions on the other side.

Chandelier flares dropped by bombers silhouetted the French coast line. Flashes of enemy guns lit up the night sky.

After the fall of France the battle surged to these very beaches when the armada of little ships returned to British harbors bringing the soldiers from Dunkerque.

"It was one of the most moving sights I have ever witnessed," the manager of the dance hall said. "Little ships covered the sea out there, waiting to land precious human cargo, with the Luftwaffe up above trying to strafe them all the time.

"It is a different story now as the poundings of Allied bombers shake this balcony watchout like an earthquake."

Awaiting the Start

But on this June evening, as we await the start of the European invasion, the sea is calm as the sun sets.

The sounds which float out to the balcony are of a dance band playing a Chopin nocturne.

Inside the French windows a colored spotlight shines on uniforms which form a cross-section of the Allied second front.

Thirteen hundred men and women, nearly all in uniform, dance, knowing most of them that soon they will be joining the offensive across the Channel.

How D-Day Dawned on France

By the Associated Press

12:37 a. m. (Eastern War Time) German news agency Transocean broadcasts that Allied invasion has begun.

1:00 a. m. German DNB agency broadcasts Le Havre being bombarded violently and German naval craft fighting Allied landing craft off coast.

1:56 a. m.—Calais Radio says "This Is D-Day."

2:31 a. m. Spokesman from General Eisenhower in broadcast from London warns people of European invasion coast that "a new phase of the Allied air offensive has begun" and orders them to move 22 miles inland.

3:29 a. m. Berlin Radio says "first Center of gravity is Caen," big city at base of Normandy Peninsula.

3:32 a. m. Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, announces that Allied armies began landing on northern coast of France.

3:40 a. m.—Shaef announces Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is in command of assault army comprising Americans, British, Canadians.

Chronology of the War

By the Associated Press

1939:

Sept. 1: Germany invades Poland, annexes Danzig.
Sept. 3: Britain and France declare war on Germany.
Sept. 17: Russian troops strike into eastern Poland.

1940:

April 9: Germany invades Norway and Denmark.
May 10: Hitler sends his troops into Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.
May 28: King Leopold orders the surrender of Belgian forces.
Oct. 27: Italy invades Greece.

1941:

June 22: Germany declares war on Russia.
June 25: Finland enters war against Russia.
Dec. 7: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.
Dec. 8: U. S. declares war. Japanese attack Midway.
Dec. 11: U. S. declares war on Germany and Italy.

1942

Feb. 15: Singapore surrenders.
Aug. 8: American forces land on Guadalcanal.
Nov. 8: American and British forces land in Africa.
Nov. 11: Germans occupy all France. Americans capture Casablanca and Oran, ending French resistance.

1943:

Sept. 8: Italy surrenders unconditionally, armistice was signed in Sicily, Sept. 3.

1944:

March 3: U. S. planes fly over Berlin for first time.
April-May: Pre-invasion bombing sets all-time air record.
May 12: Allies open major drive in Italy.
June 2: Flying Fortresses open shuttle bombing service to Russia.
June 4: Allies capture Rome.
June 6: Invasion of Western Europe begins.

Grand Pianos Play Invasion Role

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6 — Grand pianos as well as tanks, dancing shoes as well as parachutes, and entertainers no less than soldiers are going on the second front.

The histrionic invaders will be vastly outnumbered by the military, and the equipment of battle will altogether overshadow the impedimenta of emergency stages and footlight.

But the necessary "props" have long been piled up and assembled in Drury Lane Theater for the moment that is now at hand.

The second front production committee of the Entertainments National Service Association is prepared to have troupers go overseas as soon as a substantial beachhead has been established.

The advance guard of the British players who will storm the continent in the immediate rear of the Army and Air Force is a band of 144 volunteers consisting of 108 women and 36 men.

Their names have been registered, their heights and weights checked, and recently they underwent a course of muscular exercise hardly less rigorous than the demands that will be made upon them abroad.

It is desired to make the costumes as gay and feminine as possible, yet they have to be interpreted in durable materials more suitable for work in a factory than to a ballroom. Hessian—made of hemp—tricked out to look like chiffon has proved to date the way out of many dilemmas.

Part of Drury Lane Theater, founded as long ago as the reign of Charles II, where the greenroom used by David Garrick is still intact, though other sections show ravages of the blitz, has been given over for some time to preparing for the second front theater companies.

Special equipment for these companies has been designed by Leslie Henry, the theater's chief engineer, who was responsible for the technical side of the production of Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" and many other magnificent Drury Lane spectacles.

Each company is to consist of six players, and will carry with it a strip of footlights, simple overhead batten, two baby spot lamps, and a 12-watt Grampian amplifier.

Allied Planes Seek Hidden Foe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Down below, except for some sporadic smoke, it was a dead country, no sign of life. . . . No vehicles on roads. . . . No troop movements . . . and all the way in we saw our Marauders weaving in and out in perfect formation above us, on all sides. . . . We didn't see a single one of our planes in distress. . . .

"The mission wasn't the way we had figured it. . . . We had expected to see German fortifications give back blow for blow with our ships. . . . There was no sign of it. . . . We had expected to see the Luftwaffe out in its full remaining strength to try to stop our planes. . . . Or at least to strike a blow against our landing craft. . . . We didn't see either."

These are two paragraphs from an eyewitness account of the first few minutes of the invasion by CBS correspondent Richard C. Hottelet, who flew over the landing areas in a Marauder bomber.

Mr. Hottelet went on to say:

"We had expected to find enemy territory full of antiaircraft fire; alive with reserves moving into threatened areas. . . . We didn't see that. . . . The circumstances of our flight—the fact that we got there simultaneously with the invading troops and left in a minute—made it impossible to draw any far-reaching conclusions on how the battle is going. . . . But one thing we can say already. . . . And that is: Our air supremacy over the coastal invasion zone today is not seriously challenged."

Allied Invasion Armies Seize French Beachheads

Continued from Page 1

was a crusade which must bring "nothing less than full victory."

German opposition apparently was less effective than anticipated, although strong in many respects.

The sea-borne troops, led by Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, surged across the Channel from Britain on 4,000 regular ships and additional thousands of smaller craft.

They were preceded by massed flights of parachute and glider forces that landed inland during the dark.

Eleven thousand planes supported the attack.

The German Radio said the landings were made from Cherbourg to Le Havre—a strip of coast roughly 100 miles long—and later said additional landings were being made "west of Cherbourg," indicating that the Allies intended to seize the Normandy Peninsula with its ports and airdromes as the first base of their campaign to destroy the power of Nazi Germany.

The initial landings were made from 6 to 8:25 a. m. British time (midnight to 2:25 a. m., E. W. T.) The Germans said subsequent landings were made on the English Channel isles of Jersey and Guernsey and that invasion at new points on the continent was expected hourly.

Aside from confirming that Normandy was the general area of the assault, Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force was silent concerning the location for tactical reasons.

Beachhead Reports Tell of Success

All reports from the beachhead, meager though they were in specific detail, agreed that the Allies had made good the great amphibious landing against possibly the strongest fortified section of coast in the world.

Reconnaissance pilots said Allied troops had secured the beaches and were pushing inland, some of them actually running in a swift advance. The unofficial word at headquarters confirmed this, while the Vichy Radio admitted the Allied drive inland was going right ahead.

More than 640 naval guns, ranging from 4- to 16-inch, hurled many tons of shells accurately into coastal fortifications which the Germans had spent four years preparing against this day.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill was able to tell Parliament that the shore batteries had been "largely quelled," the underwater obstructions had proven less dangerous than feared, and the whole operation was "proceeding according to plan."

Allied planes preceded the landings with a steady 96-hour bombardment, which reached its pinnacle in the hour before troops hit the beaches.

The air attack was thrust home through cloud banks 5,000 feet high.

The absence of German aerial opposition was remarked by nearly all returning fliers and correspondents. The Germans are known to have about 1,750 fighters and 500 bombers available for the Western Front, but it was supposed they had chosen not to risk them in an all-out first-day battle.

German naval opposition was confined to destroyers and motor torpedo boats which headquarters said succinctly were being "dealt with." The Germans, as expected, blared on their radios all sorts of claims of vast destruction done to Allied fleets and forces, but with no confirmation.

In one defiant gesture, some of the German cross-Channel guns opened a sporadic fire on Dover during the afternoon.

Hitler Reported Rushing to France

Unconfirmed reports said Adolf Hitler was rushing to France. Presumably Field Marshal Gen. Karl Gerd von Rundstedt and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were directing the defenses from their headquarters in France.

German accounts through Sweden admitted that steady streams of Allied troops were continuing to land, particularly in the vicinity of Arromanches, about midway between Le Havre and Barfleur, and that tanks were ashore at several places. They said there was especially bitter fighting at the mouths of the Orne and Vire Rivers.

The air-borne troops' principal scenes of operations were placed by the Germans at Caen and Barfleur. The Germans said the American 82nd and 101st Parachute Divisions had landed on the Normandy Peninsula, along with the American 28th and 100th Airborne Divisions. They said the British 1st and 6th Air-borne Divisions were operating in the Seine Bay area. The Germans complained that at some points dummy parachutists were dropped, exploding on touch.

The tenor of their accounts lent support to Mr. Churchill's assertion that "there already are hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained" and that "we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting."

The Germans announced also that American reinforcements began landing at dawn, aided by artificial fog, and that in some places dummy parachutists were dropped to confuse the defense.

French Patriots previously had been warned by Allied radiocasts to get out of areas within 35 kilometers (22 miles) of the coast to escape the shock of battle and the gigantic aerial bombardment.

The Germans said the bombers ranged as far north as Dunkerque.

All England resounded with the thunder of their coming and going.

An Associated Press correspondent flying over the French coast in a B-26 Marauder reported seeing the fields inland strewn with hundreds of parachutes and dotted with gliders, while great naval forces fired into the coast fortifications.

U. S. Battleships Supports Landings

United States battleships are supporting the Allied landings in France and United States Coast Guard units also are participating in the operations, it was announced.

American Marines likewise are in the fighting, manning secondary guns aboard the big ships.

Great flotillas of minesweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by headquarters as "the largest in history."

The German Air Force reacted very slowly.

The German navy was represented only by a few destroyers and E-boats.

Berlin said the "center of gravity" of the main fighting was at Caen, 30 miles southwest of Le Havre and 65 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

Caen is 10 miles inland from the sea, at the base of the 75-mile-wide Normany Peninsula.

Heavy fighting also was reported between Caen and Trouville.

The Germans also declared that Calais and Dunkerque, immediately across the English Channel from Britain, were under heavy air attack.

All night long London and England resounded to the roar of thousands of airplanes, some carrying bombs, some carrying men. Returning RAF bombers met big fleets of Flying Fortresses on their way out.

The forces thrown into operation were by far the greatest ever used in an amphibious operation. They had to be. An estimated 1,000,000 German troops waited in their fortifications for the great onslaught under crack Nazi leaders, Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Runstedt and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

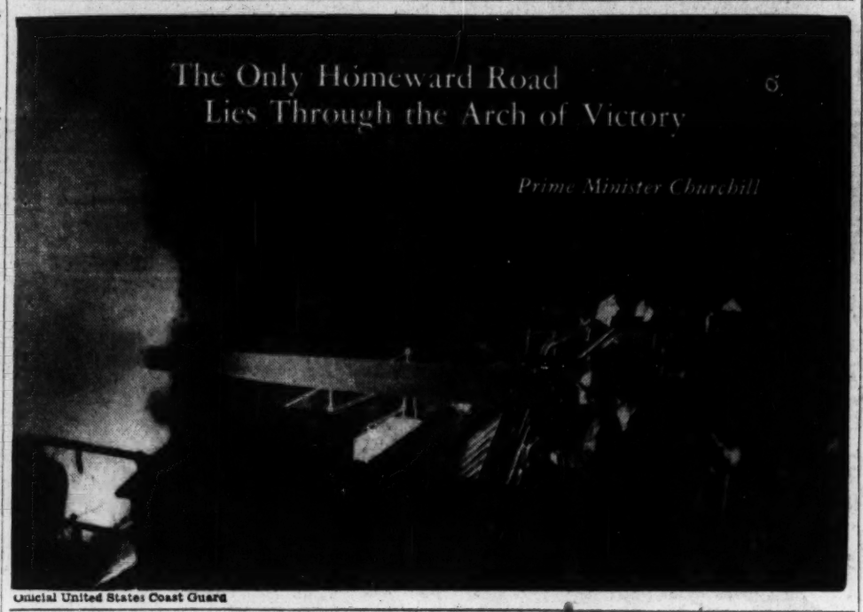
It was reported earlier this week that Adolf Hitler himself had a special train ready to rush him to France to take over personal command as he did on the Eastern Front.

Despite these reports, Allied military men expected Marshal Rommel to be the main tactician on German defense.

Although amphibious attacks are the most difficult in war, a quiet feeling of confidence characterized the Allied generals.

On several occasions thousands of troops, even with correspondents aboard, sailed out in great fleets to almost within shell range of German defenses in Europe as though they were going to attack while Nazi reconnaissance planes closely checked convoys.

These feints have been carried out on widely separated points.



Official United States Coast Guard

Italy:

Fifth Army Drives Nazis Northward

Fifth Army forces drove steadily beyond liberated Rome, some units plunging as much as five miles out from the historic Tiber River against what was officially termed "only weak resistance."

"The battle to destroy the enemy continues without pause," said a communiqué.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops have crossed or reached the Tiber all the way from Rome to the sea and enemy forces still in the flatlands below the city are in desperate straits.

In the coastal area alone well over 2,000 Germans apparently will be unable to scramble out of the Allied net because all Tiber bridges from Rome to the sea either have been blown up or captured.

In still-jubilant Rome, however, 11 crossings remained intact, and the Fifth Army poured across in a constant stream to chase the Germans fleeing northward in disorder.

Allied armored forces fanned out over a wide area. Infantry also has crossed the river in force and was reported driving due west of Vatican City. The only resistance anywhere came from isolated rear guards.

In the mountains east of Rome, German rear guards threw strong opposition against the British Eighth Army in an effort to cover the northward withdrawal of the main enemy troops in that sector.

The Allied air forces gave the German columns no rest. In the area immediately north of Rome more than 375 of their vehicles were destroyed or damaged by fighter-bombers. Heavy bombers meanwhile pounded Northern Italy rail lines, particularly in the Po Valley.

Russia:

Russian armies were understood to be massing and preparing to perform their part of the joint Allied task of crushing Germany with a blow from the East, combined with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion from the West and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's thrust up the Italian peninsula.

The invasion of Northwest France was the "second front" for which the Russians had called for three anxious years. But the "second front" already had ceased to be a political issue in Moscow before General Eisenhower struck.

Fresh forces of Nazi infantry and tanks attacking in the week-long German offensive in the Iasi sector in Romnia were repulsed June 5, while Red airmen hammered the Bessarabian railway junction of Chisinau, 70 miles east and a little south of Iasi, Moscow reported.

The Germans were said to have used self-propelled midget tanks of the same type that gave only a mediocre performance on the Anzio beachhead. Most of the electrically controlled and explosive-filled vehicles were knocked out before reaching forward positions, the radiocast communiqué from Moscow said.

In the fighting near Iasi the Nazis lost 41 tanks and 33 planes, Moscow said. Much enemy transport and equipment were destroyed at Chisinau, and military objectives in the town also were hit, the communiqué added.

A German commentator said the Russians had brought up several hundred howitzers and numerous salvo guns and antitank batteries to the front, but that the German Air Force, employing more than 1,000 battle planes and fighter-bombers silenced the new batteries in nonstop raids.

In the far north the Germans declared they sank two Soviet ships on each of two nights in naval battles between Nazi patrol boats and Russian speedboats and mine sweepers.

There have been reports for the past week of skirmishes in northern waters, where the Germans said units of the Red northern fleet have been making a determined attempt to break out of the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic Sea.

Over the entire Russian front there hung an air of tension.

Newpaper Editors Forgive Joan Ellis

By the Associated Press

New York, June 6

Joan Ellis, young British teletype operator who sent the false flash three days ago reporting the European invasion was happily remembered by newspaper editors when D-Day finally arrived.

Newsmen found time to message expressions of agreement with James P. Rosemond, managing editor of the Akron, Ohio, eBacon Journal, who said:

"Based on Joan Ellis' statement asking 'America to forgive me,' suggest AP editors cable message to her. Ours would be 'No one in Ohio concerned about invasion flash. Good luck and carry on.'"

The message was forwarded to the London Bureau.

"Tell the British girl who flashed the invasion Saturday that we all love her and that she scooped the world," said the Mayfield, Ky., Messenger.

The South Bend, Ind., Tribune messaged, "Please cable Joan Ellis that Indiana thinks you knew it all the time."

South Pacific:

The sinking of a Japanese destroyer by a Liberator ranging toward the Philippines from advanced bases was reported by Allied Headquarters on June 6 along with the probable sinking of another destroyer off Dutch New Guinea and a 19-to-1 margin of victory over the enemy's air force.

The reports also told of a successful flanking of Nipponese airdrome defenses in the bitter battle for Biak in the Schouten Islands and co-ordinated attacks on Truk by Southwest and Central Pacific planes during which a supply convoy was hit heavily.

The bag of 19 enemy planes was added to more than 30 listed in the previous day's communiqué of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The destroyers were the first reported caught under the bombsights of Southwest Pacific planes since March 21.

At Sea:

The United States Navy has revealed for the first time the sinking of an aircraft carrier in the Atlantic. It was the escort carrier Block Island, the 158th Navy ship lost during the war.

China:

Six separate Japanese columns, battering their way slowly toward the Hunan provincial Capital of Changsha, have achieved new gains at the expense of heavy casualties, and fighting raged on a wide front with American planes ceaselessly harassing the enemy, the Chinese High Command announced.

A communiqué declared the Chinese had scored successes in the western Hupeh area north of Hunan, but Japanese activity there has been looked upon as a screen for the more important Hunan offensive drive.

Allies Seize French Spans; Other Gains

Continued from Page 1

night extremely formidable are behind us," the war leader reported.

"Passage of the sea has been made with far less loss than we apprehended.

"The resistance of batteries has been greatly weakened by bombing by the Air Force and the superior bombardment of our ships quickly reduced their power to dimensions which did not affect the problem."

"And What a Plan"!

Mr. Churchill, addressing the House of Commons after a visit to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters in company with King George, described the landing of air-borne troops on the European Continent as an outstanding feat "on a scale far larger than anything there has been so far in the world."

"These landings took place with extremely little loss and great accuracy."

Earlier, he told the cheering House that the Allied liberating assault was "proceeding according to plan—and what a plan."

"All this, of course, although very valuable, is a first and vitally essential step and gives no indication whatever of what may be the course of battle in the next days and weeks because the enemy will now probably endeavor to concentrate on this area.

"In that event, heavy fighting will soon begin and will continue. It is therefore a most serious time that we are entering upon and we enter upon it with our great Allies all in good heart and all in good friendship."

Four Initial Gains

In his first speech, Mr. Churchill listed initial successes in four important points:

1. Massed air-borne landings behind the enemy's lines have been successfully effected and are proceeding.

2. The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled.

3. Obstacles which were constructed in the sea haven't proved so difficult as was apprehended.

4. There is reason to hope that an actual tactical surprise has been attained.

Landed at Low Tide

Fierce fighting is going on in Normandy where British and American naval forces landed Allied armies at dawn this morning.

Supported by strong air cover, the troops disembarked at low tide and fought their way up the beaches under a heavy naval barrage while air-borne troops inland were attacking the enemy from the rear.

The invasion attack is under command of General Eisenhower with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in command of the army group carrying out the assault. General Eisenhower in the Order of the Day issued to each individual of the Allied Expeditionary Force termed the operation a "great crusade."

"The hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you. In company with our brave Allies and brothers-in-arms on the other fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, the elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe and security for ourselves in a free world."

Integrated Offensive

Viewed in perspective, the great "triphibious" attack which began today is one phase—the crucial one—of the integrated Allied strategic offensive against Hitler's "European fortress."

Mr. Churchill declared that it constitutes "the first of a series of landings in force on the European Continent."

Earlier phases of the offensive were:

1. The mounting air bombardment which had been going on for many weeks.

2. The recent campaign in Italy which ended with the fall of Rome.

Both in the preliminary and in the present phase, the air aspect of the invasion assumes the most vital importance.

Churchill Tells Commons Of 'Liberating Assaults'

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's first speech in the House of Commons today:

The House should, I think, take formal notice of the liberation of Rome by Allied armies under the command of General Alexander, with General Clark of the United States services and Gen. S. R. Oliver Leese in command of the Fifth and Eighth armies respectively.

This is a memorable and glorious event which rewards the intense fights of the last five months in Italy. The original landings made on Jan. 22 at Anzio have in the end borne good fruit.

In the first place, Hitler was induced to send to the south of Rome eight or nine divisions which he might well have needed elsewhere.

Costly Battle

Secondly, these divisions were repulsed and their teeth were broken by the successful response of the Allied Bridgehead force in an important battle which took place in the middle of February. The losses on both sides were heavy, the Allies losing 20,000 and the Germans about 23,000 men.

Thereafter, the Anzio bridgehead was considered by the enemy to be impregnable.

Meanwhile, a great regrouping of the main army had to take place before the attack could be renewed. These attacks were at first unsuccessful, and Cassino still blocked the advance.

General Alexander began his present operations, and after unceasing and intense fights by the whole of the army, broke into the enemy lines and entered the Liri Valley. It is noteworthy that considering the fight from the right to the left, Polish, British, French, and United States forces all broke the German lines in front of them by frontal attacks, and this has an important bearing on other aspects which I shall come to later.

Nazi Flank Hit

At what we considered to be the right moment, the bridgehead forces, which had by this time reached a total of nearly 150,000 men, fell on the retreating enemy's flank, and threatened his retreat.

The junction of the main army with the bridgehead forces drove the enemy off his principal lines of retreat to the north, forcing a great part of his army to retire in considerable disorder and with heavy loss, especially in material, to mountainous country.

Allied forces with great rapidity were grouped with special emphasis to their left.

The American and other forces of the Fifth Army broke through the enemy's last lines and entered Rome, where Allied troops have been received with joy by the population. This entry and the liberation of Rome means we shall have the power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened.

Out to Destroy Foe

However, General Alexander's prime object has never been the liberation of Rome, great as are the moral, political and psychological advantages of this episode. Allied forces, with the Americans in the van, are driving ahead northwards in relentless pursuit of the enemy. The destruction of the enemy's armies has been throughout the aim, and they are now being engaged at the same time along the whole length of the line as they attempt to escape to the north.

It is hoped that the 20,000 prisoners already taken will be followed by further captures in the near future and that the conditions of the enemy's army which he has crowded into southern Italy will be decisively affected.

It would be futile to attempt to estimate our final gains at the present time. It is our duty, however, to pay the warmest tribute of gratitude and admiration to General Alexander for the skill with which he has saddled this army of so many different states and nations, and for the temerity and fortitude with which he sustained long periods when success was denied.

In General Clark of the United States Army he has found a leader, a fighting leader, of the highest order with the qualities that all the Allied troops have shown themselves, in noble and unjealous rivalry.

The great strength of the air forces at our disposal as well as the preponderance of our armor undoubly contributed in a noteworthy and distinctive manner to the successes which have been achieved.

We must await further developments in the Italian theater before it is possibble to estimate the magnitude or the quality of the gains, great and timely though they are.

I have also to announce to the House that during the night and early hours of this morning, the first of a series of landings in force upon the European continent has taken place.

In this case, the liberating assault fell upon the coast of France.

4,000 Ships Cross Channel

An immense armada of upwards of 4,000 ships together with several thousand smaller craft crossed the Channel. Mass airborne landings have been successfully effected behind the enemy's lines.

Landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time. The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled. Obstacles which were encountered in the sea have not proved as difficult as was apprehended.

The Anglo-American Allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-line aircraft, which can be drawn upon as may be needed for the purposes of the battle.

I cannot, of course, commit myself to any particular details, as reports are coming in in rapid succession. So far, the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan. And what a plan!

This vast plan is undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult that has ever occurred. It involves the tides, wind, waves, and visibility, both from the air and sea standpoints, and the combined employment of land, air, and sea forces in the highest degree of intimacy.

Tactical Surprise

There are already hopes that actual tactical surprise has been attained, and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fighting.

The battle which has now begun will grow constantly in scale and in intensity for many weeks to come, and I shall not attempt to speculate on its course, but this I may say—that complete unity prevails.

Throughout the Allied armies, there is a brotherhood in arms between us and our friends in other states. There is complete confidence in the Supreme Commander, General Eisenhower, and in his lieutenants, and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery.

The ardor and spirit of the troops, as I saw for myself when they were embarking in the last few days, were splendid to witness. Nothing in the way of equipment, science, or forethought has been neglected, and the whole process of opening this great new front will be pushed by the commanders and by the United States and British Governments whom they serve.

The Strategy: Allies Pierce West Wall Door to Paris

Continued from Page 1

cially at low tide, which offer a foothold for invasion.

4. The terrain behind this stretch of Normandy coast is relatively favorable for mechanized operations. It is flat in part, but consists mostly of rolling country, with an abundance of good roads.

5. According to German communiqués, the Allies have centered thir attack in and around the mouth of the River Seine. Should this prove correct and the attack in the river mouth develop, the Allies would not only have Le Havre within their grasp, but no doubt also would be able to push upstream toward Rouen, a deep-water river port linked by excellent road and rail communications with Paris.

Effective Blow

It obviously is too soon to indulge in any detailed predictions as to the direction in which Allied strategy and tactics will develop. But it already is possible to state that the Allies have struck hard and effectively and in great strength. Although it perhaps is too soon to say they have yet fully established a substantial bridgehead in France, indications are that from their beachheads they are pushing ahead at least as well as can be expected in the first day's battle.

In the initial stages of this, the greatest amphibious operation in history, the heaviest burden fell on the Allied navies. Mine sweepers first had to clear the way for the gigantic convoys. Then came one of the most difficult tasks of all—clearing the beaches of obstacles and mines planted by the Germans. This was the job of the American Seabees and their British equivalents under cover of naval barrage and air bombardment, so that loaded invasion craft could ride in on the rising tide.

The escorting naval forces had to deal with enemy E-boats as well as being on watch against U-boats and possible attack by German destroyers or other elements of the Nazi fleet.

Channel Choppy

The weather, according to early reports, was not too good, and the choppy Channel made the going rough for the smaller invasion craft. From the viewpoint of the air battle, on the other hand, the weather appears to have been fair and it is learned at SHAEF headquarters that the planes which took over paratroopers returned without having sustained heavy losses.

On land, according to a special German communiqué this morning, the fiercest fighting is going on in areas about Caen. The Germans also announced that Anglo-American reinforcements had been landed in the mouth of the River Seine.

As pictured in the German communiqué, the invasion area comprises the costal strip between Orne and Vire. The Germans admit heavy bombardment both from the air and from Allied naval guns.

United States battleships, it is learned at SHAEF Headquarters, are taking part in this naval bombardment. The United States Coast Guard also is taking part in the invasion. Besides combat work and ferrying troops across, the American Coast Guard has a special construction job of its own—saving lives. With its own life-saving craft, the Coast Guard is concentrating on picking up soldiers, seamen, and airmen from the sea and from damaged vessels.

United States Marines also are taking part in the assault.

Cockpit View: We Look Down Into Nazi 'Fortress Europa'

Continued from Page 1

didn't see any opposition to our ground forces.

"At each location along the beaches our warships were standing off throwing in shells. There were groups of ships both coming and going across the Channel. Some of them were big ones and they were as close to the shore as they could possibly get. I think their fire was being thrown pretty far in."

Colonel Shoop added that "we could see our troops advancing across the ground at one place. At one locality we saw a group of gliders on the ground. We didn't run into any air opposition, but we got down to 500 feet and the ground fire was pretty heavy."

Flew Unarmed

As usual, these photo pilots flew unarmed, each Lightning carrying four cameras instead of guns. They penetrated 25 miles inland and ranged up and down the coast, taking a total of 1,440 pictures.

Men like these shot thousands of pictures covering every foot of Nazi Europe in recent weeks to aid in planning the gigantic invasion operation.

Major Hartwell said the only opposition to naval forces was furnished by ground batteries and their fire "apparently was almost as heavy as ours."

"You could see the guns hitting buildings and every now and then you'd see a building explode.

Air Filled With Planes

"The air was filled with our planes—all kinds. Visibility was good when we arrived, but smoke began covering the area and it was pretty thick by the time we left," Major Hartwell said.

Both pilots said they saw not a single person in the streets of the towns even before the bombardment got well under way, indicating the civilian population was complying with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's request to get out of the way.

Of the landing operations, Colonel Shoop said, "Everything seemed to be moving very fast. I saw many of our troops running."

"It was a great show," he summarized. "It looked like a newspaper picture I had seen of other invasions."

'Battle Royal'

By Gladwin Hill

Associated Press Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

A MARAUDER BASE IN ENGLAND, June 6 (AP)—From the cockpit of one of many hundreds of planes which supported the Allied landing in northern France early this morning, I watched a battle royal rage on the sea and in the air.

The fields along the French Channel coast were dotted with parachutes of Allied air-borne forces who had landed a few minutes before, and interspersed among the parachutes were aircraft—probably gliders.

The first signs of battle were flashed from the Channel below, which through the mist and a naval smoke screen gradually became distinguishable as gun detonations on warships shelling the coast.

The Channel wasn't "jammed with shipping," as might have been expected. The Channel is a big place, but on every hand there were forces of ships either battering the coast line or bringing up forces to take advantage of breaches.

The aircraft dotting the fields bore the distinctive Allied invasion black-and-white zebra stripe, which was hurriedly slapped on the aircraft late yesterday.

[A radiocast from Supreme Headquarters said the black-and-white identifying stripes on the planes were one step toward preventing confusion and repetition of such mistakes as Allied gunners firing on friendly planes, as happened in Sicily.]

United Nations convoys are bringing additional reinforcements to support this inital invasion drive, and thousands of Allied planes are hammering the coast.

Eisenhower Order

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower issued the following order of the day to his invasion troops today:

"Soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary force:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples go with you.

"In company with our brave allies and brothers in arms on other fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

"Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well-trained, well-equipped, and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely. But in this year of 1944 much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940 and 1941.

"The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats in open battle, man to man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground, our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and have placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned and free men of the world are marching together to victory.

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory. Good luck and let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."

Nucleus of World Organization Now Asked in Reformed Church Resolution

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., June 6 (AP)—The general synod of the Reformed Church June 5 adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt and Congress "to take practical steps immediately to form the nucleus of a world organization of nations as suggested in the Moscow declaration and in the Connally resolution adopted by the United States Senate."

A report of the Committee on Internal Justice, urging the Government to avoid racial discrimination in planning the peace, was also adopted.

The general synod unanimously voted to sustain the work of financially supporting church members who are conscientious objectors. A report showed 11 church members are classified as conscientious objectors, and of these three are in camps, seven on detached service, and one in prison.

Dr. William H. Demarest of New Brunswick, N. J., former President of Rutgers University, and until his retirement two years ago President of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, resigned as Chairman of the Board of Direction of the church. The Board controls the church's invested funds and properties.

An appropriation of $325,000 for missionary work was adopted and five new missionaries were commissioned for work in Arabia and India. Plans were made for extended missionary work in Free China, the interior of Arabia, and possibly among Indians in the High Andes of South America. The synod reported that 111 missionaries are in foreign countries.

Cyclones Not So Speedy

A cyclone generally travels at the rate of 20 miles or more an hour.

Sports News

Yankees at Fenway Park For Series of Five Games

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On the theory that a few folks are still interested in big league baseball, even on D-Day, let's review the situation on the local front.

Attention in this sector during the next few days, of course, will focus on Fenway Park, where the Red Sox resume their American League activities against the New York Yankees.

The Yankees remain in the Hub almost long enough to establish residence. They play a regulation afternoon single game here tomorrow, a 6 o'clock twilight engagement on Thursday, loaf Friday, play a 2 o'clock game on Saturday and a double-header on Sunday.

May Lose Doerr

Because of the compact pennant race in the American League, the possibilities of this series are almost unlimited. At the close of action the Red Sox might find themselves in first place, or in last. Today they trail the leading Browns by 4½ contests and the runner-up Yanks by a mere three.

However, Joe Cronin was aware today that Bobby Doerr, Roy Partee and Leon Culberson were in line for their military physicals, and that he may soon be called upon to reshuffle his line-up. The replacing of Partee and Culberson might not be too difficult, because the Sox have several catchers and outfielders. But substitutes for a player like Doerr are not lurking on every big league bench.

Cronin may have dropped a hint of a new idea yesterday as the Sox lost an exhibition at the Sampson Naval Station. He had Hal Wagner, the catcher, playing first base.

Hughson Ready

Of course, in exhibitions of that sort, managers often move their men around. Emmett O'Neill, the pitcher, played right field at Sampson, Eddie Lake played second base and Cronin moved to third. But there may be more to this Wagner move than at first meets the eye. The Sox have shown both George Metkovich and Cronin at first base since Tony Lupien departed. George was not exactly a Hal Chase and the Skipper has not been hitting. No doubt Wagner would welcome being rescued from the labors of the backstop.

If Cronin maintains his every-fourth-day schedule of Tex Hughson, the Yankees have their work cut out for them tomorrow. The lanky Texan has won six, all of them complete games, even though he did not start until April 30. He already has beaten the Athletics, Indians, Browns, White Sox and Tigers, and obviously needs only the Yankees and Senators to complete the circuit. As the fellow figures to get two cracks at the New York club this series, he should take one more stride toward his objective.

* * *

Briefs . . . Meanwhile, the Braves tomorrow open a series with the Giants at the Polo Grounds . . . Both Jim Tobin and Al Javery are ready to pitch, but as the opener is a night game, Bob Coleman will probably throw Javery and his fast ball at the Mel Ott crew . . . On Friday the Braves play under the lights at Ebbets Field and stay there through Sunday . . . Tommy Carey, former Red Sox infielder, played in the Sampson infield against his one-time mates yesterday.

* * *

Because of the closeness of both pennant races, talk of an all-St. Louis World Series has been checked . . . But it could happen, and for the first time in history . . . The Browns, of course, have never won a flag . . . George Metkovich takes an 11-game hitting streak against the Yankees tomorrow . . . His average went from .128 to .201 on the western trip, a good climb considering his very poor beginning this spring . . . Clem Hausmann, with three wins in a row, was won himself a regular job at Feway.

Mike Milosevich
"The Yankee rookie is clicking at short!"
GET RID OF IT AS FAST AS YOU CAN
GET TWO
HE ACTUALLY FIELDS THE BALL AND THROWS IT WITH THE SAME MOTION —A VALUABLE TRICK IN STARTING DOUBLE PLAYS
A SURE, STEADY FIELDER, HIS ABILITY TO FOLLOW BAD BOUNDERS IS UNCANNY
12
AP Features

Manager Joe McCarthy didn't see enough of Mike Milosevich in training camp to know just how he would fit into the Yankee infield. It was not until he rejoined the club after an illness that McCarthy saw Mike in action and then it was after he had been installed at shortstop by Coach Art Fletcher, who had been acting as manager during Marse Joe's absence.

Fletcher wasn't long deciding that Oscar Grimes wouldn't do at short so he gave Milosevich some tutoring and placed him out there to work between George Stirnweiss at second, and Don Savage at third. Fletcher was a great shortstop in his day, starring for some 10 years with the New York Giants and the Phillies.

Milosevich is an excellent fielder. Few shortstops can follow the ball, especially bad bounders, with their hands as well as Mike. One often hears of infielders who field the ball and throw it with the same motion. Well, Mike actually does the trick and his speedy ball-handling sets up many a double play for the Yankees. McCarthy is overlooking Mike's unimpressive batting average because of his fielding ability and, then too, he feels that Milosevich will improve at the plate as the season wears on.

Walker Stays Over .400 To Lead Batting

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Thurman Tucker of the Chicago White Sox lead the major leagues in batting by comfortable margins today, although each dropped off 12 points during the past week.

Including games of June 5, Walker was sounding a .426 tune off the National League fences with 72 hits in 169 at bats. The Dodgers' ace lengthened his lead on runner-up Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals to 78 points as the 1943 champ had 20 points clipped off his mark in six games, dropping to .348.

Cincinnati's Eric Tipton zoomed into third place at .339, while Frenchy Bordagaray and Augie Galan of the Dodgers tied for fourth at .333.

Tucker's margin over second-place Oris Hockett of Cleveland was 30 points. But Hockett was challenging for the lead by boosting his average 20 markers to .353, passing both Boston's Bob Johnson and Detroit's Chuck Hostetler. George Myatt of Washington grabbed third with his .329 mark, Johnson was fourth with .322, and Hostetler fifth at .320.

The 10 leading batsmen in each circuit:

National League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn		43	169	23	72	.426
Musial, St. Louis		44	161	31	56	.348
Tipton, Cincinnati		32	115	16	39	.339
Bordagaray, Brooklyn		41	168	38	56	.333
Galan, Brooklyn		43	150	28	53	.333
Medwick, N. Y.		32	115	18	37	.322
Holmes, Boston		47	194	34	62	.320
Waddell, Phila.		36	126	15	40	.317
Weintraub, N. Y.		43	152	24	48	.316
Sanders, St. Louis		42	160	21	50	.313

American League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Tucker, Chicago		26	107	20	42	.383
Hockett, Cleveland		34	122	13	43	.353
Myatt, Washington		42	161	25	53	.329
R. Johnson, Boston		35	115	31	37	.322
Hostetler, Detroit		36	103	11	33	.320
Doerr, Boston		44	165	31	52	.315
Swift, Detroit		32	102	21	32	.314
Hall Philadelphia		42	160	17	50	.313
Cullenbine, Cleve.		45	172	29	53	.308
Fox, Boston		25	101	14	31	.307

Some Sport Events Curtailed

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP) — Major race tracks throughout the country called off their programs today in observation of D-Day but major league baseball went ahead with plans to hold its contests, marking them with appropriate ceremonies.

New York, Chicago, Boston and Detroit tracks announced darkening of their plants today soon after word was received that the Allies had landed in France. Pascoag Park in New England, Charlestown in West Virginia, and River Downs in Ohio also canceled their races.

Major league baseball went ahead with the idea of holding its scheduled two night games, but the Eastern League postponed its entire program and the International League previously has said it would hold no games on D-Day.

Ford Frick, President of the National League, declared that the two major league baseball games scheduled tonight at Brooklyn and Pittsburgh would be played and that a moment of silence, or some other appropriate ceremony, would be held. No games were scheduled in the American League.

The Rochester at Baltimore International Baseball League game was postponed. It was also considered likely that the league's other scheduled night game at Buffalo would be postponed. Frank Shaughnessy, President of the league, said two weeks ago: "I have two sons over there. When the invasion is announced I won't have much interest in baseball. I'm going to church and then home and I believe a lot of other people will feel that way. I am suggesting to my clubs that they postpone the game if the announcement comes early enough."

No definite decision was immediately available from other minor league baseball officials, except that the Kansas City Blues of the American Association would take the field as usual.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Johnson	.322	McBride	.244
Doerr	.315	Cronin	.235
Fox	.307	Culberson	.221
Tabor	.282	Metkovich	.201
Newsome	.268	Conroy	.200
Bucher	.267	Lake	.133
Wagner	.264	Lazor	.100
Partee	.261	Peacock	.000

Braves

Holmes	.320	Sheme	.226
Phillips	.302	Workman	.225
Kluttz	.293	Hofferth	.200
Ryan	.287	Wietelmann	.188
Macon	.274	Clemens	.126
Nieman	.252	Eichhorn	.104
Masi	.250	Sandlock	.063
Ross	.230		

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Mueller Stars With Reds

In Ray Mueller of Pittsburgh, Kan., Bill McKechnie owns one of the best all-around catchers in baseball. The fact that the Cincinnati club day after day gets as good pitching as you will find anywhere, is due in no little measure to the handling of Mueller.

The Cincy hurlers must like to pitch to Ray, because they do it every day. The fellow has caught over 100 consecutive games in the National League. He did 62 in a row last season and as this was written, had handled at least part of every Red contest in '44. If he can escape injury, the pride of Pittsburgh may challenge George Gibson's stunt of catching 133 straight games for the old Pirates.

Lopez Was There

Bill McKechnie is not surprised at the development of his first-string backstop.

"He has always been a good catcher in my book," said the manager of the Reds. "It was unfortunate that he happened to break in with the Braves when they had Al Lopez, one of the game's top catchers. No young catcher was pushing Al out of the picture. But when Lopez got hurt one year, you remember how well Ray did.

"A lot of young players get the same kind of break that Mueller did at Boston," McKechnie continued. "Look at Woody Williams on our club. The boy is one of the best-looking shortstop prospects I ever saw. He's a natural. Because we have Eddie Miller, I have to play Williams at second base, a strange spot for him."

At Sacramento

This iron man business is not new to Mueller. In '42, before coming back to the National League in the uniform of the Reds, he caught 164 games for Sacramento, 57 or 58 of them in succession. It has been written that he caught over 100 in a row out there, but Ray denies this. A quiet, shy fellow, Mueller gives the credit for his arrival among the top-notchers to McKechnie.

"Bill helped me more than anybody, because he put me in there and stayed with me," Ray pointed out. "Practical experience is what a player needs to develop in baseball. You can sit on the bench all season and learn a lot of things, but how do you know you can do them in a game? That goes for any ball player, not just a catcher."

How did Mueller explain McKechnie's success with pitchers?

"Well, he has great patience with young pitchers, or new pitchers just coming into the majors, regardless of their age," the catcher said. "I remember how he handled Turner and Fette when he managed the Braves. He broke them in slowly and carefully, picking spots for them.

"How you break in a new pitcher is important," Ray pointed out. "If you start a kid against the best club in the league and he gets his ears knocked off, you're liable to break his confidence. Bill never does that. He gives his new men a crack at the weaker clubs first and lets them get the feel of the league. Then, as they improve, he gives them more and more work."

Mueller says there is no thought or talk of his unbroken string with the Reds.

"No, Bill never mentions it," Ray said. "I guess he just hasn't anybody else," he added with a grin.

However, the fact is, McKechnie knows that not many catchers in the league could make him change his mind about Mueller. Along with being a good man with pitchers, Ray throws and hits in the manner of an every-day performer. Although his arm is not a rifle, as they say in the dugout, his throws are true and quick. You probably will hear from him in the All-Star Game next month.

Former Soldiers Lead Qualifiers In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 (AP)—A pair of former soldiers, Bruce Coltart and Joe Zarhardt, led the field yesterday in the Philadelphia District qualifying round for the National PGA championship, each scoring 70-73—143, one over par, on the Torresdale-Frankford Country Club course.

Coltart, Seaview Golf Club pro who has a medical discharge from the Army, and Zarhardt, discharged from the Army under the age ruling, qualified for the competition along with Joseph "Bud" Lewis, Manufacturers' Club, who had an early 35-35—70 and finished the 36 holes with 144.

The exact number of qualifying places alloted here will not be decided until next month.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	1	Woods	1	2
Hausmann	3	1	Johnson	0	2
Hughson	6	2	Terry	0	5
Bowman	3	3	Lake	0	0
Judd	1	1	Partenheimer	0	0
O'Neill	2	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	6	4	Lindquist	0	0
Hutchinson	4	2	Klopp	0	0
Andrews	5	4	Riekey	0	0
Barrett	4	7	Cardoni	0	1
Javery	2	7			

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	27	20	.574
New York	22	18	.550
Detroit	23	21	.543
Chicago	20	21	.488
Boston	21	23	.477
Philadelphia	20	22	.476
Cleveland	21	25	.457
Washington	20	24	.455

Results June 5
No games scheduled.

National League

		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	25	14	.674
4	Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
4½	Cincinnati	24	18	.571
9	New York	20	23	.465
9½	Boston	21	25	.457
9½	Brooklyn	17	23	.425
10	Philadelphia	17	23	.425
13½	Chicago	13	25	.342

Results June 5
No games scheduled.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. YANKEES
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2100
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Hulse Will Seek Twin Victory At Randalls Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—Bill Hulse of the New York A. C. whose 4:06 is the fastest outdoor mile ever run by an American, will seek to parallel a feat accomplished but five times in the 56-year history of the national track and field championships when he goes out for the 800-meter and 1,500-meter title double at Randalls Island on June 17 and 18.

Hulse's path in the 1,500 meters appears to be relatively simple with Gil Dodds not defending this year, but the former New York University ace will run into a world of trouble in the 800 meters, with Johnny Fulton of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Charley Beetham, four time 800-meter king, and Edgar Guice, darkhorse from Prairie View College of Texas, among the entries.

Doubling up in the 800 and 1,500 meters is no cinch. Glenn Cunningham, in 1933, was the last man to accomplish the trick. Before that, when the distance was at the yardage measurement of 880 yards and the mile, Joey Ray of the Illinois A. C. in 1919, J. D. Lightbody of the Chicago A. A. in 1905, Alex Grant of the New York A. C. in 1900, and H. Lambe of the Argonaut Boat Club are the only men to have ever taken both these punishing races in the nationals.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results June 5

International League

Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 4, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.
Montreal 6, Newark 4.

American Association

Milwaukee 14, Indianapolis 8.
Louisville 10, Kansas City 4.
Other games postponed.

Eastern League

Albany 7, Wilkes-Barre 5.
Binghamton 3, Elmira 1.
Hartford 20, Scranton 9.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

New Orleans 3, Memphis 3.
Atlanta 6, Nashville 3.
Only games scheduled.

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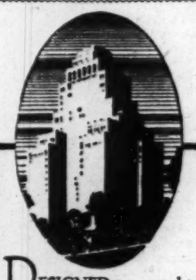

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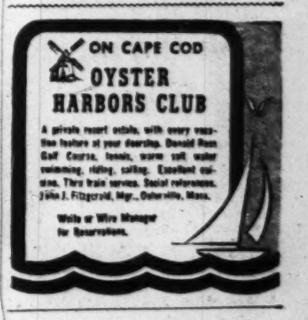

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Andrea sog-Mult 1	5	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	17	39½	38½	39	— ½
Alaska Juneau	173	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80e †	10	158	158	158	—3
Allegheny Corp	328	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	53	30⅜	28⅞	29¼	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	11	55½	54½	54⅜	—1⅛
Alleg LudStl .70e	14	26¾	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	145½	145	145½	+ ¾
Allied Kid 1a	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2e	20	30¼	29¼	30	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	45	18⅜	17¾	18	
Allis C Mfg ½e	32	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg pf 4	5	111¼	111	111	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Am&CnDel 1.20	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	41	62½	60	61½	+1½
Am Bk Note .60e	22	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	3	96¼	95¾	96¼	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	13	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	257	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	7	90⅞	89	90⅜	+1¼
Am Can pf 7	†100	175¼	175¼	175¼	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy 4g	16	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Am Car&F pf ⅓⅛e	3	77¼	76½	77¼	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	4	23¾	23½	23¾	
Am Chicle 4a	221	118½	117¾	118½	+ ¾
Am Crystal Sug	21	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Distil	11	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	4	2⅝	2½	2½	—
Am European ½g	7	9	8⅞	9	
Am Export L 2	10	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	146	4⅞	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Am&F P $6 pf3k	12	89	87½	88½	— ½
Am&F PS7pf3¼k	21	99½	98	98	—1⅜
Am&FP 2pf	137	23⅛	21⅝	22⅞	— ½
Am-HawaiiSS1½e	3	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	73	73	73	
Am Ice	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 1⅓e	1	68	68	68	—2
Am Interna ½g	22	9	8⅝	9	
Am In Ulipf2½	† 30	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
AmLocomotive ⅓e	36	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Am Locom pf 7	2	91½	91	91½	
Am M&Fdy .80	3	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ⅓e	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Am Metal ½e	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	8	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	8	46⅝	46	46	— ½
Am P&L $5 pf	12	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
Am Rad&StS .20e	127	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	44	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Am RolMpf4½	†430	70⅜	70	70⅜	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ½e	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
AmShipBldg 2e †	30	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	22	38⅝	38	38	
Am Snuff 1.20e	2	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 2	15	24¼	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Am Stores ½e	3	16	16	16	
Am Stove .60e	4	21	21	21	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Am Sugar pf 7	5	122¼	121½	122	
Am Sumat Tob 1e	2	28⅛	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	161	160½	160⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	4	67	66⅜	66⅝	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	8	68⅜	66½	68	+1
Am Tob pf 6	†100	150	149½	149½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	6	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	26	7⅜	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	2	89	89	99	—1⅛
Am Woolen	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	3	81½	81	81	—1½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Anaconda Cop 1e	34	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1.40e	†370	27½	26½	27⅜	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock G.15e	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
APW Paper	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Arch-Dan-M 1e	2	50	49⅝	50	
Armour & Co	26	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	2	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	+ ⅞
Armstrong Cork½e	29	41¼	40½	41½	+ ⅞
Arnold Const ⅓	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Artloom Corp .20e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Asso In pf 5 †	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	
Assd Dry Goods½e	6	14⅜	14	14⅜	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	10	92	92	91	+ ½
Atch T & S F 3e	39	66⅜	65½	65¾	— ⅞
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	93½	93	93½	
Atl Coast L 1¾e	22	40	38½	39½	
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	28	28	28	—1
Atl Refining ½e	24	32	31½	32½	
Atl Ref pf 4	† 80	111	111	111	+1
Atlas Corp ½e	13	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd 1½e †	10	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ½
Atlas Tack .80e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	13	11½	11¼	11	— ⅜
Aust NpfA13⅓k †	30	75	74	74	—1¼
Aviation Corp 10e	117	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Bald Locn ct ¾e	52	20⅛	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Bait & Ohio	40	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Bait & Ohio pf	22	15¼	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Barker Asph	6	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
Barlow pf 2¾	† 50	49	49	49	— ½
Barker Bros ¾g	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	35	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	12	17	16¾	17	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	5	32¼	32	32	— ½
Beech Airc 1g	18	8½	8	8	— ½
Bell Airc 1e	14	11¼	11¼	11	— ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	13	38	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	8	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Best & Co 1.60a	4	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	9	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	20	58⅞	57¼	58⅞	+ ⅞
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47	47	47	+ ¾
Black&Decker1.60	6	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Bliss & L ¼e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	11	123¼	123⅛	123¼	— ⅛
Bohn&Brass1½e	7	50¾	50	50¾	
Bono Strs 2	6	41	41	41	— ½
Borden Co .80e	3	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	22	38	37	37¾	+ ¼
BowerRollBear 1e	5	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
Bradrift Airw .60	73	15	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
Bridgeport Br 1	8	10¼	10	10¼	
Briggs Mfg 2	91	24⅞	23¾	24	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	6	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½e	3	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	19	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	49	7¾	7¼	7½	
Budd Mfg5.5pf5	†110	64⅜	63¼	64⅜	— ½
Budd Wheel ¼e	34	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge .90e	1	19	18	18	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	7	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	34	33¾	34	— ¼
Burling Mills .80e	1	29	29	29	— ½
BurrAdMach .40e	28	13½	12⅞	13	
Bush Term ¼e	19	5¾	5	5¼	
Bush TB pf2¼k †	80	49⅜	48¼	49⅜	
Butler Bros .30e	21	10⅜	10	10⅜	
Butte C & Z ¾g	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co¼e	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	1	80½	80	80½	— ½
Byron Jackson ½e	3	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
Calif Pack 1½g	9	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	22	½	⅜	½	
Calumet&Hec .40e	9	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell W ½e	12	18¼	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale ½e	11	27½	26⅝	27	+ ½
Canad Pacific h½e	35	9⅝	9½	9½	
Canron Mills 2	2	45	45	45	+ ½
Capital Adm A	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Caro C&O 5	† 20	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 1¾e	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Case Jl Co ¾e	19	37¾	36½	37¼	
Caterpil Tractor 2	11	48⅜	48	48¼	— ⅛
Celanese Co 1-35f	25	34⅜	33	33¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 90	119	118	118½	
Celotex Corp ½	44	13⅜	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	13	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent R R N J	2	103½	101¼	103½	— ¼
CentVioletaSup 1g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Century Rib M	4	103½	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas 1¼e	5	32	32	32	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	15	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	†280	63¾	63	63	— ½
Cer-teed pf ct	†100	63	63	63	— ½
Champ Pap&F ¾e	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Checker Cab	6	32	31¼	31½	+ ⅞
Ches & Ohio 3	33	46⅛	45¼	46	— ½
Chi & Ei Ill ⅓g	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	9	15⅞	4¾	14¾	— ½
Chi Grt West	1	6	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅜
Chi Gt W pf ⅔k	21	7½	3¾	7¼	— ½
Chi No West wi	57	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ⅞
Chi No West pf wi	63	58	56½	56½	—1⅝
Chi Mail Or .30e	4	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T Cv pf3	1	47	47	47	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Chi Rl Co	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 1½e	90	89⅞	87	81	+ ½
City I & F 1.20	6	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
City Invest †	50	60	60	60	— ½
City Stores	1	9	9	9	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	1,900,000
Previous day's sales	858,990
1944 volume to date	96,887,024
1943 volume to date	153,805,028

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clark Equip 1¾e	2	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	
Clev Graph Br 1e	2	43½	42½	43½	+ ½
Cluett Peab 1½e	5	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	117½	117¼	117½	— ¼
Colgate-Plm ½e	24	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
Colgate-Ppf4¼k †	10	107½	107½	107½	
Collins & Aik ½e	18	30½	29	29⅞	+ ⅞
Col & South	†380	22½	21¾	22	+ ¼
Col & South 1pf	†730	23⅜	22	22¾	
Col & South 2pf	†160	22½	21	22	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
ColumbGastA.80e	1	31	31	31	— ¼
ColumbGastB.80e	2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
Colum G&E .10e	108	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Col Gt W pf 5 †	10	74	74	74	+3
Col G & E pf 6	2	82⅞	82¾	82⅞	— ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓g	7	20	19½	19¾	— ¼
Colum P pf 2¾	1	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Comi Credit 2	28	39	38	38¾	+ ¾
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	16	44¾	43½	44½	+ ½
Comi Solvents .30e	32	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	46	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com&SouthpfA¼k	4	84⅜	84	84	—1
Conn Ed 1.40	79	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½e	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	24½	24⅛	24½	—
Consol Cigar 1e	4	28	27½	28	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	4	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	54	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	4	105	105	105	
Cons Film Ind	16	4¾	4½	4⅝	
ConsFilmInd pf½k	6	21⅜	21	21¼	— ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	21	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	41	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	104¾	104	104½	+ ¼
Container Corp ½e	7	24⅜	23¾	24	— ⅛
Conti Bak ½e	6	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	2	110	110	110	+1
Cont Can ½e	4	38¾	38½	38¾	
Cont DiamFib .30e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60e	126	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	9	43¾	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	8	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	4	11⅞	11¼	11¾	— ⅜
Cooper Bess ½e	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3	†110	43	43	43	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	20	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	4	58⅝	58	58⅜	+ ⅛
Cornell-D El .40a	9	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Corly Inc .15e	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Internat	15	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	43	24⅝	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	60	106¼	106	106	
CreamofWh 1⅓	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½e	16	20	18½	19¾	+ ⅜
Crown Cork&S ¾e	8	34⅜	33½	34¼	+ ⅝
Crown Zeller 1	11	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	19	31½	30¼	30¾	
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78⅜	78¾	78⅜	
Cuba R R pf	†180	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	27	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Cuneo Press 1⅓	1	25	25	25	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	60	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	60	108	106	108	+2
Curtis Pub pr pf3e	3	46½	46½	46½	
Curtis-Wright¼g	132	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A ¼e	16	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	4	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
Dahlga Strs ½g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Davison Chem 1e	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	4	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Deere & Co 2g	24	42⅜	41¾	42	+ ⅞
Del & Hudson	70	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	63	8¾	7¾	8	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	22	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	†540	35	34	34¾	+ ⅜
Diam Match 1½	5	29	29	29	
Diam T Motor ⅓e	13	15¾	15	15½	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	34½	33¾	34	— ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†170	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Doehler D Cas¼e	4	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	37	24¼	22¼	23¼	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5g	15	48	47	47	—1⅛
Doe Chem 3	6	123½	120⅝	123½	+2½
Dresser Mfg 1e	8	24	23¾	23½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	2	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
duPont delN 2½e	26	151½	149¼	151	+1¼
duPont pf 4½	2	124⅞	123⅞	123⅞	—1⅛
Eagle PicbLd .30e	10	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	26	36⅜	35	35	+ ½
EasternRMill .20e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163½	163	163½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	8	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅛
Ei&Mus Ind .08e	7	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½e	15	43½	42	43	+ ½
Elec Boat ¾e	30	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¼
El Pow & Lt $7 pf	2	94⅛	93	93	—1
El Storage Bat 2	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅞
El Paso N G 2.40	7	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
Erie Pub Service	39	17⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Erie P S $5 pf5	†150	97	97	97	—1
EPS$5½pf5½	†493	99⅞	99¾	99¾	
Eso P S $6pf6	†100	103½	102½	103½	+ ⅝
Equit Off Bldg	3	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Erie R R ⅓e	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Erie R R ct ⅓e	65	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	3	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	— ⅛
EurekaVClean ¼e	21	9	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
Evans Prods ¼e	18	12¾	12	12½	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	26	34⅞	34	34¼	— ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼e	4	3⅜	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Fairabnks Morse1e	8	40⅜	40	40	
Fajardo Sugar 2	11	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	76	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	20	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
FedMng&Smelt 1e	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Fed Mot Truck .40	80	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	5	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	20	96¼	96¼	96¼	
Ferro Enam ⅓e	6	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	48¼	48	48¼	—1¼
Firestone T&R ¾e	13	47⅞	46½	47⅞	+ ½
FirstNatStrs 2½	3	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Flintkote .30e	50	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ½
Follansbee Stl	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	70	48	47	47	
Foon Mach .35e	1	58	58	58	
Foster Wheeler ¼e	9	21¼	20¼	21	+ ¼
FostWh6pf 1½ †	50	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	28	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Frescort Sulph 2	4	31½	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	11	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅛
FruehT41½pf4½z†	110	110¾	110	110½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co	18	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1⅓e	†670	42	40	41¼	
Gar Wood Ind .40	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	7	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	5	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
GenAmTrans 1¼e	9	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
Gen Baking .30e	21	8⅛	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30e	27	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	6	13¾	13½	13½	
Gen Cab pf3½k	†290	92¾	91	91	—1¾
Gen Cigar 1	3	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gen El 1.40	26	36½	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	27	41⅛	40½	40⅝	—1¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	113¼	113	113	— ⅛
Gen G & E1 A	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Gen G&E cv pf †	10	123	123	123	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½e	124	62	59⅞	61	+1
Gen Motors pf 5	3	128	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅛
Gen Outd Ad ¾e	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Outd Adv A 4	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Gen Prec Eq 1	12	20	19⅝	19⅞	
Gen Print Ink .10e	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
Gen Real & Util	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Refract .60e	†1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ½e	8	18	17	18	+ ½
Gen Stl C pf 3k †	200	78	77	77	—1
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¼e	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	17	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ⅜
Gen T&R pf4½ †	30	101½	101½	101½	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	80	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	2	82	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	35	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	23	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
Gobel Adolf	8	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	98	98	98	
Goodrich BF 1e	25	49½	48½	49½	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R 1e	22	47¼	45¾	46¾	+ ⅝
Goodyear T&R pf 5	4	109½	109¼	109¼	
Gotn Hosiery ½g	17	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	380	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛

Trading Suspended For Two Minutes

By the Associated Press

New York

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange arranged for a suspension of trading and two minutes of silence on the floor at 11 o'clock today in tribute to the armed forces engaged in the liberation of Europe.

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
GranbyConM .15e	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Grand Union ½g	6	18	17½	18	+1
GraniteCS .52½g	14	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
Grant W T 1.40	2	34¾	34	34	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	15	14⅞	15	
Gt Northn Ry pfle	65	33½	32½	32½	—1¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	17	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅛
Green H L 2a	2	45	45	45	—2
Greyhound Corp 1	26	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
Greyhound pf .55	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1e	9	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	55	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	9	57½	56½	56½	—1
Gulf Oil 1a	21	48¾	48⅛	48¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5⅞
American Barge Line Co	10⅞	13
American Hardware Co	27¾	29¾
American Manufacturing	41¾	44¾
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅞	33⅝
American Wringer Co x x x	8⅝	9¼
†Amoskeag Company	39¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Aplied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	47¾	51
Ark Metal Construction	23	24¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27	29
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	31¼	33½
Bausch ¾ Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17¼	18⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	21¾	23¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.55	1.85
Brown Co pf	31¼	34
Campbell A S Co Inc	6¼	7⅛
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34½	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¾	17¼
Colonial Stores	18¼	19¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	40¾	43½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28¾
Draper Corporation	69¼	72¼
Dewey Plastic Chemical	60	63½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅛	17⅞
Eastern Corporation	9⅛	10¾
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21½
Exolon Co	9¾	11¼
Family Finance Inc	12⅛	13½
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26⅛
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17½
General Machinery	22¾	23⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	47	50
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	85¾	87½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	33¾	35¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18½	..
Harrington & Richardson	8	1⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	7¾	8½
Heywood Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26⅝
Hooker Electric Chem	31	33¾
International Detrola	11⅞	13¾
Keith George E Co	66	..
Kendall Company	10⅝	11⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	20½	22
Landers Frary & Clark	36½	39
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8⅜	9⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	57¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60½	63¾
Merck & Co	42	45
Mercy & Co 4½ pf	110¼	114
Merrimack Manufacturing	49¾	51½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68½	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	197⅛	223⅛
Millers Falls Company	9½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅞	10½
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	71	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	55¾	58¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	78¼	80¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅞	32⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¾	62¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	48¾	50
Nicholson File Company	33¼	35½
Nonquitt Mills	32¼	35¼
Ohio Finance	8¼	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	43¼	46½
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	68	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	43½	46½
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33¾	35¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33⅜	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	51½	..
Sanford Mills	39¾	42¼
Submarine Signal Co	28¾	31¼
Tampax Inc	4	4¾
Time Incorporated	55	58
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅜	3
Unitied Elastic Corp	16¼	17½
U S Envelope Company	69¾	70¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122	127
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	85	86¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105	..
Mamsutta Mills Inc	27¼	29½
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10½
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	10⅜	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	41¾	44¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	9¾	11

*Ex-Dividend †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅛	15⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	..
Brockton Gas Light	8	9⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	16⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	40¾	43
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19⅛	21⅛
Fall River Gas Works	24	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	26¼	28
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	49	51¾
Haverhill Electric	25¾	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅞	18⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16¼	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79½	83
Mass Power & Light pf	17¾	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31½	34
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26	27¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	56½	58½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	103½	107½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	95	99
N E Public Serv $7 pf	43¼	45¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	42¼	44¾
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $8 pf	110	115
R I Pub Serv pf	30¾	33¼
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	20½	22½
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	123½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¼	50¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25¼	27
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	19¾	21¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	14⅞	16⅞
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	48¾	51¾
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	57½	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	5⅝	6⅞
Bankers & Shippers (4)	80	85
Boston (16a)	555	580
Camden Fire (1)	18⅞	20¾
City of New York (½e)	16½	18½
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	44¾	46¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38	40½
Federal (1.40)	47¾	51¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	57	61
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	83½	87½
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	11¾	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅞	25⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar F & M (½e)	16¾	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¾
Globe & Republic (⅛)	7⅞	9
Great American Ins (1.20)	26¾	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	26¾	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Stm Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28½
Homestead (½e)	12¾	14¾
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	81¼	83¾
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	37¾	40¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8¼
Maryland Casualty	6⅞	7⅝
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	63¼	66¾
Merch&Mfrs of NY (.40)	4⅞	6
Merch Fire Asso (1½a)	44¾	47¾
National Fire (2)	55¾	58¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7½
National Union (3a)	170	186
New Ams Casualty (½e)	23⅝	25¾
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	11⅞	13¾
North River (1)	20⅞	22⅝
Northeast Insurance	8¼	9
Northern (3a)	85½	90
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49½
Phoenix (2a)	77¼	81¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	16¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	31⅞	34⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4⅝	6½
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine new	63¼	66¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	42¾	45¼
Security (1.40)	34⅜	36⅝
Springfield (4½g)	115½	121
Standard Accident	61	64¾
Travelers (16)	462	478
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅞	37⅞
United States Fire (2)	47½	50¼
United States Guar (1.80a)	69½	74½
Westchester (1.20a)	27½	31⅝

x—also extra or extras; g—paid this year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.68	4.02
Amerex Holding	24.375	26.25
American Business Shares	3.53	3.87
Axe Houghton Fund	14.35	15.43
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.03	105.24
Boston Fund	17.22	18.82
Broad Street Investing	28.39	30.69
Bullock Fund	15.07	16.52
Canadian Investment Fund	3.08	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.84	29.93
Chemical Fund	9.58	10.37
Christiana Securities Co	$470.00	2670.00

Heads Loan League

Arthur G. Erdmann

Of the Bell Savings and Loan Association, Chicago, elected president of the National Savings and Loan League. George M. Eason of Los Angeles was elected first-vice-president.

	Bid	Asked
Commodity Corp	9.05	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	39.25	42.25
Dividend Shares	1.32	1.35
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.47	23.06
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.93	13.89
Equitable Invest Corp	30.37	32.66
Equity Corp $3 pf	36.25	38.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.97	20.42
Fund Investors Inc	22.52	24.68
General Capital	33.61	36.14
General Investors Trust	5.41	5.83
Group Securities Inc.:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.97	7.67
Railroad Shares	3.92	4.32
Steel Shares	4.09	4.51
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.43	23.04
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ..... 29.21	S-1	36.45
B-2 ..... 32.02	S-2	13.63
B-3 ..... 22.85	S13	10.47
B-4 ..... 11.46	S-4	14.75
K-1 ..... 19.16	K-2	21.54
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	94.80	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	40.20	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.25	10.17
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	21.56	23.18
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.35	11.34
Mutual Invest	10.74	..
Nation Wide Voting	1.27	1.40
New England Fund	12.49	13.46
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.39	7.04
Railroad	5.40	5.95
R R Equipment	6.84	7.53
Steel	5.67	6.25
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.25	23.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	14.01	15.06
Quarterly Income Shares	6.50	7.15
Railway & Light Sec	14.00	15.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.29	3.62
Scudder Stevens & Clark	91.78	101.62
Spencer Trask Fund	14.14	15.06
State Street Invest	41.35	44.44
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	16.87	18.21
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.375	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.72	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.80	....
Diversified Tr C	3.70	....
Diversified Tr D	5.55	6.30
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.84	5.59
United Wide Sec	3.70	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.10	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.77	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.68	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.33	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.38	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	30.25	32.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	300	....
First National (2)	49½	52
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	1400	....
National Rockland (2)	81½	86½
National Shawmut (1)	24¾	26⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	....
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	....
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	10⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July wheat					
Chicago	1.62⅛	1.60	1.62⅜	1.60⅛	
Minneapolis	1.60⅛	1.57⅞	1.60⅛	1.58½	
Kansas City	1.55¼	1.52½	1.55⅛	1.53⅜	
Sept. wheat					
Chicago	1.60½	1.58¼	1.60⅜	1.58⅞	
Minneapolis	1.56⅛	1.54	1.56⅛	1.54⅜	
Kansas City	1.53⅛	1.51⅜	1.53⅛	1.52⅛	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.60½	1.58¼	1.60⅜	1.59	
Minneapolis	1.55⅞	1.54⅛	1.55⅞	1.54⅜	
Kansas City	1.54⅛	1.52⅞	1.54⅛	1.53	
July Oats					
Chicago	.75⅝	.74	.75⅝	.74⅞	
Minneapolis	.77	.77	.77	.76⅛	
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.06¼	1.09¼	1.05⅞	1.09¼	1.06⅜
Sept	1.07	1.09⅞	1.03¾	1.09¼	1.07⅛
Dec	1.08½	1.11⅞	1.08½	1.11¼	1.09¾
May	1.10¼	1.13¾	1.10¼	1.13⅛	1.10¾
Barley, Chicago					
July	1.21	1.21½	1.21	1.21	1.20⅜
Sept	1.11	1.11¾	1.11	1.11¾	1.10⅛
Dec	1.11¼	1.11½	1.11¼	1.11½	1.10¼

Wool

Grease

July				94.0N	94.7
October				89.5N	90.5
December				87.8B	89.0
March	86.0	86.0	86.0	88.5B	87.0
May				84.0N	84.0

Tops

July	13.0	131.1	131.0	131.0B	132.8
October	128.0	125.8	124.3	125.6B	125.5
December	122.5	122.5	122.2	122.0T	122.5
March	118.5	116.2	116.2	116.1B	117.0
May	113.0	113.5	112.0	113.2B	114.5

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Cotton

July	21.05	21.10	20.83	21.08	21.05
October	20.23	20.48	20.22	20.47	20.44
Decembre	19.99	20.24	19.96	20.22	20.20
March	19.70	19.98	19.70	19.96	19.92
May	19.47	19.79	19.49	19.79	19.72

Spot 22.03

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November				1.56n	1.56

Eggs

October	39.05	39.15	38.95	38.95	39.20
November				39.00n	39.00
December	39.05	39.35	39.35	39.00	39.35

Potatoes

November	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02	3.02

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

June 6

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	111	110½	110⅝	111⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	35	34½	35	35
5.00	Bos Elevated	70¾	70	70½	70
..	B&M pr pf	40	39¾	39⅝	40½
..	B&M st A pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
..	B&M st B pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
..	B&M st C pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
..	B&M st D pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1.50a	East G&Fpf	37	37	37	36¾
4.50	EastG&Fprpf	66¼	65½	66¼	66¼
	EastMassStRy	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
	EastMasSRpfB	66	65	66	65
.25a	Eastern SS	10½	10¼	10½	10½
.75b	Employers Gr	30½	30	30	30
2a	General Cap	34	33.75	33.75	34
2.50	Lamson pf	34	34	34	29
	Maine Cent	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
	Maine Cent pf	30½	30¼	30½	31
.50a	NarrRaeAs	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
2.75a	NETel&T	109¾	109½	109¾	109⅞
	North Butte	36c	33c	36c	36c
	Quincy Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	Reece Fold M	1½	1½	1½	1½
.80a	Torrington	33½	33	33	33
2.00	UnTwDrill	27½	26¾	27¼	26½
2.50	UnShM	71¾	71½	71¾	71¾
1.50	UnShM pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾

Postwar Plane Output Seen Cut 90 P. C.

TETERBORO, N. J. (AP)—The aviation industry should maintain production at about 10 per cent of present wartime levels for the first five years after the war, Ernest R. Breech, President of the Bendix Aviation Corp., said.

"Two million young men have been trained to understand and use new devices during the war and they will want to continue in their new jobs when peace comes," Mr. Breech said at a luncheon in connection with an exhibit of Bendix war products.

He said the problem of cutting high wartime costs of airplane equipment would largely be solved in peacetime production when plants can produce without overtime pay and with the rigid government inspections which "are two large items of indirect cost in military equipments."

He predicted that planes would be within a price range attractive to many private owners after the war, and would have a large field in "executive planes" for travel of industrial executives.

Mr. Breech said that as many as 5,000 planes would be owned by industry for this type of service alone.

"Taken with the thousands of small aircraft in private ownership, the commercial airline fleets, and a military air force of about 30,000 planes, the industry will have a replacement program of about 6,000 airplanes a year," he continued. "While this isn't large compared to the present, it will make a satisfactory start for the industry."

He predicted that airports and aviation facilities for towns and cities would be built as municipal and state projects with federal aid, "on the same basis that we now build highways."

Truck Output Seen Maintained at High Rate Into Next Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The high rate of truck production scheduled the last three months of this year probably will be maintained in the first quarter of 1945, the War Production Board (WPB) told members of its truck industry advisory committee.

In holding assembly lines to capacity output, the industry will be in a position to channel more medium and heavy trucks to essential civilian needs as soon as military demands begin to taper off, the agency pointed out.

While WPB's official account of the closed season made no mention of it, manufacturers agreed to explore the possibilities of resuming production of light trucks next year. They will determine whether such a program would interfere with output of medium and heavy models.

Should Television Sets' Sale Await Technical Betterment?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent fuss in the radio industry over postwar television stirred up by Columbia Broadcasting Company seems likely to have an educational value for the industry and the public even if nothing further ever came of it than the recent lively discussion.

The Columbia proposal which set the industry by the ears and took the lid off an under-cover difference of opinion of long standing was that as soon as possible after the war, and perhaps within a year, the television industry (manufacturers and broadcasters) should change over to the higher frequencies where the best future for television lies.

Higher Frequencies Best

Gist of the matter lies in the established fact that best television results can be obtained when the industry shifts from its present assigned wave lengths, or frequency ranges, which are between 50 and 84 megacyclies (50,000,000 to 84,000,000 impulses a second) up to the much higher frequencies, from 200 megacycles up as far as the engineers can go.

Present standards call for approximately 525 scanning lines to a picture, representing around 250,000 beams, repeated about 30 times a second (compared with about 24 frames a second in standard movies). CBS wants to go to 1,000 scanning lines of round 585,000 beams. And everyone seems to agree that it is only in the higher frequencies that the industry can get sharper outline and more clarity in the present black-and-white, together with satisfactory color television.

The controversy arises over the fact that this jump, while it would vastly improve television, would outmode existing sets together with any sets initially produced after the war for the present frequencies. Present plans (or hopes) in the industry, however, are for a huge market for television sets immediately after war, with perhaps 500,000 sets being sold in the first year of production, against a total of less than 10,000 sets sold to the public before the war, of which perhaps no more than half are still in operation. Thus the issue is really over the time at which the industry should make the change-over.

Highly Technical Question

For a rough parallel or analogy it is something like the issue over frequency modulation or amplitude modulation, which might arise if FM were just ready to blossom into large-scale commercial possibilities after the war. The question would be then whether the industry should go entirely to FM or should continue production of AM receiving and broadcasting equipment and then more slowly introduce the FM sets and broadcasts which would ultimately outmode the public's AM sets.

However, the matter is highly technical and complicated, so much so that NBC President Niles Trammell recently complained that television is "a precise and highly complicated technical system and should be discussed . . . at this time only by engineers."

The issue is not, however, as clear-cut as stated above. First, considerable improvement has been and is being made in the technique of video broadcasting even in the present frequencies, and further improvement will probably be made even without benefit of the shift to the much shorter wave-lengths. And second, there is much question how soon the engineers are prepared to jump to the higher frequencies. The facts on this cannot be told because they are wrapped in secret war production.

Planning Board Gets Cautious

Columbia apparently wanted to hold up production of sets on present frequencies until those on the new frequencies could be turned out together with the broadcasting equipment to feed them programs. The argument is that to produce sets several hundred thousand or perhaps several million for the present frequencies over several years and then to shift to the higher frequencies which would outmode these sets might not only be unfair to the public but might even tempt the industry not to make the ultimate change. Thus in effect the issue is whether set manufacturers, who have most at stake, should play down television promotion until the new frequencies can be turned out, perhaps within a year, or to start all-out promotion of set sales as soon as the war is over.

First official reaction to CBS's proposal came from the directors' board of the Television Broadcasters' Association, which includes manufacturers under RCA license. They called the CBS report "contrary to the carefully considered recommendations of engineers of the industry comprising the television panel of the Radio Technical Planning Board."

The RTPB spoke more cautiously a week or so later. Its subcommittee on proposed television standards recommended assignment of the higher frequencies for experiment, but thought it was too soon to set standards for these frequencies for lack of experience. It said "This committee looks forward to the eventual establishment of a television service of exceptional quality. It appreciates that considerably wider channels will be required for such service." But this is far from an answer.

Huge Markets Await Decision

It has been said that the issue is like the auto industry's choice of holding up auto production until wartime advances in military vehicles, engines and fuels can be incorporated in the salesman's dream of the "car of the future" versus proceeding to turn out 1942 models while the draftsmen and engineers work out the better car of the future. The television problem is somewhat different, however, in that while 1942 and 1952 model automobiles can both use the same roads, present-frequency television sets will be quite unable to receive the superior broadcasts of the future over the higher frequencies.

The issue is of great importance to the broadcasting and set manufacturing industries because of the huge markets anticipated. Some people alk about set sales in dollar value running up into the billions. There is talk of selling nearly 750,000 sets in the first 18 months. At only $200 a set, the lowest price, this would be at the rate of $100,000,000 a year. But the talk is that television will be to radio as talking movies were to the old silent films.

This may have bearing on the outcome of the controversy, because Columbia's plan would stop back a good deal of employment in the transition period after the war, until the engineers could get set to turn out higher-frequency models. The Federal Communications Commission seems to have sided somewhat with CBS in the discussion, but it probably would not have authority to tell manufacturers to hold back production of sets for the present television frequencies.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market continued on upward last week at the same angle as that of the previous five weeks. Rails and industrials made new highs for 1944, rails topping 40.53 on the Dow-Jones average and industrials 142.24. With rails already well above their 1943 highs this put industrials within speaking distance of the 1943 high or 145.82 and left the major dispute among market technicians to be not whether this is a bull market or a bear market, but whether this is a new bull market or a resumption of the old one.

Anyway, market action is definitely bullish, and one of the best things about it is that during recent weeks rising prices have been matched by rising volume, with last Thursday's rise to the highest average prices for 1944 also marked by the largest single day's volume for this year, or round 1,200,000 shares.

Though the market continued somewhat of a specialty affair, particularly on Monday when it was led by low-priced motors, and by stores, utilities, and oils, the "leadership" of the market last week was getting away from the specialties into the old-line bellwether issues.

Preference for Postwar Issues

Unlike the London bull market, which seems to be led by war stocks rather than postwar issues, the market here showed a slight preference for "postwar issues."

Perhaps this was due to the resurgence of talk about "reconversion." This was accentuated by the Brewster aircraft "sit-in," which seems to have spurred a lagging Congress and War Production Board to "get a wiggle on" in laying out plans for reemployment of workers laid off by cut-backs which are the obvious forerunner of much larger ones to come. It seems of particular importance that a number of additional cut-backs are predicted for the aircraft industry, which a year ago was one of the most critical production problems in the whole war program.

There is also more and more talk about plans for ultimate reconversion of the automobile industry, and the sensitive barometer in this field seems to be what is done about Packard. The beginning of conversion in the automobile industry will probably come in parts and equipment, and is already being discussed.

To the industrial layman such discussions may seem premature with the war still to be won, but all major industrial operations involve a long series of steps and require many months of advance planning if only for that reason. Cutbacks, for example, in end-products for military use must begin with the sub-contractors and the parts makers or else millions of dollars' worth of equipment will be wasted, while, conversely, resumption of the making of such things as automobiles must begin with the parts makers some time before the big final assembly lines start moving.

The final quotas to make up the total quota of 2,000,000 electric irons have just been announced, and this program will now get under way but even here makers say that the irons may not be in consumers' hands until the snow flies.

War industry this year has been using about 100,000 fewer persons each month and this rate of decrease in war industry employment is expected to continue through the year. It will not result in any shrinkage in output, but is due to greater efficiency in the use of manpower.

Byrnes to Testify

War Mobilization Director Byrnes will testify on Wednesday before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on the George-Murray new reconversion bill.

War Manpower Commission's new rule, extending priority referral to the whole country, is not quite as drastic as it sounds, since employers can hire men either through USES or through channels approved by USES. It seems aimed largely at preventing the present drift of war workers out of war work into civilian employment where they have less fear of cutbacks.

The Street is preoccupied with the preliminaries to the Fifth War Loan, slated to begin June 12. With quotas higher, particularly on individuals, and the rules tightened up on free riding, it will be a big selling job. Major publicity drive is likely to be focused on "money in circulation," with the aim of getting some of the huge amounts of folding money now in public hands into the purchase of E bonds.

"There is talk that London may raise its price for gold even further, as an indirect result of the high prices for gold available in Bombay, Cairo, and South America. Gold shares have been strong recently in Toronto.

Stock Exchange houses are up in arms about the transfer tax asked by the Bureau of Internal Revenue on partnerships every time a partner is changed, no matter how small his share.

H. F.

Loan Concerns Indicted Under Anti-Trust Law

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Thirteen chains of small loan companies in the South and West, involving 40 corporations and 75 individuals, and operating more than 400 offices, were charged today with conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by agreeing to fix interest rates.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that a Federal grand jury in San Antonio, Texas, has returned an indictment charging that the defendants conspired to maintain interest rates and charges ranging all the way from 60 per cent to 1,000 per cent a year on loans of $5 to $80.

Charges Up to 240 P. C.

The indictment charges that in a majority of loans, the interest rates and charges ranged from 120 per cent to 240 per cent a year.

The defendants operate in 23 states from the Carolinas to the Pacific Coast.

The two largest "chains" are the United Operating Company, Atlanta, Ga., and Triangle Securities Trust, Nashville, Tenn. The indictments says both groups are controlled by Rufus Dewitt King and John M. Ogden, both of Miami, Fla., and that during the last three years the two chains have operated more than 200 small loan offices in all of the 23 states.

Wendell Berge, assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division, said the case "represents only one phase of the general investigation now being conducted by the anti-trust division into violations of the Anti-Trust laws in banking and credit fields. This investigation is continuing."

The indictment asserts that the defendants conspired to create "slush funds" by assessing individual units and offices owned by them and to use the funds in influencing members of state legislatures and city councils not to interfere with the high rate loan business.

The indictment also charges that the chains employed public officials, including state legislators as agents to oppose enactment of regulatory laws in states where the high rate small loan chains operate.

Charge Territory Division

All defendants in the indictment were "high rate" in nature. A second indictment returned by the same grand jury charges 11 corporations and individuals—representing both high rate and so-called "legal rate" companies—with conspiracy to violate the anti-trust act by agreeing on a division of territory whereby certain states were reserved for high rate operations unmolested by efforts of the so-called legal rate chains to secure enactment of small loan legislation.

Mr. Berge said the principal indictment climaxed an investigation of complaints received during the last two years. Some of the complaints, he said, have come from men in army camps in

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Women's Work Supplies Tools As Men Invade Continent

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Women made the Allied offensive possible." Thus Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin pays tribute to the British women behind the Second Front in Europe. Women who, in 1939 and 1940, released men for combat service, are now defending the Home Front and keeping up the flow of materials and equipment to the Army and Air Force on the continent and the Navy in sea lanes.

Women factory workers turn out guns, tanks, jeeps, radios, socks, and battledresses; ATS in Ordnance Stores pack everything a soldier needs from pins to parachutes; women in shipyards weld, wire, paint, and rivet; WAAF ground crews overhaul bombers and fighters, WRNS repair submarines and send them out again on U-boat hunts; railway-women keep supplies rolling to the coast; land-girls help to feed the workers; and postwomen deliver mail to soldiers' families anxiously awaiting news.

Offensive Began Early

The offensive started in earnest way back in 1940 after Dunkirk, when women donned unglamorous overalls or dungarees, took the metal bobby-pins out of their hair and stuffed stray wisps under caps. They manned factory benches, left vacant by the men who had marched off to military training camps. They learned to turn out the pieces which add up to tanks, trucks, guns, radios, and the 50,000 spare parts required to keep artillery firing on the battlefield.

From factories to railways, the equipment rolls, signalled through by women, handled by women porters, to ordnance stores where women in uniform docket it and allot for their particular service—the WAAF for the Air Force, the WRNS for the Navy, and the ATS for the Army.

The Army has 1,000 different types of vehicles. There are 300,000 different parts which may need replacing. Britain's largest ATS unit, 4,000 women strong, keeps tab on the hundreds of tons of material leaving for the Second Front each day. The depot looks like a vast department store. Girls in khaki unpack and check hundreds of packages from factories each day. They piece together army radios, select and pack spare parts; wire up secret radio-location instruments.

They handle every tank and vehicle that goes to the Front, either in part or parts. They kit it, pack the spares, make it watertight for sea voyage, stencil on shipping instructions, fill in shipping forms. They have worn out hundreds of paintbrushes stenciling on destination of cargoes for material which the Army is using in the present campaign.

In ports and coast towns all around Britain, women have taken over in Britain's Silent Service, releasing men to sail the oceans of the world. The WRNS man boats, chart mines, service naval guns. They have recently become air-borne, too. In full flying kit, complete with parachute harness and Mae West life belts, they fly to test the radio equipment for the Fleet Air Arm planes.

As radio-mechanics, they fit the planes with radios. Then, communicating with their base in code, they make exhaustive tests under all weather conditions in flight.

Past masters in signaling and navigation, WRNS man Diesel launches, naval hospital boats, liberty boats, duty boats and other harbor craft. In bell-bottomed trousers, sea boots, and duffel watch coats, with oilskins for rain, these women sailors are prepared for all emergencies in home waters.

In submarine yards, WRNS have taken over quayside workshops. Submarines return from U-boat hunts with dirty periscopes, broken propellers, and other signs of stormy passages. They are overhauled by dungaree-clad WRNS, who polish up the periscopes on which 50 men's lives may depend; weld and polish the propellers; check pressure gauges on which the submarines rely for their diving safety; and care for the thousands of parts which make up a submarine torpedo.

There are, too, civilian and service women who have taken over on the home front. Women of the Royal Observer Corps act as tellers and plotters in operations rooms in nearly all Britain's big towns and cities. Through reports from these crews, the air raid sirens are sounded, Fighter Command of the Royal Air Force is kept informed of movements of enemy raiders, the courses of British bombers and fighters are followed step by step. The Corps has brought home safely many badly shot-up bombers by reporting forced landings, crashes, and machines brought down.

Women Balloon Crews

WAAF maintains most of the balloon sites on the home front. There are 3,500 miles of coast line to be protected, apart from places of vital importance and industrial centers. Many of these have all-women balloon crews who live in Nissen huts and keep the balloon in repair, refuel it with gas, and generally tend the "blimp" in all its moods and emergencies.

At bomber and fighter stations WAAF act as ground crews, refuel and "bomb up" planes; they are meteorologists, map readers, parachute repairers, and man communications as teleprinters, telephonists, and clerks.

Women also play a big part in keeping up the "flak roof over Britain." ATS on the gun sites do everything except load and fire the Bofors and 3.7 mm. guns. Spotting communications and gun positions are full manned within three minutes of the alarm signal for "action stations." At night girls jump into shoes, slacks, sweaters and coats as fast as the men. They race across fields in the blackout to operate predictor and height finders usually on ramps near the guns.

The ATS also man some of the searchlights. In the furry coats they wear on winter nights, outlined against the dazzling beam, they look rather like teddy bears in tin helmets.

Other Groups Help

Many other groups of women are playing their part in a less spectacular way in this great offensive—the Ferry Service, which takes new aircraft from factory to bomber and fighter stations; the Land Army, who have helped to increase Britain's area under cultivation by 6,000,000 acres since the beginning of the war; the Motor Transport Corps, the women drivers who have left civilian jobs to take over temporarily during the weeks of peak Second Front transport so that men drivers can go onto heavy vehicles; the landladies who feed and rest these drivers each night; the women pick-and-shovel brigades on airdromes; the women on the canal barges; the women in the National Fire Service and the ARP, the air raid wardens, the members of the Women's Voluntary Services—in fact, a great army of 10,000,000 women is mobilized for the final assault on Nazi-occupied Europe, backing up from their island homeland the fight for freedom on the continent of Europe.

British Official Photo

There are many ship mechanics in the Women's Royal Naval Reserve who have been specially trained for ship construction and repair work. The Wren shown above welds the ramplike bow door of an invasion craft. Welding, painting, ship construction, sign writing, and diamond cutting—for the replacement of portholes and screens—are some of the jobs handled by Wren ship fitters.

Check Quantities in Planning Canning

Canning No. II

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last year's "rookie" canners will swing into this summer's canning with the assurance of veterans and lead the way for new hands, too. But even veterans need information, and here's the story on such important questions as "How much shall I can?" "How much sugar can I get and how?"

First—about the sugar ration. The methods you used most successfully in canning fruits last year will suit 1944 sugar rations, which are essentially the same as last year's—a total of 25 pounds per person.

Procedure Simpler

The procedure for getting your canning sugar, somewhat simpler than last year's, is as follows: First, using sugar stamp 40 in Ration Book Four, you can get five pounds of sugar for each person in the family. Just take your ration book to the store with you, and that's that.

Besides that, you may apply to your ration board for an additional 20 pounds of sugar per person, bringing the total, with stamp number 40, to 25 pounds per person. This year, you'll find your additional sugar allotment set up for two canning periods, to be determined in each locality according to the crop harvest dates.

In each of the periods you may apply to your ration board for up to 10 pounds of canning sugar per person, and then, when the second canning period is announced, you can apply for an amount which will bring the total allotted by the ration board to each person in your family to not more than 20 pounds.

The method of application is simple and may be carried out by a phone call or letter to your ration board. Just ask for the home canning sugar application form. When you apply, you may ask for the total allotment for all persons living at your address. Be sure to attach SPARE STAMP 37 (Book Four)—NOT sugar stamp 37—for each person for whom you're applying. In other words, if you have a family of three and are asking for the total canning sugar allotment for the whole family, send in the application blank along with three spare stamps number 37. This eliminates the necessity for sending ration books through the mail.

When the second sugar period is announced and you apply for the second half of your rations you'll be required to show how you used the first half. That's all there is to it.

Sugar Pointers

Now here are some pointers for canning fruits, berries, and cherries so that fruits, the sugar ration and the canner may keep in step.

Shift sugar to fit the fruit, using more for sour fruits, less for sweet ones. If necessary, put up some fruit without sugar. Sugar does help keep color and flavor in canned fruits but it isn't essential to keep the fruit from spoiling. So don't let good fruit go to waste for lack of canning sugar. Just mark it "no sugar" and use it for pies or open and sweeten the fruit at a time when you have sugar to spare from the family ration.

Precook fruit for canning, heating the fruit in juice, or sirup or water. Adding sugar before heating the fruit will help draw out the juice. This precooking also shrinks the fruit so you can get more into each jar.

Thin or moderately thin sirup is right in step with sugar rationing. Here's a quick review of proportions: For thin sirup, use 1 cup of sugar to 3 cups of water or juice. For moderately thin sirup, use 1 cup sugar to 2 cups water or juice. For sour cherries or other really sour fruit, use 1 cup sugar to 1 cup water or juice.

To Extract Juice

To extract juice, crush and heat some of your softer juicy fruits to boiling. Use very low heat or set pan over hot water so fruit won't stick to the pan. Be sure the fruit used for juices is as perfect as any you put up. Cut out any trace of bruise or decay. When juice flows freely, strain it. Sweeten to taste, if you like.

You may use mild-flavored sirup like honey or corn sirup in place of sugar, if you like. Use honey to replace up to half of your sugar, or corn sirup to replace up to one third of your sugar. More sirup would mask the delicate fruit flavor.

And here are three don'ts. Don't use sirups that have high flavor of their own, such as maple, sorghum or molasses. Don't use brown sugar. And don't use saccharine in canning or the fruit may become bitter. To use saccharine for sweetening canned fruit, add it just before serving.

Plan Quantities Ahead

Some of last year's canners had a little trouble deciding on just the right amount to put up. We have friends who still have a great deal of last year's pack left over, others who ran out early in the season. To eliminate arithmetic troubles, plan your canning ahead of time.

A home canning budget is a good idea. Here's a typical boiled down canning budget for one person to give you some idea of totals and varieties. Of course, you'll change it on the basis of your tastes and experiences, but it may be a helpful guide to determining how much to put up so no food is wasted. For one person: 20 to 35 quarts of tomatoes; 6 to 8 kinds of greens and other vegetables—a total of 25 to 35 quarts; 6 or 8 kinds of fruits, 25 to 35 quarts; fruit juices, 5 to 10 quarts. This quantity of canned food, say the experts, or its equivalent in brined, dried, stored or frozen foods, would supply enough of these foods for a good diet for 30 weeks for one person.

And remember to take your family's tastes into account. Don't put up things they don't like.

How Much to Can

Still another road map in planning the family canning is the following handy table of home canning arithmetic, prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It's a good idea to clip it and keep it handy while making your purchases and plans.

These are approximate yields of canned foods from fresh. All weights given here are averages since the legal weight of a bushel varies in different states.

Fruits

Apples—1 bushel (48 lb.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Berries, except strawberries—24-qt. crate yields 12 to 18 qt. 5 to 8 cups yield 1 qt.

Cherries, as picked—1 bu. (56 lb.) yields 22 to 32 qt. 6 to 8 cups yield 1 qt.

Grapes—1 bu. (48 lb.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Peaches—1 bu. (48 lb.) yields 18 to 24 qt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 qt.

Pears—1 bu. (50 lb.) yields 20 to 25 qt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 qt.

Plums—1 bu. (56 lb.) yields 28 to 40 qt. 1½ to 2 lb. yield 1 qt.

Strawberries — 24-qt. crate yields 12 to 16 qt. 6 to 8 cups yield 1 qt.

Vegetables

Beans, lima, in pods—1 bu. (52 lb.) yields 6 to 8 qt. 4 to 5 lb. yield 1 qt.

Beans, snap—1 bu. (30 lb.) yields 15 to 20 qt. 1½ to 2 lb. yield 1 qt.

Beets, without tops—1 bu. (52 lb.) yields 17 to 20 qts. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Carrots, without tops—1 bu. (50 lbs.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Corn, sweet, in husks—1 bu. (35 lb.) yields 8 to 9 qt. 6 to 16 ears yield 1 qt.

Greens—1 bu. (18 lb.) yields 6 to 9 qt. 2 to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Peas, green, in pods—1 bu. (30 lb.) yields 12 to 15 pt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 pt.

Squash—1 bu. (40 lb.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 qt.

Sweet potatoes, fresh—1 bu. (55 lb.) yields 18 to 22 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Tomatoes—1 bu. (53 lb.) yields 15 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

When Prospecting for Berries You Must Know the Rules

By Laura Helen Coupland
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We were picking blackberries on the Old Road when the sound of chattering voices struck our ears, and we looked up to see a party of three turning into the grassy path.

"Oh!" one of the women said, "excuse me. We didn't know you were here." And they turned with a rattle and clank of empty pails.

"Don't leave—" I called, but they only waved and disappeared around the bend of the road.

The experienced berry picker who was initiating me into this new pleasure said nothing.

"Why did they go away?" I asked. "There are a lot of berries here."

"You don't understand," she explained. "No berry picker who knows anything about the mores and customs of the art will 'horn in' on another's territory."

It seemed a subject worth further study. Here are some of the fine points of berry picking as I learned them last summer:

Never ask a successful berry picker where she found all those lovely berries. The question will embarrass her and, besides, she won't tell.

First Comers' Property

If you discover a particularly good patch, that is your property—at least, as long as you are there. Anyone coming upon it later will excuse himself and depart. But he—or she—may rise at dawn to get there before you the next day!

When friends are picking together, a long yodeling call is given and answered at intervals of about a quarter of an hour; this is to keep in touch with each other's whereabouts. If you should call to another member of your party, "Are you finding any?" the answer is sure to be, "Oh, not many; they aren't very thick here." This also is protection of property rights. If the answer is given in a bored, preoccupied voice you can expect to see your friend come back with a brimming pail.

Only amateurs pick with one hand. Experienced berry pickers tie an empty pail to the belt and grab from both sides at once. They pride themselves on "picking clean." Therefore, at the end of the day when they say they have so many quarts of berries, it is berries they mean—not sticks and leaves which make for bulk, but not for good preserves. And they never shake the pail in order to get more space for the berries yet to be added. Wild berries are picked at the peak of ripeness and are fragile things at any time. If you shake them down into the pail, you come home with a reddish mash, and few whole berries.

A real berry picker gets his direction from the sun. Before setting out he takes a sight against the tallest landmark in the vicinity then, keeping the sun over the same shoulder, or directly at his back, is able to reverse his direction and return within a few feet of the point of departure. He knows, too, how to tell the approximate time of day by the length of the tree shadows and remembers how far the sun sets to the north—thus keeping his compass points true.

Tramp's Togs for Pickers

Finally, the berry picker looks the part—the worse, the better. Pa's old shirt, hanging down to the knees and tied about the middle with any kind of belt, cord or rope that will support the weight of a full pail; overalls or trousers; thick sox and heavy shoes, long sleeves sometimes tied around the wrist with a string—all these are protection against mosquitoes and scratches—and a disreputable hat. You wonder where your friends dug up such togs. They must bury them somewhere over the winter and bring them out in late summer only for these excursions.

"Yes, we got 50 quarts of blueberries," say the pickers. "That'll make a whale of a lot of pies, come next winter. Wish I had one right now!"

China's Women Seek Greater Democracy

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Even with equal rights granted them under China's proposed constitution, Chinese women will need special privileges to get a foothold in the government, Miss Tsai Kwei, general secretary of the national Y. W. C. A. of China, believes.

The 13 women members of the People's Political Council, she says, are "very influential," but she doubts that many women could be elected to a national legislature at their present stage of liberation without special help.

"The Chinese woman," she explained, "still exercises her greatest influence as an individual and through her family."

Men Still Scoff

Sitting in the 16th Street headquarters of the World's Y. W. C. A. here after a six weeks' voyage from India, Miss Tsai admitted that "the men laugh at us for wanting equality and then asking for protection, too."

The educated Chinese woman today, Miss Tsai says, has three jobs. She works in business because inflation makes it impossible for the menfolk to support the family. She also tends to her homemaking and on the side does volunteer war service.

"After the war," she predicts, "we are going to have an even more difficult time. There will be even greater financial difficulties and the exodus of the Japanese may bring even greater physical destruction, but we will have victory and we will be happy," she smiled.

Though the Y. W. C. A. is one of the strongest women's groups in China, it is not, Miss Tsai said, influential politically, but "only socially." Its work has grown rapidly during the seven years of war and there have been appeals to it to expand even more rapidly than it has—"like rice," Miss Tsai put it.

"But we give them only one grain at a time," she continued. "We have insisted that expansion be gradual, so that our trained leadership and finances will be adequate," she continued. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's New Life Movement has obtained many of its women leaders from the Y. W. C. A., which has been instrumental in introducing many Chinese women to Christianity.

Literacy Higher

One of the major Y. W. C. A. projects in war-torn China is teaching soldiers' families to read and write. Even the countrywomen have made remarkable strides in literacy under the incentive of desire for written communication with members of their families at the front, Miss Tsai reports.

Other Y. W. C. A. members are taking part in municipal programs for the care of young children of working mothers. Recreation of young woman workers is another project that has greatly expanded during the war. This program, including drama and art classes and other leisure-hour activities, has had to be decentralized because of the high cost of transportation even within towns.

Y. W. C. A. workers are taking part in China's great industrial co-operatives. In Chungking, its members are making black cotton shoes, "much like your play shoes." In Chengtu, they work at sewing and weaving and in Kweiyung are helping to operate a parasol factory to meet local needs.

Another Y. W. C. A. project for which Miss Tsai expressed thanks for American assistance is student aid. Though the Chinese Government has a program to subsidize students, hard-pressed by inflation, there is still a need for private aid in the form of pocket money, warm clothes, and travel allowances, she said.

Y. W. C. A. Under Enemy

The Y. W. C. A. is now organized in 14 cities in Free China seven of which are new since the war. Letters that come across the battle lines from occupied China under guise of personal communications indicate that branches are still operating in that area despite Japanese contempt for the word "Christian." Women can carry on Y. W. C. A. activities by representing them to Japanese occupation officials as work which does not interfere with their family-raising or homemaking.

Miss Tsai recalled the dramatic exodus that the Y. W. C. A. staff made from Shanghai when that city was occupied by the Japanese. It took the staff about six months to reassemble in Chengtu after they had traveled by every mode of transportation from river boat to shanks' mare.

Miss Tsai is in the United States at the special invitation of the World's Y. W. C. A. and the National Board of the United States branch to interpret to the people of this country the reconstruction needs of China. She will speak at a series of Y. W. C. A. meetings on this subject.

A graduate of Ginling College and later a student at Columbia University, Miss Tsai spent some time at Geneva in 1936 studying the work of the Y. W. C. A. and other international movements.

Battle-Wise Russian Bear Poised to Strike Key Blow

Continued from Page 1

machine will be jointly accomplished by the forces on the two fronts it appears likely that in the early stages, at any rate the most spectacular territorial gains seem likely to be scored on the Eastern front.

Little Experience

The Anglo-American Army, for all its sterling equipment and leadership and splendid human materjal, is a new army—an army largely without fighting experience for which no amount of training and preparation can provide a satisfactory substitute, as was demonstrated in past campaigns including North Africa.

This new army will have to cut its teeth on one of the toughest propositions that ever confronted any army in history, namely a large-scale landing on a strongly fortified and defended hostile shore. Compared with this initial task, all that will come afterward will seem almost like a pushover.

The Red Army, by comparison, is now the world's most powerful and most battle-wise fighting machine from which the bugs and kinks have been eliminated in previous campaigns. An army in which almost everyone from the supreme command to the rank and file have intimate and detailed knowledge of the enemy and of tasks confronting them gained from personal experience.

In the Anglo-American Army, direct knowledge of the enemy is confined to a small minority that lived through the harrowing days of Dunkerque, or were transferred to Britain from North Africa.

Army Established

Unlike the Anglo-American forces who must first win a foothold, the Red Army has both feet firmly on dry ground.

Therefore, while the Allies in the West are busy consolidating bridgeheads and hacking their way through a powerful and complex Nazi coastal and inland defense zones, the Red Army will doubtless resume its advance westward where it left off last April, improving on its own previously established tempos established by achievement.

Since the high-water mark of the German invasion was registered at Stalingrad, the Russians have liberated nearly 500,000 square miles of their own territory and advanced onto enemy soil in one sector. Their last offensive lasted almost without respite from mid-July, 1943, when the last major German drive collapsed near Kursk, right up until mid-April of this year, undeterred by mud and other natural factors that were supposed to paralyze military operations during certain seasons.

Halt Planned

When the Russian offensive finally rolled to a temporary halt, it wasn't because the Germans had succeeded in stopping them but because the Russians themselves planned it that way. Had they wished, they could have kept on going but instead they called a halt in order to devote their energies to the preparation for their part in the combined Allied operations.

During the weeks, when day-after-day communiqués reported nothing new, the Russians were busy consolidating their positions, bringing up supplies, compressing their strength for the mightiest wallop of the war. The new operations will doubtless exceed anything hitherto witnessed on the Eastern Front in scope and boldness of execution.

Judging from the scale of preparations for this offensive it won't be limited to any one part of the front, but may be launched simultaneously on all main sectors from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Long-dormant sectors, such as White Russia, may come to life. The first objective—complete liberation of Soviet territory—should be achieved in the early stage of the campaign, clearing away for the principal tasks that lie ahead—the destruction of Hitler on his home ground and the liberation of Europe from Nazi slavery.

Summer — the best season for military operations—is all theirs. They no longer have mud to contend with and they are better armed and equipped than in any previous campaign. But all these considerations are eclipsed by the gigantic fact that they shall no longer be fighting a land-war single handed.

Defense Complete

Now the German defense preparations in the west have presumably been complete for some time and forces allocated accordingly. So it is not likely that the Germans will deplete their present armies in the East in the early stages of the second front. Thus the Russians will still be facing somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 divisions.

But regardless of its influence on the ration of forces—and in the long run it's bound to tell—the moral effect of the second front will be decisive. The mere knowledge that they are not alone—that the powerful Allied army has landed on European soil, should be a tremendous stimulus—a source of added overwhelming strength both for the fighting men at the front and civilians engaged in the war effort.

Invading Allies Have Plenty Of Both Men and Equipment

Continued from Page 1

fortress walls with every last recruit who could be ferreted from the crannies of an empty manpower barrel. The walls are strongly held, but there is no last reserve inside those walls. The fortress is being assailed from all sides.

Quality Has Been Goal

The German plan was always to fight first on one side and then the other—first Poland, then France, then Russia, then the Anglo-Saxon Powers in the final victory blow. Today the one thing German strategy planned above all else to avoid has become a reality. The Russian front bears down on the reserves which, according to German plans, should be available to back up defenders of the western walls. And the western wall is being stormed.

The Anglo-American problem has not been to find enough men or equipment for the storming force, but to select from its vast arsenal the best men, the right equipment, and the winning technique. Quantity is abundantly available. Quality in assault troops, in weapons, and in leadership is at a premium.

The greatest handicap is in sufficient quantities of battle-trained troops. We face German divisions every one of which has probably been through the ordeal of battle in at least one of the many German campaigns. Very few of either the British or American divisions have yet experienced battle. This is Germany's greatest single advantage. Add to that the fact that German forces are fighting from behind powerful and long-prepared defenses.

Against this set the following elements of Allied strength.

An enormous potential superiority in manpower. Some 7,000,000 men in the German Wehrmacht are divided between three fronts. On one they face an equal or larger Russian Army. On the other two—in France and Italy—they face more than 10,000,000 British and Americans—exclusive of those now on battle stations in the Pacific and Far East.

Tremendous Reserves

Britain never has published its total armed strength. Three million is a valid estimate of the total in the western European theater. Certainly some 7,000,000 Americans in all branches of the service, many still in the reserve areas back in the United States, are in fact behind the invasion, no matter how far back they may be physically.

This means not that superior forces can be poured into the beaches, but that there is an abundant reserve which can be kept flowing to those beaches as the opportunity for their use develops.

Sustaining them is complete control of the sea approaches and heavy superiority in the air. In turn, sustaining that position on sea and in the air, is an industrial productive capacity which is unassailable by the enemy and which has in most items of necessary equipment long since exceeded plausible needs.

It is no secret that production of artillery and tanks long since has been nearly stopped. Ships come off the ways faster than trained crews can be assembled. Only landing craft and planes continued to be demanded at maximum production capacity up to the last moment.

Battering-Ram Technique

Thus the great drama of the invasion opens with the Allies possessing overwhelming superiority of potential force, but a difficult problem in the use of that force. The Battle of Russia has been a battle in an open plain where flanks could be turned and enveloped by larger or faster forces.

The Battle of Western Europe in this war, as in the last, is a battle which must begin like a medieval attack on a fortress. There were no open flanks on the Western Front from 1915 to 1918. There are no open flanks on the Western Front in this war—no opportunity to use superior forces to stretch beyond the enemy's flank and come in behind it or bear down on it from the ends.

Western Europe cannot be outflanked. It can only be assaulted from in front. It must be the technique of the battering ram instead of the technique of cavalry swarming around the ends.

It is not a question, therefore, of how many battering rams we have but of how hard is the head of the ram and how sturdy are the hands that drive it.

The head of the ram must in this instance consist of more British forces than American because more British units have had battle experience. Its work can be aided enormously by our superior air power, but it cannot be entirely obviated.

Air power can disrupt the movement of German reinforcements coming to the front. That service will become most valuable when a breach has been made and the Germans must try to seal it off by moving up their second-line forces from reserve areas. It can help less in the opening stage because German coastal garrisons are equipped and supplied in advance.

The issue has been joined. The outcome will depend largely on the speed with which opportunities are developed for the deployment in battle of the truly overwhelming forces at Allied disposal for which there is no room on the front line in the opening stages of the attack.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for resurfacing four sections of highway in the Town of Braintree and the City of Quincy (Quincy Avenue) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, June 14, 1944, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Department without charge. Proposal guaranty: $450. Minimum wage rates have been established. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts June 6, 1944.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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WANTED—Old-fashioned dolls, also antique jewelry; give description and price. MRS. MARIE LOCKWOOD, 697 West Delavan Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

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Wanted by Advertising Department of Boston Manufacturer
Girl 25 to 35 years for steady position requiring familiarity with checking production expenses on advertising plates, electrotypes, art work, composition, etc.; experience in production department of national advertiser or advertising agency would be valuable; should be typist; reply giving qualifications and salary expected. Box Z-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Personal Secretary wanted. General manager of well established organization manufacturing special mechanical equipment, desires gracious, diplomatic and thoroughly experienced private secretary. Duties would consist of a small amount of correspondence, making notes and reports of conferences, posting changes on management charts, etc. Box X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Opportunities for assistant vegetable cook, also assistant meat cook; no commercial experience necessary; 5-day week; Midtown cafeteria. Apply Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

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in midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only; elderly or middle age women for counters and floor work. Refined atmosphere; 5-day week. Apply Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison, N. Y. C.

MOTHER desires companion-housekeeper for her intelligent 9½-year-old daughter; loving guidance for child of utmost importance (apartment); 20 minutes from N. Y. C. Write Box K-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED in small midwestern school, young woman, B. S. degree, majored in foods and institutional management; Christian Scientist required. Box T-14, S. 2900, 333 N. Mich., Chicago

SETTLED WOMAN, capable of keeping house for adults employed. More for a good home than wages. Box Z-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Woman for small downtown office; 5-day week; permanent position; $120.00 monthly. Write Box F-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for hairdresser. Investigate to your financial advantage. Replies confidential. Call LIBerty 1030 (Boston).

HAIRDRESSER wanted, must be capable. Call MISS WILLIAMS, Com. 9335. The Nor-Way Beauty Salon, 9½ Norway Street, Boston.

WANTED for Clifton, Mass., highly experienced cook and second. Small house, 2 adults; high wages. Call Asp. 0475 (Mon.).

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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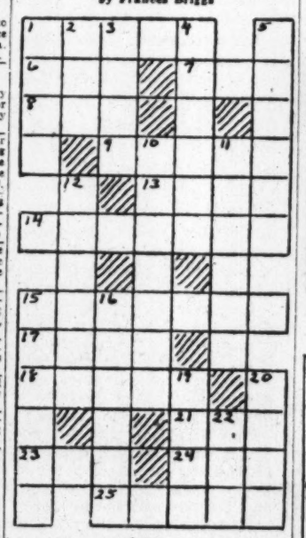
Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who immortalized Magyar music?
6—Mark Twain wrote an imaginary diary of what Biblical character?
7—The hawk parrot is called what?
8—What is a sailor's "yes"?
9—What Swiss river flows through Lake of Lucerne to Aar?
12—At sea.
14—Who sat around the famous Round Table?
15—What is first name of Lupin, fictional detective (poss.)?
17—What was an implement used among primitive peoples of the world?
18—Who asked for a second helping of gruel?
21—Lisa is landlady of what in "La Sonnambula"?
23—Unity.
24—What river is mentioned in song about the jolly miller?
25—Who created the fictional detective Craig Kennedy?

Down
1—Who popularized the Limerick?
2—According to certain popular song, what do little lambs eat?
3—In Greek mythology, Melampus was what?
4—What is the fieldfare?
5—What is the central State of American Union?
10—What might you find in an eyry?
11—What is a kind of short sofa with arms and a back?
13—What is Aguecheek's first name in "Twelfth Night"?
16—The unfolding of the events of a drama is called what?
18—A splinter is what?
19—What is one of two things that "wait for no man"?
20—Joint.
22—"Silver State" is a nickname given to what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"If we don't get a date we can each have two banana splits and have enough left over for a movie."

Item From the Front

(From a recent dispatch to the London Evening News forwarded by a correspondent with the Indian forces on the Eighth Army front.)

Many hundreds of guns of all descriptions—more than employed at El Alamein—opened fire simultaneously as the Allied offensive began.

The whole battlefield quaked as the guns flashed and thundered.

The attack was one of the best-kept secrets of the war.

Just before the barrage opened there was an intriguing silence over a 30-mile stretch of ground that has known no peace for the last six months. A nightingale sitting on an olive branch was clearly heard singing with full-throated ease. It competed with a Polish soldier playing lively tunes on his mouth organ.

When the guns started booming everything was blotted out, but the nightingale went on singing. The war had no effect on it.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Our biggest problem is getting supplies through"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Gas Turbines May Some Day Replace Steam in Railway Locomotives?

In a recent talk, John R. Carlson, an engineer in the Westinghouse Steam Division, characterized the gas turbine as "the simplest power cycle known," promising potentially higher efficiency than most engines and prime movers used today, offering economy with low weight, simplicity, and compactness.

The gas turbine is direct in its operation, using the hot gases of burning air and fuel, instead of steam, to spin its rotor.

"Where weight and space are important considerations, such as

ELIMINATING THE WATER CARRIED BY A HUGE STEAM LOCOMOTIVE EQUALS REMOVING FROM THE TRAIN A LOAD EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT 15 ELEPHANTS THE WEIGHT OF BARNUM'S "JUMBO"

in aircraft or in locomotive propulsion," Mr. Carlson said, "it probably will be used in its simplest, though least efficient form. Ship drives or individual power applications can more easily afford the weight, size and complexity entailed in refinements to increase its efficiency; while such heavy, long-term installations as electric power generation will probably justify all the refinements engineers can devise."

The gas turbine, applied successfully (after the war) to rail locomotives, offers important advantages. It is economical of fuel and lubrication, as compared to steam locomotives, in which lubrication costs may equal a tenth of the fuel costs.

The fact that it uses no water also is important. Huge steam locomotives may carry as much as 100 tons of water. The switch to gas turbine propulsion would save not only the power used up in hauling around that huge amount of profitless weight but also the sizable costs in time and money involved in obtaining, purifying, softening and loading of the water.

A report to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers paints a picture of a possible high-powered locomotive in one unit, with the prime mover and all accessories in one cab on two trucks having all axles and wheels of both trucks power driven. This would open up brand new vistas of combined power with lightness of weight.

The principle of the gas turbine has been known for many years, but its practical application was delayed by the fact that no metal alloys were available that could give service at white-hot temperatures. Such heat resistant alloys have now been developed.

—W. P. Keasbey

Modernized Fishing

Echo-sounding devices are being employed on fishing vessels to locate schools of fish.

A Verse for Today . . .

This day is holy unto the LORD *your God; mourn not, nor weep. . . . For the joy of the* LORD *is your strength.*
—NEH. 8:9, 10

In Lighter Vein

Yes, Madam?

An imperious-looking lady swept into a Madison Avenue branch bank the other morning. She was well dressed and assured, and she glanced about her with such a commanding air that the manager himself came out to take care of her. "Is there anything I can do for you, Madam?" he inquired. "Yes," she said, fishing an envelope and a slip of paper from an alligator bag. "Sign here, please, Western Union." Manpower—we try not to think of it any more.—The New Yorker.

H-m-m-m!

A modest girl never pursues a man, nor does a mousetrap pursue a mouse.—Armored Force News.

Brevities

The tables have so completely turned in Europe that diplomats are having a difficult time pleading with neutrals not to do anything rash.—Punch (C).

An auctioneer states that he hopes to spend the rest of his days in an old-world garden. Surrounded it is presumed, by nodding flowers.—London Opinion.

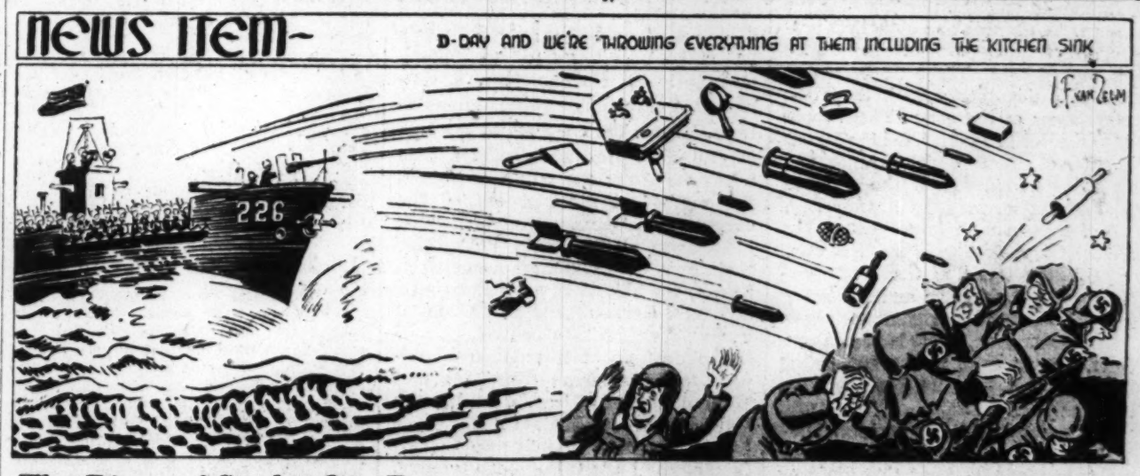
Today's Quotation

Be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think.—MONTAIGNE

Official United States Coast Guard

Outcroppings of the War

They claim these jungle chins were adopted originally to insulate the wearer against the frigid blasts of the Atlantic, but we fear there's an element of vanity hiding in the bushy adornment. These whiskered barber dodgers are the hardy type of Coast Guardsmen who man the sturdy combat cutters along the Far North patrols. For friends and relatives who might not otherwise recognize them, we'll identify these hearties from left to right as: Edward Keating, Patchogue, L. I.; James W. Ryan, College Point, L. I.; Ernest Bainter, Enid, Okla.; Theophile Baranski, Chicago.



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Fact, That's Our Business*

By RODGERS

"Tell me, how did the Gloom Chasers happen to pick me for first prize?" Cutie asked today—
"Well, to tell you the truth, we were stumped until someone noticed your name," I wagged—
"My Goodness, don't tell me you liked the name, Cutie!" he exclaimed—
"No," I told him, "We just felt with a name like that you probably needed cheering up—
"And cheering up canines is what we Gloom Chasers do best!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Has Something There*

By THE HAGERS

JOE, I'M SORRY ABOUT YESTERDAY. I DIDN'T MEAN TO BARGE IN ON YOU AND MISS LILY.
OH, THINK NOTHING OF IT. I'M WEDDED TO MY ART. COME SEE MY LATEST EFFORT.
WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO DO, JOE?
TO GET THE ILLUSION OF SOUND INTO MY PAINTINGS.
YOU GOT IT, JOE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Invasion

The climactic moment of invasion has arrived.

All the things of the heart and hand that have compressed this mighty military spring, which is to say the productive ingenuity, the stores of materials, the immense and concentrated energies of workers, the hard training of soldiers, the disrupted homes, the hopes, the prayers—all this prodigious enterprise is now being poured as a sort of solvent against the entrenched and adamant Nazi artillery and ideology. The United Nations, ably and fully supported by free men and men of good will everywhere, have embarked on their greatest and—as we most earnestly pray—their noblest military adventure.

The issues that the soldiers of the United Nations carry to the Continent of Europe can be expressed in the most complicated of terms, or the simplest. And the historical background is as ancient as man.

In the American epoch—in which so many of these liberties have flowered—it began with Brewster and Bradford, who led the little band of Pilgrims out of the religious oppressions of England and the economic limitations of Holland to the freer opportunities of the New World. It began with the solidly held concept that individual man is the son of God, owing no other superior allegiance, free to act and to progress according to the dictates of his own conscience, or, as those sturdy Founders put it, according to the word of God to each.

This was the "Natural Law" that Adams and Jefferson and Washington and the others acted upon in wresting their Country's political freedom; it was this that inspired Lincoln in his assault on physical slavery. In this concept, this air of liberty and of the supreme importance and dignity of the individual, has been provided that atmosphere in which invention has flourished, new economic horizons have been outlined, and, in our day, the boundless and heartening possibilities of denying other oppressions of the human mind have at least been glimpsed.

The struggle for freedom is long, but it progresses. Sometimes the counter-evil is vague and rises to strength unrecognized. But, in the Nazi thought, it today stands clearly delineated as the reverse of that precious bundle of liberties—label them democracy or what you will—that we cherish.

The troops now embarked have no enemies among men who loathe the torture chamber, who are revolted by mass executions, the herding of slave labor, the sickening and diabolical perversions that have flourished under the hooked cross. These troops of the United Nations carry with them the good things of the earth. Their hopes for peace, for prosperity, for the joyous laughter of children, for tolerance, and for surer knowledge of the ways of God, are higher than their banners.

And therein is their protection. For the Bible is replete with proofs of care, of certain victories, of triumphs without losses, of guidance and sheltering for soldiers of a righteous cause.

In the moments before battle, in foxholes, aboard ship, in the supporting home, it is a time for old favorites, like the 91st Psalm: . . . "His truth shall be thy shield and buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. . . ."

Ripping Up the Rails

In the past nine years, 16,000 miles of American railroad have been abandoned. Offsetting this, there has been almost no new construction. The prime cause, statistics show, is highway competition, affecting 58 per cent of the mileage abandoned. Two years ago, under the impetus to find more scrap steel, railroads were able to dispose of many miles of track for which they had previously been unable to secure authority to abandon.

A bill in the Senate now seeks to curb the trend, by modifying the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow this. Communities, it avers, are left with no rail service.

Unions favor the bill to curb authority to abandon trackage. They foresee fewer employees, if the trend continues. It is a broad question, for the current exigency has proved the need of rail service to many points which, for years, had relied largely upon now almost motorless highways.

"According to Plan"

With second-to-second news of more landings filling in the outlines of the Allies' liberation assault, Prime Minister Churchill's report to the House of Commons that "everything is proceeding according to plan—and what a plan!" holds not only biting humor but the promise of still mightier developments.

Already it is clear that the first big beachheads are established west of the Seine between Le Havre and Cherbourg. Already there has been grim work along those sandy *plages* west of Deauville where the world's wealthy once played, and if German reports that the hardest fighting has been around Caen are true, then the Allies are already operating in force 10 miles inland.

Caen would give them control of a key junction of the only main railway into the Cherbourg peninsula from Paris and the east. Allied strategy in that sector apparently is to make sure of a major port and gain time to establish a firm footing for large forces. On the Normany coast their left flank is protected by the Seine, and in the Cherbourg peninsula they have the sea on both sides and few railways or roads to block to stop attacks. On a smaller scale, it is similar to the Italian boot.

If the main body of General Rommel's reserves is around Aachen on the Belgian border it will be some days before the crucial counterattack can be launched. The Germans may wait also to see whether the Allies will strike in the Lowlands—which would be very awkward if Rommel had already committed his main force in the Normandy area.

The German plan has been to scatter their forces, trying to protect airfields, and it is unlikely that they could anywhere have enough to stop the four divisions of air-borne troops which they report the Allies have landed. This may be the secret of the Caen fighting.

It can be said that the Allied plan is to strike with such overwhelming force that resistance will be hopeless and casualties few. So far things are going very much according to plan. And as the Allied peoples watch with gratitude the successive steps they will not forget to heed General Eisenhower's closing words in his magnificent order of the day: "Let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."

No Service to Poland

The Polish-American Congress's memorial to President Roosevelt does not serve well the cause of Poland. Offered in an election year, it cannot avoid unfortunate political imputations. It puts the congress in the role of one more pressure bloc at a time when the American public is becoming more and more aware of the dangers to national unity which these blocs seem all too ready to risk for their own ends. Its tone as between Russia, the United States valued ally, and Nazi Germany, its sworn mortal enemy, seems all too neutral.

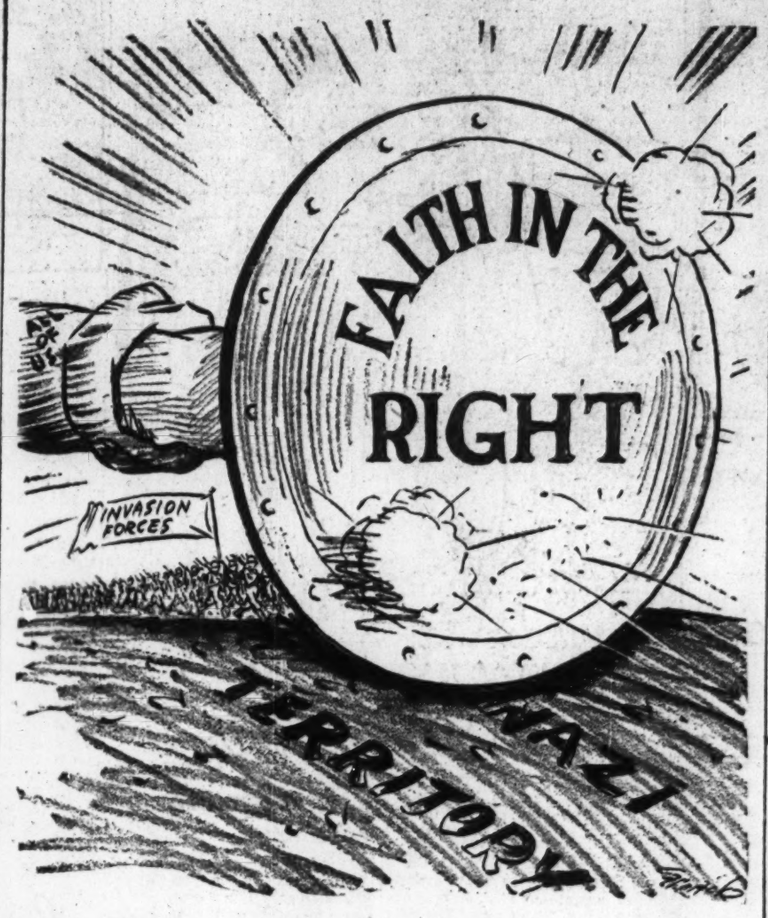
The drafters of this document appear to have ignored the fact that without the aid of Russia, neither the United States nor Britain might today be in a position to influence the affairs of any Eastern European country. Its reference to Poland as "the only nation willing to sacrifice herself so that the rest of the world might become aware of the imminent danger" is less than fair to Czechoslovakia which was never offered the western Powers' guarantees which helped to stiffen Poland's stand.

Americans are not easily impressed by reminders from national groups in their midst of the United States moral obligations under the Atlantic Charter. Such reminders from parties which seem to represent a special interest in addition to a broad Americanism cannot be fully persuasive. The Poles are highly respected throughout the United States for their part in this war, and a fair settlement of Russian-Polish disputes is the hope of all unprejudiced Americans. It can be served better than it has now been by the Polish American Congress's memorial.

We note that a Philippine Congressman has been sending out some publicity about "Dewey and the Battle of Manila." Does this come under the head of political propaganda?

One definition of a delayed-action bomb might be that can of 1943 home-grown corn that waited till last week to explode.

A Powerful Shield



Our Readers Say—

Causes of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If our boys are willing to give their lives to fight for freedom, how much more willing we should be, at home, to adhere to the Golden Rule, whose rudiments are the fundamentals of liberty. We should demonstrate it and make it practical in our daily lives and throughout our country.

We can rid the world of war forever if we eliminate its causes. Selfishness, thoughtlessness, carelessness, hatred, and such, all tend to bring about wars. Let us begin in our own hearts to rule out these qualities. Then when our boys return, they'll discover that their fighting was not all in vain. They'll find co-operation, lovingkindness, unselfish attitudes, thoughtful consideration and it will make them proud to think they accomplished something really worth while.

Forest Hills, N. Y. PAULINE MACLENNAN

The C. I. O. and the Reds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is interesting to see in the news, and perhaps significant, that two radically inclined groups indorse a fourth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt: the C. I. O. through its Political Action Committee, and now the Communists, who simultaneously voted disbandment of their party.

One might ask whether these groups have come to the conclusion that to merge with this euphemistic experiment will be a shrewd bit of strategy?

When the New Deal has been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, and the glamour of its glorified spending has faded out, future historians may record, that in the last analysis it was nothing less than a subtle attempt to bribe the American people to accept a form of government inimical to their better judgment and innate convictions.

JAMES W. LEE

Sarasota, Fla.

Looks Like a "Must" to Him

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your letter writers would have us believe that the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt would mean that the new powers moving into Washington would not also be "political opportunists."

After reading Richard Lee Strout's illuminating article in the Weekly Magazine Section of April 8, Mr. Roosevelt looks more like a "must" to me than ever. Certainly there must be something to the adage, "Don't send a boy to do a man's job."

New York MARVIN S. SAXE

Compulsory Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is proposed by some that after the war we have a permanent system of compulsory military service. There should be no more reason for making military service compulsory than for making any other kind of service compulsory if we pay enough for the military service.

We don't draft policemen. We pay enough to get them as volunteers and we always get enough policemen.

E. E. COLEMAN

Grand Rapids, Mich.

No Unions for the Duration?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is sickening to read in the news of all these labor strikes at a time like this.

Have not these labor unions gone about far enough, even too far in obstructing the war effort? And might it not be a good thing if Congress would pass a law doing away with unions for the duration of the war? After the war they can reorganize.

Boston MARGARET S. COX

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Aristocracy of Humanity"

The Teutons are the aristocracy of humanity; the Latins, on the contrary, belong to the degenerate mob.—LUDWIG WOLTMANN in "Die Germanen in Frankreich."

My Brother's Keeper?

The Wide Horizon

By Hon. A. Willis Robertson

Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Virginia

From a speech delivered at Harrisonburg, Va.

While this war was forced upon us by the ruthless dictators of Germany and Japan, we are fighting more than a defensive war. We are a part of a world revolution in which the democracies of the world are fighting not only for the temporary but for the permanent survival of the principles of personal liberty and self-government. If from this struggle a new world order dedicated to the principles of the Prince of Peace does not emerge, our sacrifices will have been in vain.

"I have lived, Sir, a long time," said the venerable Franklin at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, "and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

In this hour of our Nation's peril, the sacred fortress of prayer which rises, with unerring faith . . . is our strongest bulwark. Who can prevail against a protective love so deep, so true that sacrifice and service are the breath of its existence? Undaunted we stand, believing in the power of that Grace to save the sons and daughters we love and to grasp for them the glory of a world made finer and more beautiful by the price they have paid.

* * *

What is the meaning of democracy?

What is the cost of war?

What is the value of peace?

For the determination of those issues there is no better time. Centuries have passed since the Lord said to Cain, "Where is Abel, thy brother?" Centuries have passed since the lowly Man of Galilee said: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Centuries have passed since the Roman Emperor Justinian gave to the civilized world a code of laws by which personal and property rights of the individual could be determined by a legally constituted tribunal, and not by the whim of some despot.

I welcome this opportunity to repudiate the philosophy that, because the past has been characterized by recurring war among nations, it is useless to plan for a permanent peace. Now is the time for us, and for every peace-loving nation in the world, to commence the journey to that goal.

Now is the time for the democratic nations of the world to plan not the terms of the next peace, not a hard peace or a soft peace but an encirclement of the Axis Powers with an allied co-operation for peace.

It is not our destiny to rule any other nation nor any other part of the world. We are fighting for the privilege of ruling ourselves and of extending that privilege to all other nations.

* * *

A selfish and materialistic spirit that whispered that we could live alone and die unto ourselves betrayed the veterans of World War I. If we are to have a Christian civilization, in which the orderly and duly constituted processes of law are to be substituted for brute force, we and our democratic allies must have a Christian conception of justice.

Through the centuries, brutal and selfish men have echoed the cynical answer of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In this world conflict, on the battlefield and under the flying hoofs of the Four Horsemen, more than twenty million men, women, and children have already perished.

When the war drums throb no longer and the battle-flags are furled in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World, may the mothers of men be permitted on behalf of the nations of the world to give to the framers of the new peace their answer to Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Liberation: Prelude to Peace

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Americans have been advised by their Chief Executive to talk about "liberation" of Europe rather than "invasion."

This is no idle play with words.

As was pointed out in an editorial in the Washington Post referred to by President Roosevelt at a recent press conference, "invasion" is a word of the head, "liberation" is a word of the heart. Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, suggested this even before the Post.

"Let us," said the Post, "call this invasion the liberation—the end and not the means, the civilizing purpose and not the military mission, the war aim and not the battle operation."

Much the same reasoning is motivating those who like to think of D-Day as meaning "deliverance day." Actually, "D" in military parlance stands for the "day" when any big military operation is scheduled to begin. There have been and will be many more "D" days in this war, but none has had quite the significance of the one that has now arrived for Europe.

The word "liberation" carries both a larger and a deeper meaning than invasion. Invading is what the Nazis did when they overran Poland in 28 days, Denmark in 11 hours, Belgium in 4 days, and Greece in 17.

Liberation carries the idea of love, not hatred. That is why it is a word of the heart and why contemplation of it evolves more moral courage and strength than the idea of invasion.

* * *

Nothing like the liberation has ever been seen before. Winston Churchill told the British Embassy staff here during one of his visits that they were living in the greatest era in 2,000 years, which would mean since the time of Jesus.

Guns, planes and tanks will not be the only weapons that the Nazis will use to fight off the oncoming liberators. They will have ammunition ready to attack men's minds, too. A sample, in the form of a leaflet prepared by the Germans for American troops, recently fell into the hands of the Norwegian Information Service here.

"Hello, boys," it said. "Here you are at last, old chaps. We have been waiting for you long enough. Even though you are unwanted and altogether uninvited guests you are not unexpected. There's really a swell feast awaiting you. Come and help yourselves.

"You must eat up the soup into which a certain Mr. Joe from Moscow has crumbled your crackers for you. What exactly do you want in Europe? This is now the second time you are about to mix yourselves up in European affairs. Don't be surprised if we defend ourselves against you. Just as we don't interfere in your American affairs, we don't want you to poke your noses into our business."

Conditions have changed since the Germans knew America. They may do themselves harm in the end by making American soldiers think why they have come to Europe.

* * *

In their hands American boys are carrying guns and grenades, but in the thoughts of their leaders, at least, will be a hope that the peace plans taking shape back home will be laying the foundations for a better world than they and their Allied buddies knew in the 1920's and 1930's. Even the so-called isolationist press seems to have tempered its suspicions since President Roosevelt has assured it that the United States is not giving up any of that seemingly precious possession, "sovereignty."

As historians look back on the liberation of 1944, they will telescope the picture. They may see soldiers and peasants coming over to the United Nations' side because they can see a noble experiment ahead in nations living together in peace.

Today we only know that foundation stones of a lasting peace have been laid. From where we sit, among the years, there are still plenty of "ifs" in the picture. Peace will prevail "if" Germany can be kept from rearming; "if" Prussianism is crushed out, "if" national prejudices can be overcome through United Nations co-operation.

In this battle the liberated of Europe will only have time to catch their breath before they, too, join the ranks of the liberators.

The French maquis who have been waiting impatiently to share the liberation of France, have adopted this slogan: "We want to be liberators, not liberated."

That would be a worthwhile slogan for all the world today.

The Time Has Come

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

With the fall of Rome, it was natural to expect events to move fast. Apparently the city fell a little sooner than our higher command in Italy had expected when they began their drive on May 11. At least, the dispatches from the front only a few hours before the capture all had safeguarding observations to the effect that the Germans might hold the city tenaciously. In the past, Allied leaders have not been able to exploit their quick successes as fully as they should have done. We may expect that the lesson has now been learned, and that the further acts in this great drama will be unrolled without unnecessary delay.

The blows on Germany are falling heavily. The psychological effect of the loss of a great capital must be tremendous and prophetic. It will enhance the weight of the other current blows: the beginning of shuttle bombing to the Ukraine and back, the 4,500-plane days.

It is important to remember that the element of surprise—to whatever degree it is possible—is tremendously useful. So far, our leaders have shown considerable capacity in this regard. We have caught the Germans off guard in North Africa, in Sicily, and before Rome when they expected an offensive but were two weeks off in its date. And so we have perhaps caught them off guard as to timing and placement of the invasion.

It is useful to have a little comic relief, especially in this difficult period of waiting, and so the Associated Press's very distressing experience in transmitting on Saturday afternoon a bulletin stating that General Eisenhower had announced a landing, will be relished by nearly everybody except the AP's luckless staff and the radio stations. That such a bulletin could have been sent, after the vast precautions taken against any such event, simply shows what tricks human frailty can play on itself.

Moreover, the experience reveals a loophole which will undoubtedly be plugged. The censorship has certainly had something to say about a system which permits such a telegram to get on the wires without supervision. It is to be hoped that necessary precautions will not unduly complicate arrangements for transmitting the genuine news.

It is almost unbelievable that the phony bulletin ever was transmitted. The official explanation is that a young British typist, practicing on a disconnected teleprinter machine, composed the fateful words and that the strip of tape was later threaded through a transmitting machine by error. The bulletin was certainly a professional sounding piece of work, and one is inclined to suspect that the AP's London office might have had it ready for instant transmission—a wise precaution—and that it got onto the sending machine by mistake. Such strips of tape, wound into a figure-eight on an operator's fingers and tied into a bow, are familiar objects in a newspaper office.

In any event, this jumped gun was not nearly so bad as the United Press's premature armistice on Nov. 7, 1918, but even so, Roy Howard—who was responsible for that fiasco—can buy himself a new shirt and tie on the strength of his rival's blunder. Mr. Howard's armistice was celebrated nationally. The AP's flash was not published anywhere, but it did get on the radio and caused a certain amount of excitement. The fact that it was not printed, but was widely radiocast, gives the newspapers no little cause for impish glee.

[It will be obvious to the reader that this column was written before the announcement of the actual landings. The breaking of the story, in the early hours of Tuesday morning, was an amazing proof that the secret had been kept better than any of us had hoped. Evidently the Allies achieved tactical surprise. For this triumph, our higher command deserves immense credit. The arrangements for news coverage which went instantly into action have proved themselves to be superb. Secrecy, then tremendous energy and effectiveness in telling the story to the peoples of our democracies, is high and heartening proof that our institutions are as capable of self-discipline as they are of full-blast operation.—E. D. C.]

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Allied Armies Smash Across Channel; Invasion Beachheads on French Coast

Roosevelt Warns U. S. Hard Road Still Ahead

President, on invasion eve, says that war will be won, but not until after tough and costly fight—Marshall calls invasion battle to Allied victory—Pershing says unconquered people will rise again.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—President Roosevelt's counsel to the nation today, as the Allied liberation of Europe now is actually under way, is that final victory over Germany "still lies some distance ahead."

In a White House radiocast—his first since last Christmas—delivered on the eve of the invasion he knew was about to begin, he gave the assurance that the road to victory will be covered in due time, but said that it will be tough and costly.

Mr. Roosevelt's 15-minute address at 8:30 last night hailed the capture of Rome as "one up and two to go," but he emphasized that it would be unwise to inflate its military importance.

Conscious of the news which soon would be breaking, the President kept his speech signally free from heroics and oratorical effects, and devoted himself largely to a tribute to the United Nations forces and leadership which drove the Nazis from Rome.

Government Offices Active

Many government departments were ablaze with activity from the earliest morning hours when the words of the offensive reached the Capital. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, was at his office shortly after midnight. The public-relations staffs of the Army and Navy were on duty all night long.

Only a few high-ranking civilian and military officials of the War Department were at the Pentagon Building when the invasion started.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, stayed at his desk most of the night, leaving his office shortly before dawn.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson remained at home during the early hours of the battle.

One of the very few persons in Washington to know in advance exactly when operations would begin, President Roosevelt retired early in the evening after his radiocast, but was reported up early this morning to study the latest official dispatches.

OWI "Blankets" World

In less than five minutes after the first communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters, the Office of War Information, through its short-wave transmitters in New York and San Francisco, was blanketing the world in 39 languages and dialects with the news that the liberation of Europe was under way.

Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the American armies in France in World War I, issued the following statement:

"American troops have landed in western Europe.

"As the overvastering military might of the Allies advances, it will be joined by the men of the occupied countries, whose land has been overrun by the enemy but whose spirit remains unconquered.

"Twenty-six years ago, American soldiers, in co-operation with their Allies, were locked in mortal combat with the German enemy. Their march of victory was never halted until the enemy laid down his arms in defeat. The American soldier of 1917-1918, fighting in a war of liberation, wrote, by his deeds, one of the most glorious pages of military history.

Sons Fight War Now

"Today, the sons of American soldiers of 1917-1918 are engaged in a like ware of liberation. It is their task to bring freedom to people who have been enslaved. I have every confidence that they together with their gallant brothers-in-arms, will win through to victory."

When General Marshall was given the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, the highest honor of the Soviet Union, at the Russian Embassy here last night he said: "The final action in this terrible European war is now focused on a single battle in which every Allied force will be represented. It is to be a battle to the death for the Nazis and a battle to victory for the Allies."

Roosevelt Speaks

President Roosevelt said, in his speech:

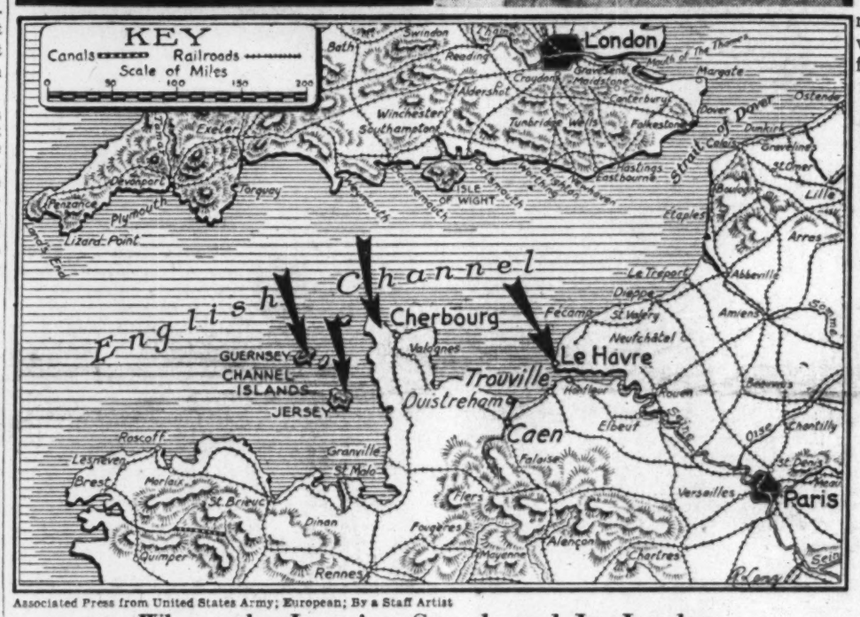
Yesterday, June 4, 1944, Rome fell to American and Allied troops. The first of the Axis capitols is now in our hands. One up and two to go!

It is perhaps significant that the first of these capitals to fall should have the longest history of all of them. . . . The United Nations are determined that in the future no one city and no one race will be able to control the whole of the world. . . . It will be a source of deep satisfaction that the freedom of the Pope and of the Vatican City is assured by the armies of the United Nations.

It is also significant that Rome has been liberated by the armed forces of many nations. The American and British armies—who bore the chief burdens of battle—found at their sides our own North American neighbors, the Gallant Canadians. The fighting New Zealanders from the far South Pacific, the courageous French and the French Moroccans, the South Africans, the Poles, and the East Indians. . . .

The prospect of the liberation of Rome meant enough to Hitler and his generals to induce them to

Continued on Page 5, Column 2



Associated Press from United States Army; European; By a Staff Artist

Where the Invasion Struck and Its Leaders

Upper left: This new picture of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, was made at headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force in Britain shortly before the invasion started. Upper right: Striking picture of Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery, who is in direct field command of the invading Allied armies. Lower: Arrows indicate points between which Allied landings have been effected on the Normandy coast, and also upon German-held Channel islands.

Four Divisions of Paratroops Hop West Wall in Normandy

Other forces land on Channel Islands while air-borne divisions cascade down on Germans as far inland as Caen, France—Battleships shell enemy defenses—11,000 planes give Allies air control.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The hour of invasion has arrived.

The signal that all the world awaited boomed out around 6 a. m. G. M. T. this morning.

"The eyes of the world are on you," said General Eisenhower. "The hope and prayers of all liberty-loving people go with you."

Some 4,000 vessels, said Prime Minister Churchill, with several thousand smaller crafts, appeared off the Normandy coast. They effected landings between 6 and 8:30 a. m. between Cherbourg and the Seine, and secured several beachheads.

Other forces landed at Jersey and Guernsey in the Channel Islands.

Paratroop divisions—four British accompanied by Americans and Canadians—simultaneously dropped at points on the coast and inland as far as Caen, 30 miles west of LeHavre.

Battleships of British and American navies shelled invasion points at long range. Some were reported entering the Seine River.

They did their work so well that German resistance was surprisingly small.

Radiocasters accompanying the expedition declared there was no resistance at all until within a mile or two of the shore.

Some small German E-boats and a few destroyers offered the only naval resistance reported.

On land, this mighty expedition, commanded by General Montgomery, met no initial strong resistance. German aircraft reacted slowly to the paratrooper attack. It appeared to be overwhelmed by the 11,000 first-line aircraft which, according to Mr. Churchill, are available for the invasion.

First Attack Succeeds, Churchill Tells Commons

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that an immense Allied armada of 4,000 ships, with several thousand smaller craft, had carried Allied forces across the English Channel for the invasion of Europe.

Mr. Churchill also said that massed air-borne landings had been successfully effected behind the Germans' lines.

"The landings on the beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time," Mr. Churchill said.

"The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled."

He said that "obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as was apprehended."

The Prime Minister said the American-British Allies are sustained by about 11,000 first-line aircraft, which can be drawn upon as needed.

"So far," he said, "the commanders who are engaged report that everything is proceeding according to plan."

"And what a plan!" he declared.

Mr. Churchill said the vast operation was "undoubtedly the most complicated and difficult which ever has occurred."

To cheers by Parliament members, Mr. Churchill took "formal cognizance of the liberation of Rome," and added:

"American and other forces of the Fifth Army broke through the enemy's last lines and entered Rome, where

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Rapidity with which the great flotilla of minesweepers cleared the way for the invading armada and the help of artificial fog, produced by naval units, enabled the infantry to make quick landings.

The success of the paratroopers at the airfields had yet to be announced.

Announcement that heavy guns opened fire across the Straits of Dover at midday indicated that the invasion might be spreading eastward.

Channel waters were choppy and cloudy weather prevailed, but apparently not sufficiently to impede the invading forces.

Since French patriots had been warned to keep out of an area within 22 miles of the coast, their activities did not begin immediately.

Details of the landings show these occurred west of the Orne River on the Cherbourg Peninsula, near Ouistreham, Arromanches, Carentan, Harfleur, and St. Vaast—all dotted along the Normandy coast.

The attack was preceded by a raid by 1,300 great bombers which roared over the Channel during the night in the heaviest aerial attack on the French coast.

Ten attacks were executed between 11:30 p. m. and sunrise.

The German Radio flashed news of the invasion three hours before Allied Headquarters came through with the report. General Eisenhoweer, it is said, waited to be sure of the initial success of the landings before releasing the intelligence.

Invasion:
First Blow Reported In Cherbourg Area

Although the German Radio said the landings were made from Le Havre to Cherbourg, along the north coast of Normandy and the south side of the Bay of the Seine, Allied headquarters did not specify the locations. They left no doubt, however, that the landings were on a gigantic scale. One correspondent wired that as far as he could see there was no opposition to the landings.

The German Radio filled the air with invasion flashes for three hours before the formal Allied announcement came at 7:32 a. m. Greenwich mean time (3:32 a. m., eastern war time).

It acknowledged deep penetrations of the Cherbourg Peninsula by Allied parachute and glider troops in great strength.

The assault was supported by gigantic bombardments from Allied warships and planes, which the Germans admitted set the coastal areas ablaze.

A senior officer at Supreme Allied Headquarters said rough water caused "awful anxiety" for the sea-borne troops but that the landings were made successfully, although some soldiers undoubtedly were seasick.

The sun broke through heavy

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston Greets Invasion Day With Subdued Excitement

Subdued excitement was the first reaction of Boston's population today to the official news of Allied invasion thrusts across the English Channel to France.

Although news from Allied Headquarters was announced at 3:32 a. m., for many the first knowledge of the long-awaited, dramatic news came with announcement of the Allied land, sea and air blows over Boston's public address system by Mayor Tobin at 7:38 a. m.

Windows were opened in homes as the stirring tones of the national anthem was played over the address system. An impromptu news desk had been set up at the fire-alarm telegraph headquarters in the Fenway, and Mayor Tobin arrived there shortly after 7:30 to radiocast over the air-raid-alarm system.

In his brief announcement over the loudspeakers, Mayor Tobin said that churches of the entire city are open for those who wish to enter and pray, and that schools would be open as usual.

"I strongly urge every man, woman, and child to go to the churches sometime during the day and pray," the Mayor declared, adding that "the future of the entire world depends on the success of the invasion."

Deeply moved by the news from across the water, Governor Saltonstall said from his Chestnut Hill home, "President Roosevelt said last night that it was one down and two to go when Rome was captured. Let us pray that it will be two down and one to go as soon as possible."

Soldiers in army camps in the New England area took the invasion announcement "in stride," public-relations offices announced.

Regular training program for the soldiers at Fort Devens continued on this D-Day—but the sole topic discussed between drills, exercises, and formations was the progress of Allied arms on the Continent. Sleepy-eyed K. P.'s were electrified when in the early morning hours they were dragged out of bed for a day's kitchen detail—the radio announced the invasion.

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'It's Come': Analysis of Armies

Allies Have Plenty Of Men and Arms

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Allied armies which stormed Europe's western walls today are the tempered, polished, sharpened spearhead of the gigantic armed force which British and American arms have forged—but only the spearhead.

Behind that spearhead is an enormously greater force of men, most of whom never will cross the Channel. Those who have crossed today and who will follow them as the beachheads widen and deepen must fight through to the final decision against German forces probably their equal and perhaps even their superior in numbers on the immediate battlefields.

But what will give these men their advantage on the evenly contested fields is the weight which propels them and sustains them from behind. Germany mans its fortress walls with every last recruit who could be ferreted from the crannies of an empty manpower barrel. The walls are strongly held, but there is no last reserve inside those walls. The fortress is being assailed from all sides.

Quality Has Been Goal

The German plan was always to fight first on one side and then the other—first Poland, then France, then Russia, then the Anglo-Saxon Powers in the final victory blow. Today the one thing German strategy planned above all else to avoid has become a reality. The Russian front bears down on the reserves which, according to German plans, should be available to back up defenders

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Where Are Troops Of Nazis Deployed?

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6—The Duke of Wellington said that the best general was the one who most accurately could guess what lay on the other side of the hill. Despite the advent of air power, this saying remains fundamentally true today.

Air photographs can tell a great deal, but every new weapon or military device invites an anti-

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Battle-Wise Soviet Poised to Strike

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 6—The landing of the liberation armies on the beaches of Western Europe finds the Red Army fully poised to carry out its share of the Allied master plan, awaiting only the signal to synchronize its operations with the second front.

Soon not only the German Army but the entire "greater Reich" will find themselves embraced in a mighty constricting bear-hug. Bismark's old nightmare of a simultaneous attack from the East and West will come to pass on a scale

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Tough Paratroopers Cascade Behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall

WITH UNITED STATES PARACHUTE TROOPS, June 6 (AP)—The toughest fighting men on the Allied side landed behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall today. American paratroopers — studded with battle-hardened veterans of the Sicilian and Italian campaigns—cascaded from faintly-lit skies in an awesome operation. Twin-engined C-47's—sisters of America's standard airline flagships—bore them across the skies, simultaneously towing troop-laden CG4A gliders—to merge in a single sledge-hammer blow paving the way for frontal assault troops.

By Daedalus
Military Aviation Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

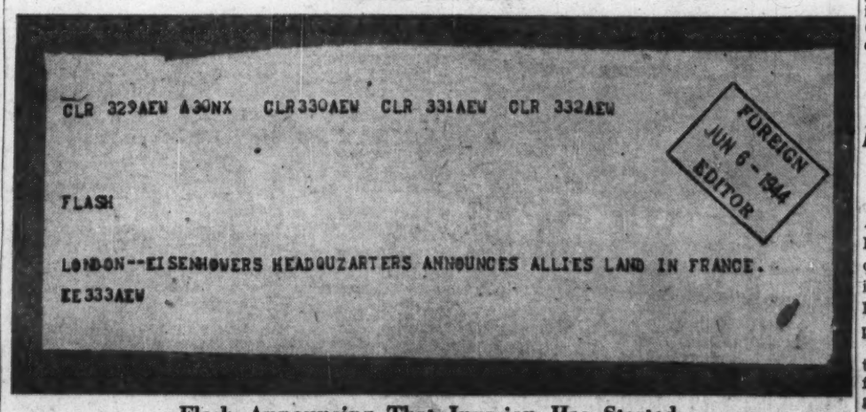
Current operations against Europe comprise not only a cross-Channel invasion, but an invasion from the skies. The theory of "vertical envelopment" is receiving its first really complete test.

In many respects the Allied attempts at "vertical envelopment" are likely to encounter conditions similar to those which the Germans met at Crete. That is to say that, barring a surprise move, the Allied troops will come across fierce ground resistance by seasoned opponents. They will also, as did the Germans, enjoy air superiority, if not supremacy, and, in contrast to the Germans on Crete, an at least initial superiority in numbers.

A factor of major importance in

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

This Is It!



Flash Announcing That Invasion Has Started

This is how the momentous invasion news for which the world has waited so long wash flashed to newspapers and radio stations throughout the United States early today by the Associated Press.

This is a photograph of the actual flash as it appeared on the teletype machines in the News Room of The Christian Science Monitor shortly after 3:30 o'clock this morning.

Eisenhower Stands Lonely Battle Watch

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 6 (AP)—As the battle opening the Western Front raged in Northern France, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower occupied a lonely post on this side of the Channel.

After inspecting parachute troops before they went into the fray, the director of history's greatest amphibious strike stood on the roof of a house watching the huge air armadas roar across the Channel.

Eisenhower's order of the day: Page 6.

Greatest 'Production Job' in World History Made Invasion Possible

Army Confident It Can Meet Test

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—The American Army tackles the invasion with no misapprehension as to difficulties, but with no doubt as to its ultimate success. It knows it will be costly, it knows it may be long, it knows it is one of the most hazardous undertakings of this war or any war. What Napoleon could not do, what Hitler failed to pull off, the United States Army with its able allies is undertaking with calculated confidence.

Because American industry, mass-producing the best weapons obtainable, has given the Army an advantage in fire power.

Because the General Staff and Joint Chiefs of Staff were not stampeded into premature tries at invasion.

Determined to Finish It

Because peace-loving Americans, having been forced into war, are determined to get it over with whatever the cost.

America, you can be proud of your Army. You will be proud of your Army.

But, do you know your Army?

Do you know that it is 60 times its prewar size?

Do you know it has 100 times its prewar striking power?

Do you know that it will be, as the AEF was in the First World War, a deciding force in this war?

The Army, at its planned strength of 7,700,000, may be smaller numerically than the Russian and German armies. But it has no superior in equipment, new weapons, latest designs. In actual combat its fighting prowess has been proved. Man for man, it can equal any fighting force in the world. Weapon for weapon, it is superior. The combination of manpower and matériel is what the Chiefs of Staff are counting on to win this victory.

Divided Into Three Parts

Roughly speaking, the United States Army is divided into three parts: Ground Forces, Service Forces, Air Forces. And, speaking roughly again, each one of these three forces has about one third of the Army's personnel.

The Ground Forces include the approximately 100 combat divisions so far activated. While Germany is credited with more than 300 divisions and Russia has an even larger number, the American divisions are counted on to make up in mobility and fire power what they may lack in numbers.

The Air Forces with about 2,385,000 officers and men count for about one third of the Army's manpower. It is a force that has no equal in size, education, or equipment. In this invasion its job is to provide fighter-plane protection of the Allied armada of warships, landing craft and troop-carrier planes, to bomb Nazi defense installations out of existence, to disrupt enemy communications lines.

The Service Forces, accounting for another third of the Army's personnel, have the job of supplying, training, transporting, housing, clothing, feeding, paying, nursing the Army.

Five-to-One Ratio

Did you know that for every man at the front handling a gun at least five men are behind the front supporting him?

Did you know that for every man sent overseas go eight tons of freight, that more than a ton more must be sent each month to maintain him?

This nearly 8,000,000-man team that has been whipped into shape in a little over two years has revamped, revitalized, and refined Army training tactics.

The infantryman, though en masse he comprises but one fifth of the Army, or about 1,500,000 men, is still the indispensable man in warfare.

He is the man who must take the beachheads, who must seize the airfields, who has to crack enemy defenses so tanks can operate in the open.

Training today's soldier consists of two distinct phases: first, the training of the individual; second, the training of the unit.

Basic Training

Certain basic principles such as discipline, personal sanitation, first-aid, guard duty, the use and care of weapons are taught every soldier before any advanced training is given. This period of basic training lasts 13 weeks. At the end of that time a soldier is a qualified rifleman, machine gunner, mortar man, etc., depending upon what course he pursued. He knows how to care for himself in the field, how to use primary and secondary weapons, where he and his weapons fit into the squad or platoon. He is ready for advanced training.

He is now assigned to a tactical unit where "team" training begins. The type and size of the unit determine the length of time required for this training. A squad of 12 can be trained relatively quickly. A battalion takes much longer. While a division, which is a complicated organization which combines many units of widely diversified training, may not become a real combat organization in less than a year.

Setting up a division, particularly when it had to be done from scratch, was no easy task. Timing was all-important. Officers had to be ready to take charge when selectees arrived for division training. Lost motion, waste time, had to be kept to a minimum.

How It was Done

It was done this way. Key officers for the division were chosen three months before the division was to be activated. They were assigned to schools where they could get their specialized training. Forty-three days before activation date they arrived at division headquarters. Thirty-eight days before activation the noncommissioned officers and specialists such as cooks and technicians arrived. When D-Day came, when the selectees themselves arrived the division program was launched immediately.

On top of their previous 13 weeks of basic training, the men now got 13 weeks of specialized training, learning the tactics and techniques of the platoon, company, battalion, regiment. Then with 26 weeks' training behind them, these parts of a division—the infantry regiment, the field artillery battalion, the service regiment—got 13 more weeks of divisional training. It is during this period that the infantry, field artillery, division reconnaissance troops, engineer battalions, quartermaster company, ordnance company, medical battalion, signal company learned to work and operate as one smooth-running machine. A new division was born.

Then, in the last 13 weeks of training the division engaged in maneuvers, in field exercises. It polished its field training. It learned to work as part of a larger unit.

Specialized Training

While the bulk of the Army's manpower has filtered through the above-mentioned training routine, specialized types of training have been provided—and glamorized in film and fiction. A Desert Training Center to give practical experience in desert operations was established.

There, in as realistic conditions as one could wish for, maneuvers were conducted. A Mountain Training Center also was set up where mountain-fighting tactics could be studied and practiced. Similarly, an Amphibious Training Center provided the specialized training that amphibious invasion operations demand.

It should be understood that not all men in an amphibious invasion get amphibious training. Only those who will seize and hold the beachheads actually need such schooling. Once beachheads have been established, troops disembark under seminormal conditions.

The complications and intricacies that are part of transforming an infantry division into a top-notch fighting team of 15,000 men seem legion. Special skills, special services must be provided. The unit must be mobile and able to sustain itself in combat.

A typical infantry division's personnel when broken down is composed of:

8,000 at the fighting front.
1,500 to transport men, equipment, and supplies.
650 to prepare food.
700 to administer food and supplies.
600 to give medical aid.
1,500 to handle communications.
450 to repair and maintain equipment.
1,600 for other special services.
Total, 15,000.

It was mentioned earlier that after the Air Forces, the Armored Forces and the Supply Forces had taken their men there were only about 1,500,000 men left for the infantry. From the above it is apparent that only a little more than a half of these are the common ordinary garden variety of soldier who shoots a gun at the front.

All Trained for Combat

All of the 15,000, though, have received not only intensive training in their specialties but also combat training so they can support the 8,000 in the front lines.

While the North African operation is no blueprint for the manifestly bigger invasion of the European continent from the West, it can hint at the extent and complications of the present task.

Soldiers weren't just given rifles, loaded on ships, and sent off to Africa. Everything was planned months ahead. It had to be decided how many troops were to be employed, what part would be air troops and ground troops and what part of the ground troops would be armored units. Then it was necessary to provide service troops to maintain the combat troops.

Port units had to be provided to unload vessels, railway units to operate railroads, engineer units to build roads, baker units to bake bread, medical units to care for the wounded, etc. So it is on a vastly larger scale in this invasion push.

The North African operation called for 700,000 different items of equipment and supply. More than 390 different items of clothing and equipment were required, more than 10,000 different Signal Corps items needed. Also, some 68,000 items of medical supplies were called for, 100,000 articles needed for the Engineer Corps, including such things as bridges, bulldozers, well-digging equipment, storage tanks, railroad locomotives. A quarter of a million different ordnance items were provided, including tanks, guns, ammunition, and spare parts.

Upkeep Is Costly

As many a man has found out to his sorrow in buying a car, a house, or a horse, it's not the original cost but the upkeep that is difficult to meet. So with an invading army.

For example, despite Napoleon's dictum that an army marches on its stomach, soldiers need shoes. Each soldier invading North Africa—and the same figure no doubt holds true for this present invasion—carried three pairs of shoes with him. But still each month 17 pairs had to be shipped for every 100 men in the field. And so it goes for other items.

America's 7,700,000-man Army is trained, equipped, and tried. It has proved itself, its weapons, its leadership. It has calculated the logistics of invasion and provided for them. It is starting now to deliver that knockout punch that should fell Nazi Germany.

Invasion Foods In Vast Stockpile

By the Associated Press

London, June 6

Keeper of one of the largest arsenals for the invasion of Europe is U. S. Maj. Gen. R. M. Littlejohn, who doesn't have to worry about his ammunition exploding.

General Littlejohn's particular worry is emergency food rations K, C and D, which the ordinary soldier will carry along with helmet and gun as he hits the continent's beaches.

His storepiles of K, C and D will be clock symbols of our invasion progress—when the troops stop eating them it will mean that the first shock assault has been carried, that the bridgehead is in, and that our position is secure enough to warrant bringing up the field kitchens.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Mader

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower

Eisenhower a Man of Steel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What sort of a man is the leader of the greatest military undertaking the world ever has seen—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower?

The following admixture of fact and the impressions of his friends and aides provides a partial answer:

There's a steel-like quality about him that enables him to cut through any sort of impedimenta when he has a job to do . . . Those who have watched him in action say he gives the impression of coolness, precision, speed, power, and potential ruthlessness. . . .

He is canny and tough, but there is a strong strain of sentiment and humor in his makeup . . . He is devoted to his Scotty dog, Telek. . . . He reads "Ivanhoe" and "Cromwell" and delights in quoting Lewis Carroll's reflective walrus. . . . In all but official circumstances the General is plain "Ike" to friends. . . . Sometimes he's referred to as "The Ike." . . . And once a group of old comrades proclaimed him "Ikeus Africanus." . . .

He doesn't profess to be either a politician or a diplomat . . . But he will not tolerate the slightest evidence of national scorn or backbiting between American and British officers. . . .

He realizes that the ordinary foot soldier is still the mud-stained, weather-beaten infantryman . . . He can be very blunt and speaks a language his men can understand, from the lowlies: GI to top-ranking aides. . . .

He is a native Texan, but his family moved to Abilene, Kansas, when he was a child . . . Before entering West Point he was an amateur cowpuncher and a professional ball player . . . He played the outfield. . . .

He entered West Point in 1911 and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1915 . . . He told his family he never expected to be more than a colonel . . . He served in countless posts in the United States—in Texas, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland, and Pennsylvania . . . In 1928-29 he went to France as a member of the British Monuments Commission. . . .

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur was Chief of Staff, General Eisenhower was one of his most valuable aides . . . In 1935, he went with General MacArthur to Manila to serve as assistant military adviser to the Philippine Government . . . He returned to the United States in 1940, and in 1941 became Chief of Staff for the Third Army. . . .

Five days after Pearl Harbor he was made chief of the War Plans Division. . . . In April, 1942, he became Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Operations Division. . . . In June, 1942, he was sent to Britain to command United States troops in the European theater. . . . In the fall of 1942 he turned up as commander in chief of the Allied invasion of Africa. . . .

And now he's leading another and greater invasion.

Lend-Lease in Attack Vanguard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6 — D-Day!

The greatest production miracle in the history of mankind preceded the invasion announced today.

No country ever before even contemplated the production record which the United States achieved, and which is now the mainspring of the drive to crush Germany.

The mainspring of Lend-Lease has been winding tauter and tauter in the British Isles for the past two years. Now release has come, and its coiled energy will spring forward inexorably until its task is finished.

Those who saw a small part of the stored goods prepared for the invasion adventure were unable to express their emotions save in parables.

British Isles 'Sinking'

"The British Isles are slowly sinking under the weight of the accumulated invasion stores," one commentator ejaculated.

A few weeks ago Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, disclosed that 28,000 planes alone were sent abroad to America's allies between March 11, 1941—the date when the Lend-Lease Act passed—and Jan. 1, 1944.

More than $1,600,000,000 worth of aircraft engines and parts went abroad.

It is on Lend-Lease that the superstructure of America's military machine is built. French and British, and later Russian, orders put American industry in a position of war production.

Since March, 1941, America has organized the greatest Army and Navy air forces in the world.

150,000 Airplanes

America has turned out 150,000 airplanes.

For months past not only trained American troops have been poured into the British Isles, but the massed might of America's industrial power, converted to military uses, has been concentrating there.

Now this gigantic invasion equipment has begun to move.

Months and years of preliminary production by the most highly industrialized power on earth have gone into the final order to advance.

The sheer massed weight of America's armament, combined with the British, may push obstacles aside, strategists hope.

Huge Aircraft Output

Mr. Crowley told Congress recently that $460,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease aircraft engines and parts were sent to the United Kingdom alone, down to Jan. 1.

An additional $240,000,000 went by direct cash purchase.

Millions of gallons of high-octane aviation gasoline power the thrust. Lend-Lease steel, Lend-Lease explosives, barges, gliders, road rollers, cranes, bulldozers, let alone prime movers, tanks, half-tracks, and all the panoplied articles of war, are moving today.

It's not merely the soldiers who are going ashore on the continental beachheads in the great invasion drive!

It's the miners who took the ore, the drillers who brought in the oil, the men at coal seams, the big-muscled men with foreign names who puddled blazing steel. It's their invasion, too.

The invasion drive is the Army and Navy, plus all America.

It's the farmers who milked the cows that made the cheese for the soldiers' rations; it's the women who loomed the clothing and Army blankets that will be spread on wet ground, it's the office workers who untangled the paper work, the brakemen who manipulated the troop train, the telephone girl who put in the last long-distance call from the doughboy back home to Mom, before he went overseas.

Greatest Battle in History

They are all here today in the greatest battle in American history. Britain and the United States open the Second Front and they are there, too.

Only hints have come of the exact amount of goods stored in Britain. But anyone in America is blind who does not have first-hand experience of its preparation. Factory windows have blazed all night. Ship after ship has taken the water. Firms have energetically advertised for help. Great supply depots have appeared outside cities, and have dwindled as their stored-up military power went overseas.

Down to Jan. 1 of this year Americans have been told that $20,000,000,000 in Lease-Lend aid have been extended to the Allies. But this only begins the story.

The Lend-Lease aid has been, in a sense, surplus—that could be expended out of America's extravagant productive ability while America's own armies were built up, fed, equipped, trained and finally moved overseas. Of the total the figures roughly show that 43 per cent of Lend-Lease has gone to the United Kingdom forces. Much of this is being thrown into the struggle now.

America Changed

But aside from this, the whole face of America has been changed by war production for America's own forces.

Now the time of testing has come.

Are the boats seaworthy that take the men across? Are the weapons balanced to the touch? Does that rubberized raincoat shed water? Are those camouflage nets well and securely tied? Did the girl who folded that silk parachute do her job faithfully? Are those gliders for airborne troops properly engineered? Are those prefabricated barracks nailed securely? Is the ammunition sound and lively? Do those reeling anti-aircraft guns shoot truly? Now is the testing time! It is too late to do anything much now but hope and have faith. Americans at home who built the road for invasion are confident their battle forces are the best-equipped in the world.

Under Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, American ground troops will meet the Germans in direct combat, with the equipment the American nation has poured out profusely. The result of the encounter determines the length of the war in Europe. An army of 1,000,000 Americans may be engaged. But into the equipment of this army has gone the work of 20 times that number and the supplies range anywhere from the butter-ball on the side of a first sergeant's platter to a two-ton bomb carried at 10,000 feet in a Flying Fortress.

Army Requires Care

An army is like a city, it has to be fed, clothed, transported; provided with shelter, warmth; it needs utilities like fresh water, right up to the front-line trenches; it has to have postal services or its morale sags like a wilted collar.

An army moves on gasoline, and it is significant that to date $670,000,000 worth of petroleum products alone have been shipped under Lend-Lease, while perhaps a figure comparable to that has gone to the American invasion army itself. Tankers have brought gasoline to the British Isles to supplement Britain's own supplies, fleets of tank cars, partially assembled on the other side, painted olive drab, are bringing the gas to invasion barges; engineer corps are ready to lay a system of pipe lines to new Continental air bases and quickly establish depots on the other side. Enormously intricate plans accompany any battle and the cross-Channel invasion is, of course, one of the greatest feats in military history. Only one thing is more important for its triumph than the quality and quantity of the equipment which the American worker and the American production machine have turned out—that is the Army itself.

With weapons in hand it is going forward.

British Bakery Unit Ready for Americans

By British Information Services

London, June 6.

Front-line American Army bakers, armed with bazookas and .50 caliber machine guns, are ready to produce 30,000 pounds of bread a day for the invasion armies, using British mobile bakery units given them under reverse Lend-Lease.

"When we came off the ship we were presented right away with this unit," said Capt. Harvey J. Taberski, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in charge of a company of bakers at one of the biggest U. S. Army ordnance depots in the United Kingdom.

"The British said: 'You're a baking company; here's your equipment.' We soon found the British equipment would bake as much bread as the equipment we had trained on in the States, and with half the manpower. It could be set up and dismantled quicker, too."

Guerrillas Waited Long For D-Day to Appear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—For months before the invasion started, the Allies had thousands on thousands of "paratroops" stationed in all parts of France.

These men knew every detail of their districts. They knew the position of the Germans. They knew exactly where sympathizers with the Allies were to be found. And, best of all, they had not to be dropped from airplanes. They were native French guerrillas, living in France.

Many stories of these men crossed the Channel into Britain, but the British public knows most about them from a short film, taken in France, which was recently smuggled into this country, with an appeal for arms pinned to it.

This film is quite short. It runs for no more than 20 minutes. It is unpretentious. It has no odd camera angles, no tricks of technique. The lighting is good, but that is because it was taken entirely in the open air. Mountains loom vaguely in the background.

Most of the action takes place on long, sloping hillsides, or in thickets and woods. Most of the actors are boys between 17 and 20. But actors is the wrong word. There is no acting here. It is all deadly earnest. Any one of the persons seen in this film will be shot if he is caught by the Germans.

Perhaps the very desperateness of their position gives them a certain gaiety. At any rate, gaiety there is. Nearly every member of the various groups of guerrillas shown is, at one time or another, smiling.

The film is a record of about half a dozen bands of francs tireurs, situated within 200 kilometers of each other. There is nothing heroic about it. It shows no dashing deeds of derring-do. It recalls the drilling of the early English Home Guards, when they were still known as Local Defense Volunteers, in the first days of summer in 1940.

The L. D. V's—or many of them—in those days had no uniforms, and very few rifles. Most of these French guerrillas have no uniforms, either, and as far as the film is concerned they have precious few guns. What they have are stolen from the men of Vichy.

They are shown keeping themselves fit by exercise, by running, by jumping. They cook their own food in their camps in the mountains. They cut each other's hair. Occasionally they come into contact with the Germans. When they do, they give a good account of themselves. Against a small company of them in the mountains the Germans not long ago sent 2,000 S. S. troops, and 3,000 Vichy police. For two months they besieged the French guerrillas, and then abandoned their enterprise. Their losses were too heavy.

These Frenchmen call themselves Men of the Maquis—the Corsican word for an impenetrable thicket. They say that their worst enemy is monotony. They have waited for one thing only—the invasion. The Second Front is their opportunity.

Cameramen Made Mosaic Of Invasion Battleground

LONDON, June 6 (Reuter)—Before the Allied commanders led their troops into Europe they studied the most amazingly complete and detailed mosaic of the battleground over which the greatest conflict in history is being fought.

Photographic experts pieced it together from nearly half a million pictures of Hitler's "European Fortress."

The pictures were taken by a team of Royal Air Force specialists — the reconnaissance pilots who count among their number some of the most skillful airmen in the world.

Flying seven miles above the earth at six miles a minute or diving for a "subject" at four hundred miles an hour plus—the routine for this team—they photographed a 3,000-mile coastline.

And they literally did not neglect an inch.

April was a record month for the "photo recce" pilots. The good weather made it possible to carry out hundreds of successful camera sorties.

The photographic darkrooms worked overtime rushing out prints, said the British Air Ministry.

The success of the current invasion may depend on this small team of "photorecce" pilots.

A "low level" is "laid on" and the pilot knows that he is expected to take an "oblique" photograph of some object—it may be a gun position—from roof top level. He will have to dive right down on the objective at a speed of more than 400 miles an hour, relying on his speed and skill to evade enemy ground fire.

He must get his picture and he must get it back.

When a bomber attacks a target and is shot down afterward, the operation is not entirely abortive, but if the "recce" pilot is unfortunate, the affair is a dead loss, with nothing on the credit side. So he must get back.

To give him that extra turn of speed which will shake off all pursuers and dodge the "ack-ack" he is given the fastest airplane which may even be stripped of guns and other impediments.

American Chieftains

Associated Press

Invasion Leaders Talk It Over

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (left) discusses air operations with Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz (center), chief of the United States Strategic Air Forces in Britain, and Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle (right), Commander of the 8th United States Air Force.

'We Meet Them Again; Dunkerque in Reverse

By the Associated Press

After an interval of four years the Allies are writing the sequel to the story of the "miracle of Dunkerque": the rescue of the British expeditionary force from what appeared to be certain entrapment and destruction at German hands in the six days, May 28 to June 3, 1940.

Except for that successful and almost unbelievable evacuation, Britain might have fallen in the weeks and months that followed. As it was, by one of the greatest feats in military history, 337,000 men, including a large number of French troops, were taken off from the dunes and beaches of that northernmost French city and safely transported to England aboard nearly 900 warships and small vessels of all sorts.

The accomplishment under heavy German air and artillery attack was the one leaven of hope for Britain at a time when the whole world appeared to be crumbling around her in the most cataclysmic military disaster of modern times.

The British admiralty sent 220 warships to the scene, and more than 650 small craft of every sort. Yachtsmen, fishermen and small-boat enthusiasts answered the call, many of them without any official sanction or recognition whatsoever, so that all details of Dunkerque may never be known. The admiralty later disclosed that at least two canoes had been used in the evacuation, along with many ordinary lifeboats. Dense masses of men waited patiently on the beaches under constant fire for their turn to wade out to the relay of boats.

Some vessels were lost: 23 small craft, a half dozen British destroyers and seven French, but the evacuation succeeded.

Aside from the heroic devotion of naval men and civilian boatmen, it succeeded primarily for two reasons:

1. A slight haze over the coast prevented the Germans from using their air force to the fullest extent.

2. The Royal Air Force was able to maintain local air superiority over the beaches most of the time, due to the fact that Britain had kept her metropolitan fighter air force largely intact by resisting French demands that every plane be sent to defend France two weeks previously.

On June 1, under orders, Lord Gort himself returned to London, leaving the final phases of the evacuation to a then comparatively unknown junior general, Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander.

Finally, at midnight June 2-3, all British troops appeared to have been taken off the beaches. General Alexander himself toured the shallows in a small motorboat just to make sure. Then he, too, departed.

As Churchill himself was quick to point out, however, Dunkerque, great as it was, nevertheless constituted a defeat. The British expeditionary force lost all its transportation, all its tanks and trucks and artillery, and even the majority of its rifles.

Dunkerque was, and doubtless still is, almost a total wreck. The British had held the Germans back by flooding part of the diked countryside. Bombing and shelling had ruined the town. In a gesture of defiance, the British Navy in October, 1940, reduced what remained with cannon fire from the sea. The RAF in the years since has returned many times to blast the German defenses.

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How U. S. Set Out to Fight Axis Abroad and Inflation at Home

Rationing Brings War Home to All Americans

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6 — Every American has had a share in the United Nations invasion of Europe.

His sacrifices have been nothing compared with the mental and physical strain of the soldier under fire, but without his toil and general willingness to put up with inconveniences, United Nations military leaders would not have been able to carry through the tremendous logistics involved in getting men, food, and equipment to their proper points on "D" day.

Life at home has been changed by the war's drain on manpower and supplies, but not nearly to the extent that it might have without carefully planned government intervention to meet the impact of suddenly expanded war production.

Americans have griped aplenty at restrictions and regimentation involved in fighting global war and keeping their nation on a stable economic keel at the same time, but Price Administrator Chester Bowles was able to report to a Senate committee recently that "hardships of businessmen and farmers are today fewer in number than they ever were in times of peace."

Living Cost Held Down

Profiting by lessons learned in the inflation of World War I, the Government has held the cost of living to an increase less than half as great as that which took place during the same period of the last war.

Blessed with good crop weather, the nation, through Government planning and farmer co-operation, has been able to feed its soldiers more and better food than they ate as civilians, has continued to feed its civilians well, and to ship substantial quantities of food abroad. Barring unforeseen emergencies, there probably will continue to be "adequate" food supplies in the United States. The idea that the United States faces a food famine like that in India or China has been held "preposterous" by those in charge of food supply.

Theoretically war means privation for civilians, but in World War II, consumption of food in the United States has been about as high or higher than it was in peacetime. The nation ate 3 per cent more in 1941 than in 1939. Since then it has dropped slightly below the 1939 level. Civilians in 1943 were eating less fruit, butter, and sugar, but more dry beans, fluid milk, potatoes, eggs, bread, and cereal and just about as much meat.

Family Incomes Up

The fact that family incomes doubled between 1939 and 1944 created more competition for the food produced.

Civilians have had to put up with commodity shortages, due to the cutting off of raw material supplies, such as rubber, and the need of sharing with fighting men in many parts of the world, but in many instances substitutes have been developed. Manpower shortages have interfered with production in some fields.

Prices vary greatly in different parts of the country, and in the case of clothing particularly, some items civilians are buying today are downright shoddy and do not wear as well as they used to.

Nor does the general all-time high in profits, wages and farm income which most Americans are getting today, mean that everyone can afford silk shirts and caviar (if these were obtainable). Some farmers have failed to prosper as well as others. Some businessmen have had less rather than more income. A large portion of the population—the so-called "white-collar" group—are making little if any more today than they made before the war. Other families, shifted to Army and Navy allotments, find their living standards reduced.

Some Regimentation

All-out war, reaching its zenith with the invasion, has fastened on leisure-loving Americans the bothersome details of token and point rationing. Through food rationing, the Government keeps a continual check on 30,000,000 housewives. The Office of Price Administration controls upwards of 8,000,000 prices and its regulations reach into 30,000,000 business establishments.

Thirty-nine million drivers have gasoline rations and 12,000,000 householders have spaced out their fuel oil consumption with coupons. Naturally, a nation that generally believes in as little government interference as possible, is chafing at the bit.

"D" day finds rationing operations covering the following commodities: tires and tubes, automobiles, sugar, gasoline, bicycles, rubber footwear, fuel oil, coal and oil-heating stoves, shoes, oils, cheese, canned milk, jellies and preserves.

Because these items cannot be divided up entirely fairly, even under rationing, due to faulty human wisdom on the part of the dividers and selfishness leading a portion of the population to buy and profit on the "black market" makes for a certain dissatisfaction with the whole system.

Most Americans have become accustomed mentally to adjusting themselves to shortages and rationing.

No longer when one goes into a store with his mouth all set for a dish of his favorite flavor of ice cream does he wince when the soda clerk says: "We are fresh out of that flavor. How about some sherbet?"

There's a War On

He has learned that if he offers any sign of disappointment, he will have laid himself open to that most trite and annoying of all home-front remarks: "Don't you know there's a war on?"

Stores that once attracted women in their leisure hours have become places to stay away from except in case of dire necessity. Clerks are inexperienced and slow; goods are scarce but shelves generally stay filled with frivolous or shoddy goods that have escaped price ceilings by being presented as "new lines." Children's clothing has been especially scarce, but the War Production Board is now stimulating production through direct material allocations.

A recent New Yorker cartoon of a department store customer asking a clerk in front of a row of empty shelves, "What department is this?" wasn't so funny to some small shopkeepers.

Traveling is no longer the fun it was when it was a luxury. Travelers, both men and women, often have to carry their own bags. Many do not get seats on trains and there is practically no room service or much service of any kind at hotels. During the Christmas travel rush, some Pullman passengers even had to help overworked porters make up berths.

Restaurants Are Noisy

Restaurants are noisy, with diners' voices loud and excited with emotion, and overworked waitresses dropping trays of dishes.

Women who are doing their own housework never did it before or at least, not for many years. Many even do their own laundry because they find too much of their precious linen and clothing coming back from commercial laundries faded or torn.

Chief civilian trouble has been trying to do "too much." People forget that they can't go places on the bus with the same ease as when they whizzed along in their automobiles. On top of jobs, they have extra household chores and Victory Gardens beside.

Automobile driving is easier, except coming and going from war plants. Traffic lights have been turned off at least-congested corners.

Large numbers of people still can be fed in home, restaurants, or at church suppers but they have to count often on getting chicken or fish. They are the only entrees that are not rationed.

A few civilian items, gone since Pearl Harbor, will begin to reappear on stores' shelves this spring and summer, despite the invasion. Electric irons, steel-supported baby carriages, steel-springed furniture, synthetic rubber elastic are in this category, but consumers have been warned there will be no general resumption of the manufacture of civilian goods yet.

Clocks Are Scarce

Watches and alarm clocks have been missed as much as anything. Watchmakers are working with precision instruments in war plants. Dollar watches have long since disapeared. Plenty of Swiss-made watches are available, but nobody will predict how long they will run.

There are still plenty of "juke joint" gathering spots for young folk all over the country, but many places will have to close down, not only because of the growing shortage of alcoholic beverages—and perhaps of sugar-consuming soft drinks—but because patrons have to figure on handing over to Uncle Sam 30 cents for each dollar they spend in such places under the new tax law.

Home shoe-blacking has become a popular pastime now that the Government has settled civilians down to a two-pair a year ration. The new Army combat boot, to be furnished every man fighting overseas, takes twice as much leather as an ordinary pair of shoes, and it's much better leather than civilians are getting, too.

Winter "gripes" that have now disappeared, but will come again next year are (1) soft coal which dirties up American cities that are used to anthracite, and (2) "wartime" that makes most Americans leave for work in the "darkest hour just before the dawn."

Biggest unappreciated surprise was the adequate supply of wool clothing that has been made possible by keeping open the lifeline to Australia. Heroic efforts to spread short oil and coal supplies have also gone largely unappreciated because of spotty suffering.

During the winter, Americans, annoyed by shortages, warned about casualties to come, and generally in the dark about the when and where of invasion, have kept themselves buoyed up by two cheerful melodies, one "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning," from the musical show, Oklahoma, and, two, a crazy, catching tune, "Mairzy Doats."

The coming of spring, with its rebirth of life, has helped too, and Americans understand now why the British cabled over such paeans about this season during the early months of the war when Hitler was threatening a cross-Channel invasion.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder

Sir Arthur is an ardent user of American jeeps.

"Monty" is a regular Bible reader in the field.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery

Eisenhower's Aides In European Invasion

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, American ground leader.

Here are thumbnail sketches of the Allied military and naval chiefs who are leading the current invasion of Hitler's Europe under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Deputy Invasion Commander: He's known in Britain as the airman's airman . . . He transferred from the Dorset Regiment in 1916 to the RAF and probably is the world's most experienced man in the tactical use of air power . . . His direction of aerial operations was one of the vital factors in the defeat of Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Africa . . . He took honors in history while he was at Cambridge . . . But when an aide cited an historical precedent in a tactical problem, he exclaimed: "The deuce with history, what's the problem?"

* * *

Sir Bertram Ramsay, Naval Commander: He is tall and spare . . . He is considered one of the world's outstanding experts on planning vast sea expeditions . . . He served with Britain's Naval War College and the Imperial Defense College before becoming a rear admiral and Chief of Staff of the Home Fleet in 1935 . . . He came out of retirement to direct the spectacular evacuation from Dunkirk . . . He could wear any kind of regalia and still look like a British naval officer . . . His intimates call him the "Dunkirk Dynamo"... It's not difficult to guess why.

* * *

Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, Commander of the Allied air forces: He is a heavy-set, intelligent fellow who is greatly admired by his colleagues and his men . . . He helped repel the Nazi blitz on Britain . . . He put the British air umbrella over Dieppe in the Commando invasion test . . . Later he headed the RAF fighter command . . . He doesn't smile often and he seldom, if ever, laughs . . . But he has a dry sense of humor . . . Someone once referred to him as a "British Coolidge"... He has become especially popular with American airmen stationed in Britain.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British land forces: As Field Commander of Britain's legendary Eighth Army he chased Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps from El Alamein to Sicily . . . He has been in the Army since his graduation from Sandhurst, Britain's West Point, 35 years ago . . . His friends call him "Little Monty," but friends and enemies alike concede he's a big man in every way . . . He reads the Bible every day . . . And he has a predilection for funny hats—very funny hats . . . He was amused recently to learn that American women were copying his hats.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, Commander of the American ground forces: A hard-boiled colonel once said of this American staff officer: "He has the greatness of simplicity and the simplicity of greatness . . . He is the son of a Moberly, Mo., school teacher . . . He got his appointment to West Point by writing to his congressman . . . He averages five hours a day in a jeep and salutes everyone from aides-de-camp to correspondents . . . "That's the way I get my exercise," he says . . . His hobbies are baseball and golf . . . But he's had little chance to indulge in them recently.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, Commander of the United States Strategic Air Forces: He was born in Boyertown, Pa., and was graduated from West Point in 1914 as an infantry lieutenant . . . He went into the Air Corps in 1916 . . . He loves speed . . . He says you can see as much in 10 seconds as you can in two hours . . . He is shy and taciturn . . . His nickname is Tooey . . . Visitors to his office are invariably offered a cup of beverage . . . They know from the size of the cup he offers them how long they are expected to stay . . . And they seldom violate this unwritten law.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, Commander of the United States 8th Air Force: He has been a flier for 26 years . . . He took to the air shortly after leaving the University of California . . . He was a flying cadet in the last war . . . Later he set numerous peacetime speed records and performed many breath-taking stunts . . . But his most spectacular feat by far was his leadership of the American bombing raid on Tokyo early in 1942 . . . No one ever has seen him without a smile . . . And he boasts that he can fly anything that will hold together . . . He was made a lieutenant general just a few weeks ago.

* * *

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris, Commander of the British strategic Air Forces: He's been trying steadily since March, 1942, to bomb Germany into submission . . . Like General Doolittle, he's been a flier for more than 25 years . . . He planned and executed the "saturation raid" technique first used on Cologne, directed the destruction of the Möhne and Eder dams in Germany . . . He has a fiery nature and a gift for pithy, effective phrases. . . . And he plays tennis for relaxation.

Sir Bertram Ramsay, naval commander.

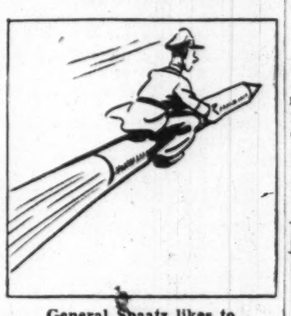
The Dunkirk Dynamo—that's Ramsay.

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, U. S. bomber commander.

Bradley spends 5 hours daily in jeeps.

Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory

Leigh-Mallory put air umbrella over Dieppe.



General Spaatz likes to travel fast.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, 8th Air Force chief.

He designed the "saturation raid" technique.

Doolittle is always smiling, aloft or aground.

Portraits by Mader; cartoons by van Zelm

Aerial Warfare In All Phases 'Shot' By Cameras on Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The air war is being "shot" in gun cameras with enough motion picture film each year to tape the equator.

Almost every bullet from an American warplane cuts through the lens path of a 16mm. (about 3/5 inch) camera hidden in the leading edge of the wing, housed along the fuselage, or attached to the sight in turrets.

Unless it is a tracer bullet, which shows up as a red streak, the sizzling slug doesn't appear in the picture, but the target at which it was aimed does.

Gun cameras have several important uses. The film is studied first to determine the effectiveness of the firing as indicated by hits or damage shown in the picture. This also helps determine whether a fighter pilot or an aerial gunner gets credit for shooting down an opponent or bawled out for missing one.

The film is scrutinized closely for military information—whether any new equipment can be seen on enemy planes, ships or ground installations, whether plane designs have been altered or new planes put into use, and whether enemy aircraft performance and tactics can be figured out from the sequences.

Finally the film comes home to be studied for value in training pilots, gunners and bombardiers.

Aerial Camera Put Into Use Gradually By American Fliers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some American airmen fastened cameras in their planes in the last world war. After the war, gun cameras were installed in planes as a synthetic training device—it was cheaper and safer to shoot film than bullets. In this war the idea of photographing the enemy while shooting at him was put into effect generally by the Army and Navy air forces.

Several kinds of cameras were used at first; now a plain appearing camera driven by an electric motor is standard. Both the Army and Navy still are trying to improve the vibration-resisting qualities of camera mounts. The work has progressed to a point where successful pictures in color can be taken.

Pilots and gunners are not always too keen to have pictures of their shooting, and at times educational campaigns to remind them of the importance of photography have been used. One commanding officer got results by refusing to give credit for "kills" unless the claim was backed with pictures.

Pictures sometimes help in establishing the proper claimant when more than one fighter plane goes after an enemy. And they sometimes confuse the scorekeeper because several planes attack the same opponent without that fact being apparent in the film.

Invasion Made Possible By Mightiest Mobilization

By Robert Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Behind the men and materials surging into captive Europe today is the mightiest mobilization of human and mechanical forces in mankind's long and turbulently warlike history.

The story of this mobilization on the home front is the story of the coiling of a gigantic spring, a spring that was compressed to its utmost tension in the days immediately preceeding its present release in the thrust across the Channel.

The American mobilization had for its chief objective, of course, the production of the world's strongest armed force. But it also had a secondary objective. This was to accomplish the extreme distortion of industrial arming while yet protecting the people at home from as many of the harsh fiscal consequences of such economic distortion as possible. The objective of preserving something attractive for the fighters to come home to was predominant in many thoughts, too.

Battle on Two Fronts

So, America set out to fight the Axis abroad and inflation at home.

It was no easy task. A few days after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt asked American industry to produce in 1942 no less than 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 antiaircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping.

This arithmetic suggests only part of the problem. The aircraft industry, for example, previously had been composed mostly of plants that were little more than experimental laboratories, with production almost on a custom basis. To build 60,000 planes in a year meant expanding plants, finding machinery and installing it, recruiting workers and training them. The ship building industry, although an old one, had been so reduced in personnel during the long depression years that it, too, faced many of the same problems as the airplane builders.

These difficulties were so great that the President's quotas were not all met. However, some 49,000 planes, 32,000 tanks, and 17,000 antiaircraft guns were produced, and the shipbuilding industry astonished the world by actually delivering 200,000 tons more than the 8,000,000 ton goal.

This accomplishment brought an incalculable relief to Americans, even if all the goals were not quite reached, for it was generally known how unarmed the United States had been during those days when the Nazi war machine was disrupting Europe, and the post Pearl Harbor situation in the Pacific could be contemplated with very little calm.

But it generally was recognized that the start in war production was the hardest and slowest time, and that once the wheels were rolling the rest would be easy.

However, soon after America rounded out this first year of war it became increasingly evident that the bidding of industry for skills and labor was driving wages into a spiral. Simultaneously, it was easily discernible that diversion of materials and men from peacetime production to war production was causing a shortage of civilian goods that could lead only to spiraling prices.

Inflation Curbed

So, late in April, 1942, President Roosevelt sent to Congress a message calling for a seven-point mobilization at home to combat inflation. This included: (1) Tax incomes and profits heavily, (2) fix ceilings on prices, (3) stabilize wages and salaries, (4) stabilize farm prices, (5) encourage purchase of War Bonds, (6) ration scarce goods, (7) discourage assumption of debts and encourage payment of debts.

Legislation was adopted subsequently, and Americans have since been issued ration books, have paid higher taxes, have had their wages frozen, have bought War Bonds, have enjoyed price ceilings, and have otherwise contributed to a fight against inflation that, while subjected to criticism at various times, has yet preserved, according to economists, a substantially better fiscal picture at home than during the last war, and this despite the fact the inflationary pressures of 20 years ago were decidedly less than today.

The months just preceding invasion have seen production reduced, or "cut back" in some categories while accelerated in others. But, on the whole, the picture now is one of a high plateau of production that is expected to continue on about a horizontal until the issue of the invasion is known.

Should the turn of events suggest that quantities of materials required will be less than accumulated and current production, some sharp cutbacks and early conversion to peacetime products can be expected, for it is generally felt in Washington that the present level of production will not be required in finishing off Japan.

It is difficult to convey the extent of the mobilization of America in terms of its over-all vastness. It is more comprehensible, perhaps, to look upon a smaller segment, such a segment, let us say, as an Army ordnance office in a fair-sized industrial community.

Trial Orders Placed

That office, prior to the fall of France in 1940, might have been manned by a captain and one or two lieutenants assisting. Since 1935 or 1936 the office presumably had been surveying near-by plants, trying to get some idea of what each plant might turn out in event of need. It is possible that in a few cases a small order had been given to a plant so that it could get the feel of turning out bullets instead of powder and rouge compacts, for example.

Then, with the German sweep to Dunkirk came the American awakening. Suddenly, this ordnance office was enlarged to a dozen with hastily commissioned civilians. Factories were asked to make bids. A shoe machinery factory might turn to antitank guns, a gasoline pump maker to carriages for cannons, and an electric light bulb factory to radio equipment.

Ordnance Office Grows

And as these plants doubled and trebled their output and went to two and three shifts a day they called from other employment men whose skills could be adapted, and as the military demand took away the men, housewives were called from the kitchens to run the machines.

As the added earnings of these families poured into stores where goods were depleted, prices began to rise. Then inflation controls were applied to take part of the money away in taxes, part in War Bonds, or savings.

In the meantime, the local ordnance office had grown to a staff of perhaps 200 with departments for passing on contracts, departments to allocate materials, departments of inspection and so on.

Multiply this local story by the dozens and the result tallies output that in the past two years produced nearly 134,000 planes, 27,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, 568 warships, 148,000 tanks and combat vehicles, and 1,200,000 trucks.

D-Day Long Awaited By Canadians in Britain

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 6—The Canadian Army in Britain was ready when the hour of invasion arrived. These boys who came from all nine provinces of the Dominion, from town and farm, prairie and woodland were trained to the minute and had been waiting patiently and sometimes, it must be admitted, impatiently for the time to come when they would form a part of the great allied armies of assault on the fortress of Europe.

The army which General Andy McNaughton said has been forged into a "dagger point at the heart of Berlin" went through a long gruelling training. Its divisions had many rehearsals of landing operations around the coasts of England, Scotland and Wales, on flat, rocky and hilly coastlines. They were equipped with the most modern weapons. Officers and men were instructed in every alteration in tactics that has been learnt in any theater of conflict.

Canada is a small country from a population standpoint, with a little less than 12 million people, and its army naturally is small compared with the great forces of the United States and Great Britain. A part of its force, a corps composed of two divisions and an armored column is fighting with the 8th Army in Italy. A corps of three divisions and an armored force, with highly trained army headquarters staff and army troops is presumably taking part in the invasion under the command of Gen. Harry Crerar.

It is perfectly fair to assume that this small army is among the most highly trained forces in the allied nations. Some of these troops were in Britain from 1939 on and formed part of the garrison of that beleaguered island during the menacing days of the summer and autumn of 1940. Since those days they have undergone intensive and practically uninterrupted training.

The new army commander Lieut. Gen. "Harry" Crerar is an efficient and popular officer who has spent his whole life in the army. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, at Kingston, Ontario, Canada's West Point and served in World War I as an artillery and staff officer. He is not a soldier-scientist like General McNaughton whom he succeeds as head of the army, but he was McNaughton's right-hand man and helped him during the years of the war to forge the Canadian forces into the highly tempered, keen-edged weapon that they have become. His motto is "Don't drive your men, lead them. When you drive with your troops drive hard. There must be mutual confidence between the officers and men." He has a profound belief in the courage and fighting qualities of the soldiers under his command.

The Canadian corps and army troops will be rounded out through the addition of formations and units which may be allotted to the army by the high command.

Invasion Details Worked Out by Army, Navy in Close Co-operation

Generals Set Date, Admirals Told How

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The invasion of Western Europe, now begun, involves the most stupendous movement of troops by water in history, and presents a problem in logistics which had to be planned in minute detail.

An assessment of merely the salient elements of the plan of operations which had to be drawn up in minutiae will give some idea of the enormous effort that went into its preparation and execution.

In general, it may be said that the Army decides where and when it desires troops and equipment to be landed, and the number of men and the amount and type of equipment to be moved.

It is then the Navy's responsibility to provide the necessary transportation, assemble it in strategically located ports of departure, supervise the embarkation of troops and material, arrange a schedule of co-ordinated departures from the various ports, provide adequate naval protection en route, insure the arrival of the convoys at their several destinations at the planned times, and land the cargoes of troops and material under cover of naval bombardment and airplane protection.

The above, at first thought, seems a clear-cut and relatively simple procedure. However, as is the case with many generalities, the more the project is studied, the more complex become its ramifications.

Time, distances, tides, phase of the moon, availability of troops, material, ships, and planes, and weather possibilities all enter into the problem, and must be duly considered. Likewise known and probable disposition of enemy defenses of all types, status of objective ports in enemy hands, and transportation facilities connected therewith are matters concerning which all possible information must be obtained and evaluated. Then too, the extent of the area to be invaded is a matter of moment.

Army Decides on Landings

In planning for an amphibious operation of any magnitude, it is probable that after the Army presents its general requirements, the area in which landings are to be effected is divided into zones, each of which contains ports of embarkation, landing areas, and the water area between the above.

Each zone is provided with a staff entrusted with working out all the details for its particular zone, and correlating them with the master plan and those of the other zones. Alternative plans have to be developed to care for weather and phases of enemy opposition likely to be encountered.

A zone staff would be composed primarily of naval officers with a few army officers for technical advice in military matters and liaison with the Army staff charged with preparing its plans.

The designated landing places are surveyed in detail to establish the manner in which troops and material can best be put ashore, and to locate and plan the various types of obstacles, either natural or artificial, which might be encountered. Should any proposed landing place be deemed impracticable to use, alternative nearby locations are substituted.

When a zone staff is provided with the exact locations where troops and material are to be landed, and the time and order in which they are to be put ashore, it proceeds to work out a schedule for making the best use of the transportation facilities with which it has been provided.

Special Duties for Navy

Working back from the assigned times of landing, distances, tides, speeds of landing crafts and similar details are evaluated, and departure times for each type of vessel used are established for each successive wave of landings in each zone.

The matter of reinforcements and supplies must also be given attention, and it is probable that several different plans will have to be developed to care for the various contingencies that may arise.

The general plan for providing naval protection will probably be handled by a staff charged with that particular duty. Various naval units may be made available to the zone staffs for incorporation in their plans, but the over-all protection must necessarily be flexible, and handled in such a manner that it can be diverted from area to area as necessary. The same staff will probably be responsible for providing naval fire coverage for the various places where landings are effected.

In an invasion of western Europe there appears to be little need of exposing aircraft carriers to attack by shore-based enemy planes unless Denmark, Norway, and the French coast south of Brest are included in the theater of operations. Adequate air coverage for an invasion of the Channel Coast of France and the Low Countries can be provided by Army planes operating from airfields in Great Britain, and will be a matter coming under Army cognizance.

Contingencies Weighed

The established procedure in planning any military operation is to prepare an "estimate of the situation" which takes into consideration every possible contingency which may affect the problem. The conclusions reached in the "estimate of the situation" are used to produce an "operations plan" which is a detailed summary of what is to be done and how to do it. From it in turn are derived "operation orders" for each subdivision of units involved in the operation. "Operation orders" are instructions designed to convey all necessary information and orders, and are so tersely and expertly worded that an order usually can be set forth in less than one typewritten page.

Some time ago it was made public that the Navy had embarked on a program to expedite the output of landing craft. It was stated that more than 20,000 such vessels of assorted sizes and design had been completed, and that some 40,000 more are necessary. These craft have proved invaluable in storming hostile shores, and have been highly satisfactory in amphibious operations at Guadalcanal, and subsequent landings in the South Pacific, the Aleutians, North Africa, Sicily, Italy, and elsewhere.

The vessels range from the small craft carried by large transports to the Landing Ships for Tanks usually called LST's. In between are various types of landing craft of various sizes designed for transporting personnel, tanks, mechanized vehicles, and artillery.

In Scheduled Waves

It seems probable that practically every port in Great Britain will be utilized in one way or another in delivering the assault on Western Europe. From those lying directly across the North Sea and the English Channel, swarms of the smaller craft will depart in scheduled waves, and from the more distant ports, larger vessels will leave to steam directly into Continental harbors made available within the confines of beachheads established by the earlier assault waves.

Command of the sea will be maintained by naval units of various types, and every assault wave will be preceded by minesweepers to clear the beaches and harbors. PT boats and destroyers will guard them en route, while cruisers, destroyers and battleships will furnish fire coverage at the landing sites. Overhead the sky will be black with planes carrying out their assigned duties of protecting the convoys, smashing enemy resistance in the vicinity of the selected beachheads, and disrupting Nazi communications for many miles inland.

Out of the seemingly initial chaotic welter of ships, planes, shellfire, and bombs will emerge an orderly procedure which in general will adhere to the basic plan in surprising degree, and provide the long anticipated foothold from which Allied military might will surge forward to destroy Nazism and all that it represents.

The opinions contained in the above articles are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

A Firsthand Demonstration of Landing Tactics

These American Army amphibious "Ducks" are plying between an Allied ship and the Anzio beachhead in Italy. Thousands of vehicles such as this now are being used to transport invasion troops and matériel onto the western Europe mainland.

'Sky Commandos' Prove Their Worth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sky Commandos," either by glider or parachute, have proved more than once that they can be of particular value in theaters of war where the terrain is most hazardous.

Early in March, a large force of "Chindits" flew over the Japanese in Burma in gliders and landed 200 miles behind the enemy's lines. They are believed to be the first glider-borne troops ever used in jungle terrain. Though casualties were numerous, the sky commandos were able to establish a foothold and construct an airport through which they soon received reinforcements.

Earlier last fall, a similar operation was carried out in New Guinea, when Allied parachute troops landed in Markham Valley, cutting the Japanese supply line to Lae.

Argentine Staff on 'A' Gas

Because of the current inactive status of United States, Argentine diplomatic relations, Argentine diplomats in Washington, with no official business to perform, get only "A" gas-ration cards. It's a severe blow to the embassy staff since its allotment has been larger than others of comparable size.

Infantry Comes Into Its Own As Warfare Tempo Heightens

By the Associated Press

Today the strategists—the real ones, the ones with three or four stars; the commands and staffs—are beating the drums again for the infantry. And they are busy raiding the prima donna organizations to build up the strength they pilfered two years ago from the sturdy foot troops.

From the soldiers come such plaints as that voiced by one in the 35th Division's newspaper:

"Nobody glamorizes the infantryman. He doesn't gripe about the air force and the paratroops and the tankmen getting all the publicity. Not all the time, he doesn't.

"That doughboy has to spend some time squawking about the food, the living conditions, the mud, the dust, the long hikes, and the army in general."

The latest evidence of a change of heart was the recent announcement that 36,000 ground forces and service forces soldiers who had volunteered for flight training and been transferred to the air forces, were now being transferred back to their old organizations.

There have been other changes. The favorites of past hours are getting less attention now. The high command has decided a little too much time and manpower was devoted to such highly specialized outfits as mountain troops and ski troops and rangers and the like. Because they have found the infantry has to do all the things the specialists have to do, plus;

And the specialists can't operate unless they've got the infantry with them.

Even the tanks—they became the armored force, a name with overtones of quasi-independence; but then, quietly, it was the armored command, and now there is an armored center at Fort Knox.

Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the army ground forces, puts it this way:

". . . The ever-present front lines . . . are simply where the infantryman is.

"It is true that he is supported magnificently by artillery and air, but this support is behind and above him. There is nothing in front of him but the enemy.

"The infantry measures our progress along the road to victory. So long as the enemy's infantry holds, the enemy himself is unbeaten and the war is unwon."

Tough Paratroopers Cascade Behind Hitler's Atlantic Wall

Continued from Page 1

favor of our side is that Allied fighter planes have a range two to four times as great as the German fighters and Stukas.

90 Pounds of Gear

Yet success or failure of vertical envelopment will depend in the last resort on the training and equipment of the air-borne troops and on the performance of the TCC, the Troop Carrier Command.

American troop carrier planes have been developed from a former passenger liner, the twin-engined DC-3. There are different models in use, some primarily for the transportation of men, others for hauling light pieces of field artillery or jeeps. On the average they can carry 25 fully equipped men or their equivalent in weight. Since arms and gear of a paratrooper weigh some 90 pounds, twenty-five parachutists represent a load of almost three tons.

A TCC squadron has twice as many gliders as power planes. The gliders are capable of carrying from 10 to 20 men each, or a corresponding load in equipment. They are attached to the power plane either singly or in twos, and sometimes even three gliders are towed by one power plane. In tow, gliders have an average speed of 120 miles per hour. Figuring on the maximum load for each vehicle and two gliders to each power plane, 40 transport units can move an entire regiment in two hours from Dover, England, to Chalons, France, or Aachen, Germany.

"Hugging the Earth"

Glider-towing planes lack the protection of speed, armor and armament. They make up for these deficiencies by their camouflage painting which blends them perfectly with almost any type of landscape, and by their flight method of "hugging the earth." They fly so low that enemy fighters cannot risk following them and it is difficult for enemy ground batteries to take aim.

The greatest asset of the airborne troops is, of course, the element of surprise. If an attack "out of the skies" catches the enemy unawares, victory is as good as won. Maneuvers that were held in this country proved that under certain conditions glider-borne attacks can be staged even at night. Since gliders, after release from their power plane, can travel great distances by themselves, air-borne contingents can approach their targets not only unseen but also unheard.

Ample experience in all possible tasks of air transportation was provided in campaigns of the last two years. At Guadalcanal TCC planes supplied the temporarily isolated Marines. In the New Guinea campaign of last year troops and equipment, flown in from bases 600 miles distant, decided the outcome of the battle. In the invasion of North Africa thousands of soldiers were brought from Great Britain to Oran in a 1,500-mile non-stop flight. In the conquest of Sicily parachutists and glider-borne units landed 24 hours ahead of the sea-borne invaders. In the present Burmese campaign the daring and successful use of large air-borne detachments has been a most conspicuous feature.

Conditions on the continent of Europe differ greatly from those in the other theaters of war. Vertical envelopment of points deep inside Germany, though technically feasible, will hardly be attempted. It is likely, however, that parachuters will descend on Europe's coastal stretches and, perhaps, on such places as Southern Norway, Denmark, and the Adriatic - Aegean region. The fighter cover for the TCC planes may be provided either from British and Italian bases or from aircraft carriers or so-called escort carriers.

Commando Tests Give Edge To Allies in Crucial Landing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Allied shock troops now storming the enemy's shores in Western Europe are backed by a distinct tactical advantage.

Behind them stands the practical experience gained in successes and failures of similar amphibious operations, which have been undertaken by the Allies in theaters of war stretching over four years, and all parts of the globe.

More than one costly lesson has been learned since the first United States Ranger Battalion, after less than nine months' secret training by British Commandos, charged up the beaches of Dieppe alongside 7,000 British, Canadian, and Fighting French Commando troops.

At the tremendous expense of more than 3,350 troops, the Allied Commands began to realize that "combined operations" could succeed only with the greatest preparation and efficiency of execution.

Enter the Commando Tactics

Early in 1943 another Army Ranger school was established, this time in America. By June a large part of the United States Infantry was training in rough and tumble commando tactics, learning recondite tricks of close combat, to maneuver in small mobile units, and to breach strongly-held fortifications.

On March 6 of this year it was disclosed that the first United States Infantry combat force had gone into action against the Japanese mainland of Asia, with the capture of Walawbum. The troops were plainly patterned after a British expedition of a year ago known as "Wingate's Raiders," which had made a long-range penetration into Burma. Under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill, the American force soon became known as "Merrill's Marauders."

Their operations consist largely of guerrilla tactics. All the men have had long training at jungle warfare and are skilled map readers. They carry automatic weapons and their food and ammunition are supplied chiefly by air. The force is made up entirely of volunteers, among which many are American-Chinese.

On the four biggest amphibious operations of the North Pacific offensive, another form of commando troops was used. They were made up of Eskimos, Indians, Aleuts, trappers, miners and fishermen, who knew their way around Alaska. The "Alaska Scouts" were organized before Pearl Harbor, but have seen their busiest months since the United States went to war. They accompanied the armed forces to Adak, Amchitka, Attu, and Kiska, performing the "initial operations" of staking out landing beaches, and locating the enemy.

From the outset, Ranger and Commando operations largely paralleled those of the Marine Corps. All three forces have been trained for amphibious warfare, in which theirs is the task of surprising the enemy, landing from boats, and establishing beachheads on enemy-held territory.

Early in the war it was disclosed that America's esteemed Corps of "Leathernecks"—never ranked as less than the toughest, hardest-hitting armed force of its size in the history of the United States—had organized within its own already highly-specialized ranks, specially chosen, trained, and equipped "Raider Battalions."

Devastating Blows Aim

The aim of such battalions was to strike sudden devastating blows at enemy bases, destroy installations and supplies, capture the garrison and any vital information, then—instead of "digging in" and awaiting reinforcements—quickly to withdraw.

About the time of the Dieppe raid in August, 1942, came the announcement of a successful attack of this kind on Makin Island by a United States Marine Raider contingent, under Lieut. Col. Evans Carlson. They wiped out a Japanese garrison and destroyed valuable radio and seaplane installations.

After winning broad acclaim for their success at Makin, "Carlson's Raiders" again made Marine history at Guadalcanal for which they received, under the signature of Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, the second blanket citation ever to go to a Marine outfit.

[The first was issued by President Roosevelt to the Marine force at Wake Island, for its courageous defense in the face of overwhelming attack.]

The citation commended the battalion's "consummate skill," its "training, stamina, and fortitude," and its "aggressive spirit, and high morale."

Marine Raiders have added a swiftness and striking power to amphibious forces which have been described as comparable to paratroop operations in land battles. Raiders have been trained to function also as the spearhead of full-scale invasion, each battalion sufficient in itself with snipers, armorers, chemical warfare specialists, and munitions and demolition experts.

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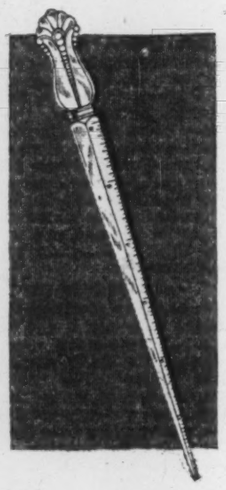
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Pressure Bloc Under Fire In Senate Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—The Senate took up Office of Price Administration extension today, with administration guns trained once more on the "pressure group" parade.

Chief butt of the attack was the National Cotton Council which 10 days ago succeeded in getting the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to indorse a special profit guarantee for the industry aimed at increasing output of cotton textiles.

Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, is the latest Administration spokesman to demand defeat of the amendment which the Council succeeded in getting into the Senate bill but not the House measure.

Opening the debate in the Senate, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Chairman of the Banking Committee, warned that any attempt to weaken the stabilization program would "release forces that will threaten the entire structure of our free society."

Describing the stabilization program as a vital part of the war effort, Senator Wagner told his colleagues that it must be prosecuted as vigorously as other aspects of the war program.

He warned that he would argue against the Bankhead cotton amendment later in the debate after its proponents have had a chance to explain it.

Senator Wagner also said that tampering with living-cost controls might seriously disturb the morale of men fighting overseas.

Mr. Vinson described the amendment, sponsored by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, as a "devastating blow to our stabilization policy."

"If the cotton industry obtains from Congress a special bonus at the housewife's expense," he warned, "other pressure groups will not let themselves be ignored."

The only group that would benefit from the amendment, Mr. Vinson declared, are the cotton mills and these, he charged, are already making profits nine times as great as they made before the war.

Sympathizing with the cotton grower's demand for increased returns to bring cotton up to parity with other prices, Mr. Vinson said the simplest way of getting a parity price would be to increase the loan rate on cotton. A bill accomplishing this is already pending in the Senate and if passed, he said, would solve the grower's problem "without presenting consumers with a second bill for parity and without further inflating textile profits."

Another amendment that may cause discussion is the Taft proposal requiring specific Congressional appropriations before food subsidies could be paid by the government after June 30, 1945.

Heretofore the Administration has fought all farm bloc efforts to limit the payment of rollback subsidies, but little opposition is being offered to the Taft compromise.

Now Administration spokesmen are taking the sanguine position that the war with Germany will be over by June, 1945, and the economic picture may be so changed that food subsidies will no longer be necessary to hold food prices down.

President Roosevelt has twice vetoed bills to which antisubsidy provisions were attached. There is talk that he may veto the OPA extension bill if the amendment should get through.

A minority report by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last week said that OPA's estimate that the Bankhead amendment would cost the consuming public from $225,000,000 to $335,000,000 annually might well represent an underestimate.

In Again

Associated Press

Naomi Nakano

Miss Nakano, Phi Beta Kappa student at the University of Pennsylvania who was recommended for a graduate scholarship, now may accept it. After the dean said it could not be given to her because of a university policy, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, President of the university, said a "recent change" in regulations will allow her to accept. Miss Nakano is a Red Cross worker.

High Court Rules Insurance Is Subject to Antitrust Act

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Overruling a decision that has stood for 75 years, the Supreme Court held today that insurance is business in interstate commerce, and is subject to the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the Court's 4-3 decision. Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone wrote a dissenting opinion in which Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter concurred. Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson also wrote an opinion in which he dissented in part. Associate Justices Owen Roberts and Stanley Reed took no part in the case.

Joining Mr. Justice Black in the majority were Associate Justices William O. Douglas, Frank Murphy, and Wiley B. Rutledge.

The case specifically involved 196 stock fire-insurance companies, and 27 individuals connected with the Southeastern Underwriters Association in Florida, Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Antitrust charges brought by the Justice Department were dismissed by the Federal District Court in Atlanta, Ga., on the ground that the Supreme Court had held for 5 years that the business of insurance was not commerce and, hence, the companies were not subject to the Sherman Act, which prohibits combinations or conspiracies which restrain interstate commerce.

The Court's decision reversed the action of the Atlanta District Court and thus upheld the indictment and cleared the way for trial of the case in the lower court.

Thirty-five states filed briefs urging the Supreme Court to hold that insurance was not commerce and not subject to Federal regulation.

The southeastern companies were charged with a conspiracy to fix and maintain arbitrary and noncompetitive rates and with a conspiracy to monopolize trade and commerce in fire insurance in the states affected.

Mr. Justice Black's majority opinion said that "no commercial enterprise of any kind which conducts its activities across state lines has been held to be wholly beyond the regulatory power of Congress under the commerce clause. We cannot make an exception of the business of insurance."

In his dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Stone said he did not doubt that some aspects of insurance business are in interstate commerce. But he added that the question for him was largely the harm that might result from overturning previous decisions.

Mr. Stone said that the "immediate and only practical effect of the decision now rendered is to withdraw from the states, in large measure, the regulation of insurance and to confer it on the national government, which has adopted no legislative policy and evolved no scheme of regulation with respect to the business of insurance." He added:

"Congress having taken no action, the present decision substitutes, for the varied and detailed state regulations developed over a period of years, the limited aim and indefinite command of the Sherman Act for the suppression of restraints on competition in the marketing of goods and services in or affecting interstate commerce, to be applied by the courts to the insurance business as best they may."

In another case, the Supreme Court ruled that the insurance bulletin of a fraternal benefit society is in interstate commerce and that, therefore, the society is subject to the National Labor Relations Act.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter delivered the 8-0 decision, specifically involving the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, located at Chicago. Mr. Justice Roberts took no part in the case.

The Supreme Court ruled invalid an interpretation of the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator that companies handling farm products "within the area of production" are subject to the Wage-Hour Act if they have more than seven employees.

The Administrator told the Supreme Court that "annual wage payments of from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 turn on the scope to be given the term 'area production.'"

Mr. Justice Frankfurter delivered the 5-4 decision, specifically involving Holly Hill Fruit Products, Inc., of Davenport, Fla. Associate Justices Rutledge, Black, Murphy, and Douglas dissented.

Women Left Out In Start of WMC Priority Referral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 5—Although the Washington, D. C., area has ordered women as well as men under the new manpower "priority referral" program, War Manpower Commission spokesmen said today that nationally the program scheduled to go into effect July 1 will apply only to men.

Local manpower officials said they thought the national office had made a mistake in leaving women out of the referral program, especially in areas such as Washington, where they make up 50 per cent of the working force.

Federal WMC officials explained that the chief need today is for strong men who can be directed to jobs in foundries, mines, and forests. It is true, however, that two of the industries mentioned by the War Manpower Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, as desperately in need of workers—textiles and electronics—employ a large percentage of women.

WMC officials hope that under the new program women will take the less essential jobs now filled by men who can be transferred by the United States Employment Service from place to place where there is the greatest war production urgency.

There is no provision in the plan, however, for making a man change jobs unless he is "cut back" or volunteers to do so and goes to the United States Employment Service for advice.

Since one purpose of the new manpower control program is to encourage orderly conversion to peacetime industry after the war, exclusfon of women may mean that they will be hardest hit by unemployment in the demobilization era.

Grocers Told to Plan for After War

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 6—It's a wise little corner grocery that makes plans now to keep in step with the changed food industry peace will bring, independent retail grocers are being told.

The end of ration-token counting and of Office of Price Administration reports isn't going to mean, these independents are cautioned, a return to comfortable jogging along old-time food-industry roads. New times are going to bring new things. Plans must be made now if the little corner grocery is to keep in step.

"All trends point to an entirely different food industry after the war—certainly one radically different from what we know today in the midst of war," says Mrs. Rose M. Kiefer, Secretary-Manager of the National Association of Retail Grocers.

Postwar Changes Outlined

What some of these changes are, and ways to meet them, have been outlined recently by Mrs. Kiefer and by a "postwar plan for grocers," that has been adopted by the National Retail Grocers Secretaries Association.

As you would expect, they point to the coming of new foods—strange victuals from far-off lands, brought by air express. They say, too, that returning soldiers will have acquired new tastes. G. I. Joe may want Mom to fix up some dishes he learned to like in Somaliland, "Down Under," in Italy, Iceland, or France.

And besides customary cans of tomatoes, corn, and peas, future grocery shelves will carry more dehydrated and compressed foods.

The after-the-war housewife is a bit of a conundrum right now, Mrs. Kiefer says. Grocers don't know just what she will expect in service. Will she want to continue serving herself, picking out her own potatoes, grapefruit, and salad dressing; toting them home? Or will she be weary of this, and glad to be waited upon again? Whichever way she inclines, thinks Mrs. Kiefer, independent retail stores can't return to "free-of-charge" delivery service, even though trucks are to be had again, and tires and gas are not rationed.

"There'll be keen price competition after the war," she declares, "and it is unlikely that postwar delivery will be free of charge, or added into the cost of merchandise. It and other services will be paid for knowingly by the customer, so that she will appreciate them as services and will not simply say that service-store merchandise is higher in price.

Economic Food Delivery

"It is reasonable to expect that through competition we will find the most efficient and economic food distribution in the history of the country.

"Food-store operators will have to be flexible. They will have to move quickly, and on many fronts. As merchandise becomes plentiful, sharp declines in prices will take place, and the successful merchant will have to be quick to move."

The "postwar plan for grocers" warns the corner grocer against granting long-term credit. With family budgets strained, perhaps, by purchases of new autos, radios, refrigerators, or washing machines, grocery stores may too often be asked to "Charge it." "Avoid it!" warns the postwar plan. "Neither buy nor sell on long-term credit!"

After-the-war business must be built now on a foundation of courtesy and neat stores, this plan also states. Courtesy sometimes gets brushed aside in the rush and pressure of wartime, and while its absence may be countenanced now, it won't be after the war. In other words, the plan says in effect, "company manners" must be practiced every day now, if retail stores would have customers flocking to them when the war ends.

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8:30 P. M. [EWT]

NBC STATIONS

President to Discuss Fall of Rome Over Radio

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt will discuss the fall of Rome, the first Axis capital captured by the Allies, in a 15-minute radio broadcast to the nation tonight.

The White House announced last night the President's talk will be carried over the four major networks between 8:30 p. m. and 8:45 p. m. (E. W. T.).

Roosevelt Warns U. S. Hard Road Still Ahead

Continued from Page 1

fight desperately at great cost of men and materials and with great sacrifice to their crumbling eastern line and to their western front. No thanks are due to them if Rome was spared the devastation which the Germans wreaked on Naples and other Italian cities. . . .

Our victory comes at an excellent time, while our Allied forces are poised for another strike at western Europe—and while armies of other Nazi soldiers nervously await our assault. And our gallant Russian allies continue to make their power felt more and more. . . .

It would be unwise to inflate in our own minds the military importance of the capture of Rome. We shall have to push through a long period of greater effort and fiercer fighting before we get into Germany itself. . . .

Victory Still Some Distance Ahead

Germany has not yet been driven to surrender.

Therefore, the victory still lies some distance ahead. That distance will be covered in due time—have no fear of that. But it will be tough and it will be costly. . . .

The task of the Allies in [Italian] occupation has been stupendous. We have had to start at the very bottom, assisting local governments to reform on democratic lines. We have had to give them bread to replace that which was stolen out of their mouths by the Germans. . . . We have to help them cleanse their schools of Fascist trappings. . . .

Some of us may let our thoughts run to the financial cost of it. Essentially it is what we can call a form of relief. At the same time, we hope that this relief will be an investment for the future—an investment that will pay dividends by eliminating Fascism and ending any Italian desires to start another war of aggression in the future. . . .

Italy Overcrowded

Italy cannot grow in stature by seeking to build up a great militaristic empire. Italians have been overcrowded within their own territories, but they do not need to try to conquer the lands of other peoples in order to find the breath of life. . . .

Italy should go on as a great mother nation, contributing to the culture and progress and good will of all mankind—and developing her special talents in the arts, crafts, and sciences, and preserving her historic and cultural heritage for the benefit of all peoples. . . .

I extend the congratulations and thanks of the American people to General Alexander, who has been in command of the whole Italian operation; to General Clark and General Leese of the Fifth and the Eighth Armies; to General Wilson, the Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theater, and General Devers, his American Deputy; to General Eaker; to Admirals Cunningham and Hewitt; and to all their brave officers and men.

May God bless them and watch over them and over all of our gallant, fighting men.

Liberty Bell Rings Out Liberation to Europe

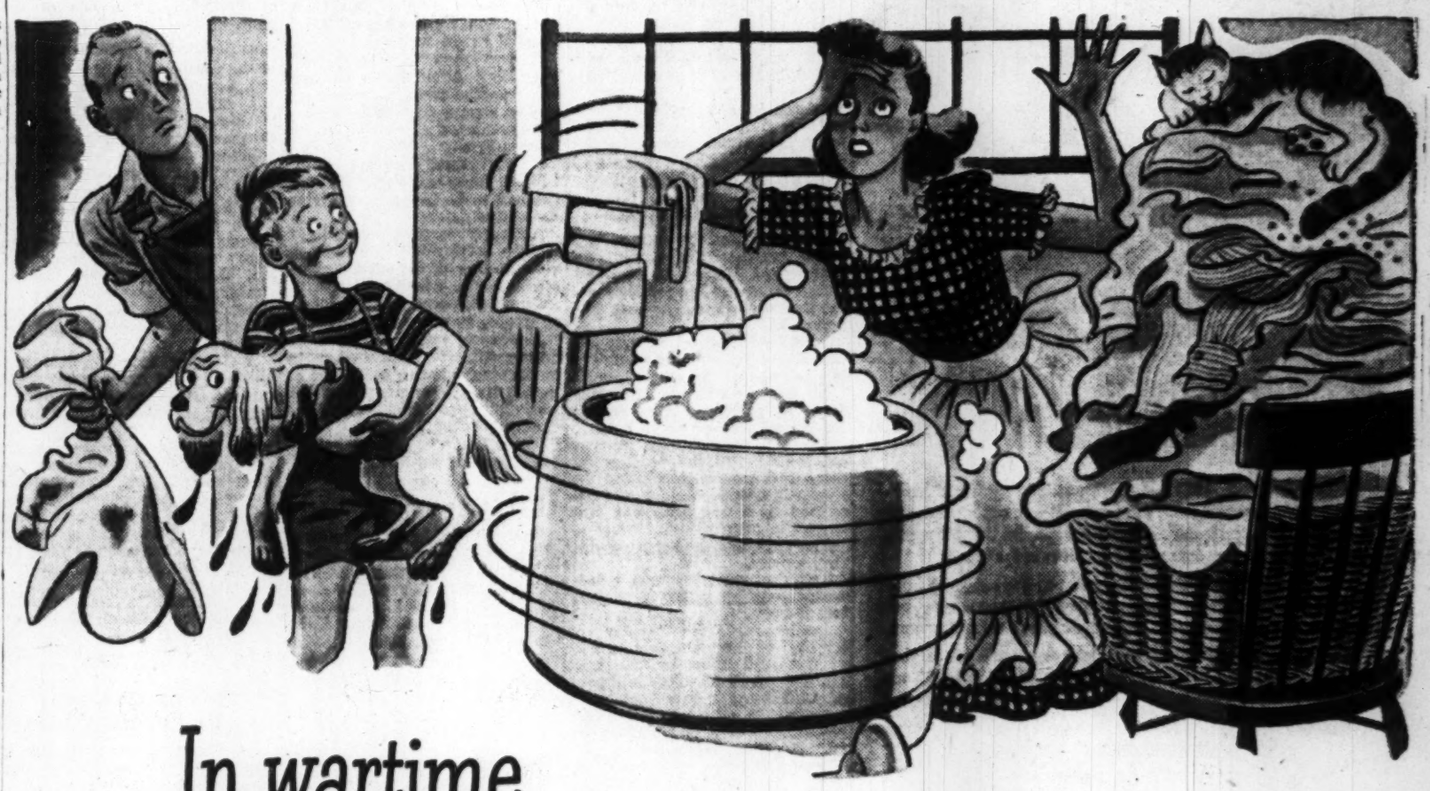
By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, June 6

The Liberty Bell, which heralded this nation's independence, rang out today as the liberation of Europe began.

Striking the great bell six times on a radiocast heard throughout the United States and Britain, Mayor Bernard Samuel quoted its inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" — and commented:

"Let it indeed proclaim liberty throughout the land and the return of liberty throughout the world."



In wartime, is cleanliness next to...impossible?

ARE your laundry problems a "headache" these days? Even if you know the ropes, busier days and fewer conveniences probably add to your washing troubles.

And if you're doing your wash for the first time, as so many women are, you undoubtedly face many questions you can't answer.

Even the simplest family wash is far from simple for a beginner. And as for blankets—few women ever got the hang of washing the old ones, let alone these new rayon-and-cotton-and-wool combinations.

What price...oh what price cleanliness?

We at Good Housekeeping, realize how hard it is to keep clean nowadays and we're doing our level best to help make it easier for you.

Every day is washday here. We're always washing—anything that's washable—and always with *you* in mind.

We're constantly comparing various laundering methods—for whiteness retention, for tensile-strength loss, for iron-stain removal, and for general all-around cleaning efficiency.

We take in family washing

To match your work-a-day problems, we have set up a plan that duplicates the usual U. S. household conditions. A carefully selected group of families send us their wash regularly. They're typical families, with the normal laundry problems of busy American homes.

Their wash comes to us just as yours would go to a commercial laundry.

Every batch sheds more light on your problem of keeping clean in wartime—with the least expenditure of time and energy, with the least damage to clothes.

We bring fabrics, soaps, and washing machines together to give you practical advice on how your clothes will wash in your machine.

Since war workers' clothes get *extra* dirty, we asked a Navy Yard worker to volunteer for one of our continuing experiments. We bought all his work clothes and washables. Then we did all his laundry for six months—did it by different methods, timed each job, noted the results.

All this was done so that our laundry advice to those of you who are war-workers' wives would be based upon sound experience, not on guesswork.

Your blanket problems are ours

Another thing you find in our laundry workshop these days is blankets.

All-wool blankets, rayon-and-wool blankets, rayon-and-cotton-and-wool blankets are being washed. We wash them by hand; in regular washers; and in automatic washing machines.

They're being dried in the air, in tumbler driers—such as commercial laundries use—and in regular home driers.

Why? So that we can tell you (from experience, not hearsay) what things to look for and what to avoid when you buy blankets; tell you how to keep blankets clean, how to make them last longer.

Finding the facts

It may take months of study to provide the data for a single page in Good Housekeeping. But when that page appears every statement on it is a fact substantiated to our satisfaction by the most painstaking investigation.

It is this sort of thorough-going analysis, we feel, that has helped Good Housekeeping earn your respect and confidence.

"Find the facts," we tell each scientist, technician, home economist, and research expert on our staff. And just as we work to find the facts for our editorial pages, so,

Don't worry, it's just a test! These mats will help tell us whether the new water-repellent finishes really resist stains and watermarks.

Do bluing spots leave you blue? We're looking for ways to eliminate this laundry nuisance by comparing different bluing methods

too, we investigate the products advertised in Good Housekeeping, and the performance claims made for them.

Over the years, the Good Housekeeping Guaranty Seal has become a symbol of reliability to millions of American women. We intend to deserve and hold that reputation for reliability. This intention we have put in the form of a pledge to you—a pledge we propose to repeat so long as there is a Good Housekeeping Magazine:

That at no time, and not for any reason, or any profit, will any page of Good Housekeeping—editorial or advertising—trade unfairly on your trust.

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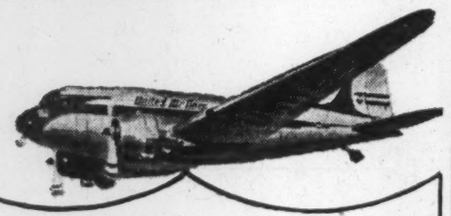

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Allied Armies Smashing Across Channel Establish Beachheads in France

Continued from Page

clouds periodically after a daybreak shower. The wind had blown fairly hard during the night but moderated somewhat with the dawn. The weather outlook remained somewhat unsettled.

Supreme Headquarters' first communiqué was this single sentence:

"Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces supported by strong air forces began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

It was announced moments later that Britain's Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, hero of the Eighth Army victories in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, was in charge of the assault.

A senior officer said the times of the landings varied to take advantage of the various tide stages at different beaches. Except for the air-borne troops, the first landing times varied from 6 a. m. to 8:25 a. m., British double summer time (midnight to 2:25 a. m., eastern war time.

Although the Germans almost immediately announced that the grand assault had started, General Eisenhower delayed his announcement in order to make absolutely certain the landings had taken hold before saying anything.

Allied forces had been ready for days, but were awaiting the best moment from the weather standpoint.

"We have been months and years waiting for this," said a senior officer, giving correspondents the story at headquarters.

"Geography made it evident to the Germans, as well as us, that the shortest way to Europe was across the Channel.

"I don't know how much tactical surprise we achieved. It is too early to tell."

First reports from across the Channel, however, indicated that the Allies definitely controlled the air over the scene of operations.

The Allied officer commented that landing against the fixed defenses of Western Europe was a task quite different from that in the Mediterranean, and sketched briefly the German defensive plan of underwater barriers and shore guns.

He said the Germans had possibly 1,750 fighter planes and 500 bombers to oppose the Allies.

Strategy Indicates Drive on Paris

If the landings were in the places listed by the Germans, the Allied aim apparently was to pinch off the Cherbourg Peninsula and the good ports of Cherbourg and Le Havre, make Normandy their first main beachhead and drive up the Seine Valley to Paris.

General Eisenhower himself wished godspeed to the parachutists who were the first to land on the enemy-held soil of France. The landings would be across the Channel and almost due south of such British ports as Hastings, Brighton, Portsmouth and Bournemouth.

Allied soldiers leaped onto the shores which the Germans have spent nearly four years in fortifying, while Allied planes and ships hurled into those defenses barrages which the Nazis admitted were terrific.

The fleet included several battleships, which the Germans said set the whole Seine Bay area ablaze with their fire.

The Germans announced also that American reinforcements began landing at dawn, aided by artificial fog, and that in some places dummy parachutists were dropped to confuse the defense.

French Patriots previously had been warned by Allied radiocasts to get out of areas within 35 kilometers (22 miles) of the coast to escape the shock of battle and the gigantic aerial bombardment.

The Germans said the bombers ranged as far north as Dunkerque.

All England resounded with the thunder of their coming and going.

An Associated Press correspondent flying over the French coast in a B-26 Marauder reported seeing the fields inland strewn with hundreds of parachutes and dotted with gliders, while great naval forces fired into the coast fortifications.

U. S. Battleships Supports Landings

United States battleships are supporting the Allied landings in France and United States Coast Guard units also are participating in the operations, it was announced.

American Marines likewise are in the fighting, manning secondary guns aboard the big ships.

At least four British parachute divisions were employed besides the Americans and Canadians.

Great flotillas of minesweepers led the way to the beaches for the Allied ground troops, and the sweeping operation alone was described by headquarters as "the largest in history."

The German Air Force reacted very slowly.

The German navy was represented only by a few destroyers and E-boats.

Berlin said the "center of gravity" of the main fighting was at Caen, 30 miles southwest of Le Havre and 65 miles southeast of Cherbourg.

Caen is 10 miles inland from the sea, at the base of the 75-mile-wide Normany Peninsula.

Heavy fighting also was reported between Caen and Trouville.

Dunkerque-Calais Under Air Attack

The Germans also declared that Calais and Dunkerque, immediately across the English Channel from Britain, were under heavy air attack.

All night long London and England resounded to the roar of thousands of airplanes, some carrying bombs, some carrying men. Returning RAF bombers met big fleets of Flying Fortresses on their way out.

The forces thrown into operation were by far the greatest ever used in an amphibious operation. They had to be. An estimated 1,000,000 German troops waited in their fortifications for the great onslaught under crack Nazi leaders, Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Runstedt and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

It was reported earlier this week that Adolf Hitler himself had a special train ready to rush him to France to take over personal command as he did on the Eastern Front.

Despite these reports, Allied military men expected Marshal Rommel to be the main tactician on German defense.

Although amphibious attacks are the most difficult in war, a quiet feeling of confidence characterized the Allied generals.

On several occasions thousands of troops, even with correspondents aboard, sailed out in great fleets to almost within shell range of German defenses in Europe as though they were going to attack while Nazi reconnaissance planes closely checked convoys.

These feints have been carried out on widely separated points.

Italy:

The Fifth Army thundered across the Tiber toward northern Italian horizons in pursuit of the 10th and 14th German Armies—with hardly a look at captured Rome, which had fallen to Allied troops after nine months of sacrifice.

Last-ditch German defenders were liquidated within the shadow of the Roman Forum and in the streets of the Government quarter as Italian Partisans fought with Fascists and Nazis in a brief battle for liberation.

The Italian populace cheered American and Allied infantry and tank teams as they threaded the city's streets, rushed to kiss the bearded and grimy liberators, and with shrill cries warned of ambushes ahead.

Some Romans perished in the city's closing hours of German domination—victims of machine guns they tried to seize almost barehanded.

But despite the sporadic clashes, which took place even though the German High Command had pretended until the last that Rome was an open city, the Italian Capital apparently came through unscathed for the most part.

Police said all was quiet at the Vatican, where the Pope has been a virtual prisoner of German bayonets since last September. A Berlin radiocast said Baron von Weizsaecker, German Ambassador to the Holy See, "has left his residence in Rome, Villa Bonaparte, and moved to Vatican City. Other diplomatic missions of the tripartite powers will move to Vatican City—namely those of Japan, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Finland."

German radiocasts said "in the course of the afternoon the eastern districts of the town were included in the actual battleground in delaying actions. German fighting groups retreated gradually toward the Tiber crossings, carefully avoiding any sort of destruction of historic buildings.

"Even the Tiber bridges were not blown up after successful marching off the bulk of German troops to the northern bank of the river."

Nazi Propagandists Belittle Victory

German propagandists, noting that the Allies hailed the capture of Rome as a great victory, sought to minimize the event by declaring the city had no economic, strategic, or political value except as a "tourist center."

By military standards the battle for Rome was merely a heavy skirmish with the objectives temporarily being to secure the Tiber bridges.

As the final push sent General Sherman tanks clattering through Centocelle's alleys and green fields, their machine guns drove scores of German snipers from cover. Italian Partisans rode the American tanks or preceded them like game beaters.

Near the San Lorenzo rail yards in Rome, the Partisans warned of a German 88 about 200 yards behind the next corner. Light tanks swerved and hit it from the rear.

Within a few seconds after the first tanks crossed under the arch of Porta Maggiore, one of the gates of Rome, the avenue ahead was filled with what seemed all of the population of Rome. A special Associated Press correspondent said: "As we passed the Masilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, Romans from upper apartment windows shouted a warning that a German scout car was ahead.

We were proceeding down the Via Nazionalle in front of the Bank of Italy—one block from the Roman Forum—when a German heavy machine gun suddenly began firing. My driver headed straight into the entrance of a big store. When the shooting stopped we saw the wrecked scout car ahead.

A German captain in field-gray uniform stood against the wall, the prisoner of two French officers who had surprised him in a truck on a side street.

The Fifth Army pushed on and attacked additional sections of the disorganized Nazi forces which had tried vainly to stem the advance on the Italian Capital long enough to hold open an escape route for hard-pressed troops in the shredded defense line south of the city.

The danger to Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring's forces still facing the left flank of the Fifth Army between Rome and the seacoast grew steadily.

German Prisoners Top 20,000 Mark

Prisoners taken in the 25-day old all-out offensive passed well over the 20,000 mark. In relentless strafing and bombing the Tactical Air Force had destroyed or damaged 1,200 German trucks and other vehicles.

The entry into Rome—climax of nine months of hard fighting in Italy—was accompanied by fresh gains in other sectors of the front.

Palestrina, astride an important retreat road north of the Via Casilina 4½ miles north of Valmontone, was cleared of the enemy.

At the same time the Eighth Army drove the enemy completely out of the Sacco Valley, clearing the towns of Fiuggi, Piglio, Paliano, Guarcino, and Cave.

An official account of the drive into Rome said:

"Reconnaissance elements entered the southeastern outskirts of the city at two points about 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. respectively and a few hours later had pushed on to within its official limits.

"The principal break-through toward Rome was made in a sector defended by the Hermann Göring Division, which fought vainly in North Africa and Sicily as well to stay the Allied advance.

"One American force moving forward from the southeast, generally along Highway 6, advanced nearly eight miles, then met stiff resistance from the enemy on the eastern outskirts.

"Elements severed Highway 5 at the northeastern entrance to Rome. Meanwhile an advance group pushed on into the outskirts to the southeast at 9 a. m.

"Three miles due east of Rome stubborn enemy defenses were met, with leading tanks encountering many mines.

"Other Fifth Army forces meanwhile had moved forward to points four miles south of Rome and Highway 7."

Kuriles:

Islands Bombed Fourth Day in Row

Four consecutive days of bombing attacks on the Kurile Islands by Aleutian-based American planes prompted renewed speculation on the possibility that an invasion blow toward the Japanese homeland by that route may be impending.

No one questions that in the final encirclement sure to come before Japan is conquered the Kurile chain of steppingstones from Russian Kamchatka to the main Nipponese islands will play an important part.

But whether the current raids—against Shumushu and Paramushiro at the north, Matsuwa farther down the line, and Shimushiri nearly half way to Hokkaido—represent actual softening up ahead of landing forces is not fully apparent.

Eisenhower Order

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Gen. Dwight E. Eisenhower issued the following order of the day to his invasion troops today:

"Soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the Allied Expeditionary force:

"You are about to embark on a great crusade. The eyes of the world are upon you and the hopes and prayers of all liberty-loving peoples go with you.

"In company with our brave allies and brothers in arms on other fronts you will bring about the destruction of the German war machine, elimination of Nazi tyranny over the oppressed peoples of Europe, and security for ourselves in a free world.

"Your task will not be an easy one. Your enemy is well-trained, well-equipped, and battle-hardened. He will fight savagely. But in this year of 1944 much has happened since the Nazi triumphs of 1940 and 1941.

"The United Nations have inflicted upon the Germans great defeats in open battle, man to man. Our air offensive has seriously reduced their strength in the air and their capacity to wage war on the ground. our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war, and have placed at our disposal great reserves of trained fighting men. The tide has turned and free men of the world are marching together to victory.

"I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty, and skill in battle. We will accept nothing less than full victory. Good luck and let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."

South Pacific:

Two U. S. Columns Advance on Biak

American troops, pushing in two columns, are advancing slowly toward Mokmer airdrome on Biak Island, in face of intense Japanese mortar, machine-gun, and rifle fire, headquarters reported.

The air war simultaneously flared in far-flung battle zones, with the Japanese offering intensified resistance and Americans bagging their biggest toll of planes in some time. In battles involving 70 Japanese planes, 30 were shot down and several were destroyed on the ground, together with nine more probables. The Americans lost one plane.

The position of forward American columns on Biak was indefinite but latest available reports placed them within 2½ miles of Mokmer, first of three airdromes on this main island in the Schouten group, off the North Dutch New Guinea coast.

That report gives evidence that the American withdrawal was deeper than official reports indicated, after the first thrust was repelled by intense Japanese fire beginning May 28. The Americans were within 1,000 yards of Mokmer when a series of Japanese counter attacks began.

The new advance by reinforced Americans began June 2 after small isolated pockets of Japanese were cleared from the main columns' flanks. Progress had been halted for nearly a week, while infantrymen mopped up these sniper and mortar crew nests which dominated the main road from strategically valuable ridges.

A spokesman said the route along these ridges was "incredibly difficult."

On Bougainville Island, in the Northern Solomons, American forces have occupied the mouth of the Jaba River without opposition. This point is 12 miles southeast of Torokina where the original beachhead was made last November and approximately five miles south of the Tekessi River mouth, occupied by an American landing force May 27.

Yugoslavia:

Battle Reported In Western Bosnia

Heavy fighting is raging in Western Bosnia, where the Germans are bringing up strong reinforcements to support an offensive against strongly resisting Yugoslav Partisans, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

"Our men are heroically defending every inch of soil and are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy," said a bulletin radiocast from Marshal Tito's headquarters.

"On the remaining frontal sectors in Yugoslavia fighting of local character is being carried out."

The communiqué reported the derailment and destruction of two trains laden with German troops and war material on the Belgrade-Zagreb line, which was said to have been cut in three places.

Russia:

Battle Continues North of Iasi

The Russians announced heavy fighting June 4 north of Iasi in Romania, where the Germans have been attacking for a week without making any appreciable headway.

The midnight Russian communiqué indicated no slackening of the fighting. The Germans continued to throw in large forces of tanks and infantry despite heavy losses in an apparent attempt to knock the Russians off balance before the big Red Army drive in the East.

Burma:

Allies Advance In Myitkyina

Chinese and American forces have gained 200 more yards in their drive in the southeastern section of Myitkyina in continuing severe fighting in that beleaguered Japanese base in North Burma, it was announced.

A communiqué from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters also announced that on the extreme western end of the North Burma front the Japanese are withdrawing from the town of Mamsum.

British air-borne Chindits were declared to be continuing their attack from the south of Myitkyina from the neighboring village of Waingmaw, and Allied levies have raided Nsopzup, north of the key Japanese base.

China:

Japanese Drive Closer to Changsha

Japanese vanguards from the north have struck within 25 miles of strategic Changsha, provincial Capital of Hunan, field dispatches said.

This marked a 17-mile advance from Sinshih.

The United States Army 14th Air Force is giving strong support to the Chinese fighting to halt the enemy advance toward Changsha, harassing the Japanese without respite.

Field dispatches said a second Japanese column which advanced 10 miles southwest from Sinshih had been driven back.

The Japanese made still further landings on the southern shore of Lake Tungting, the latest north of Yiyang, 50 miles northwest of Changsha. This exposed the city to attack from the northwest, north and northeast, and the Japanese seemed to be trying to converge the columns.

In Hupeh Province, the enemy made another attempt to cross to the west bank of the Sungtze River, a tributary of the Yangtze, but were driven back. Chinese authorities said this activity probably was an enemy screen for the drive on Changsha.

Ordnance Use in Aleutians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the Aleutian campaign, elements of the United States 11th Air Force dropped 6,773,070 pounds of Army ordnance bombs on the enemy, and used Army ordnance machine guns and cannon to shoot down 65 enemy fighters and bombers, to destroy 22 enemy fighters on the ground or afloat, to sink 15 enemy vessels, and to damage 31 enemy vessels.

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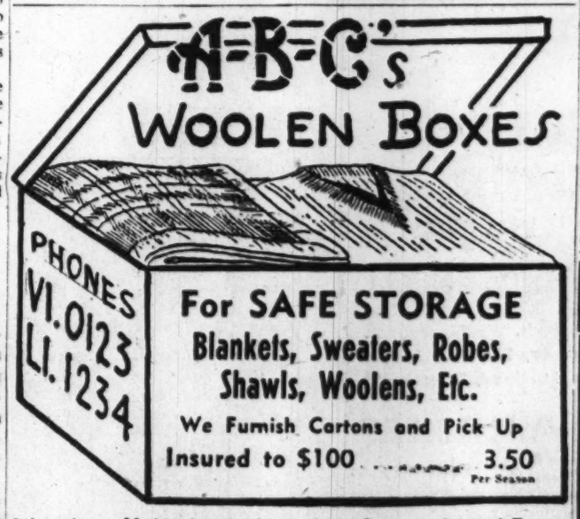

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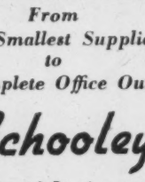

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Italy's King Steps Out as Rome Falls to Victorious Allies

Romans Hail Allied Liberators; March Along With Fifth Army

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, June 5—If the Allied entrance into Rome can be said to have any single outstanding feature at this early hour it is the unrestrained joy it has inspired among the Roman people.

At the spot where this was written Roman citizens of all ages and of both sexes gathered to witness and cheer the historic spectacle of the Fifth Army entering the ancient Capital. A half hour before I began to write an American lieutenant was picked off at this very spot by a German sniper firing from a window in a near-by tall building.

One enthusiastic Italian displayed a strangely written and misspelt paper placard, "Welcome tes American soldiers. We were coming as our liberators."

Obviously that wasn't quite what he meant to say. But the portent was clear and seemed to reflect the general attitude of the people now smilingly clustered in groups around sections of the great cavalcade that has been coming up—from heavy tanks to marching infantrymen.

Well inside the city, Partisan volunteers, who wore hammer and sickle armbands and waved red flags, marched with the Allied troops.

Thousands of Romans, splashed through water-filled streets to grasp the hands of the troops. Some officers and men were almost smothered with roses and kisses.

Some mothers held up their children to be kissed by bearded doughboys.

A few yards from where the enthusiastic Italian hung out his strangely worded sign, a bunch of sullen and forlorn looking Germans were searched by American soldiers.

Nazi Soldiers Searched

The prisoners, who helped to hold up the last stages of the Allied advance are some 14 survivors of the "suicide squad" left in a wooden building that is now shattered and riddled. "It is a wonder they came through," one of the combat troops responsible for silencing their fire told me.

They are very young and unhappy looking people obviously still in their teens. I was told that they said they had never been in battle before. It would be hard to imagine any soldiers less like the grim warriors of the Nazi legend.

But they did their job tenaciously. And now they seem surprised at the unexceptionable way they are being treated by the men searching them.

A Bridal Procession

As we crossed the city line into Rome I was surprised to see a little procession of civilians walking down the middle of the road from the direction whence we had come.

As it drew nearer it was evident that it was a bridal procession heading for the Church of Santa Felice di Cantalice near which morter shells just previously had uprooted a telegraph pole.

The bridegroom was a good-looking, bare-headed Italian, Marcello Triolo—spick and span in his Sunday best—who works on one of the farms in this region.

The bride was the smiling and pretty Agnese Gotti looking very smart in a beige costume with what I was reliably informed is a "Deanna Durbin hot cross bun" hat.

The bridegroom spoke English well and was amused when I asked him whether he and his bride knew they were probably establishing a world record by becoming the first pair to get married literally in the middle of an advance by a victorious army fighting its way into an enemy-defended Capital.

Cheered by Allied Armor

A whizzing bullet lent point to the observation, but the couple went on smiling—to the accompaniment of not too distant gunfire—past a long line of tanks and turrets from which sun-tanned American or British crews waved them cheery grettings.

About an hour later the little procession came back from the church—still apparently unconcerned. And we had another and even more enthusiastic bout of handshaking and congratulations.

Not long after the wedding party disappeared from view down the road the last stage of the battle for Rome in this sector broke out afresh.

After a brief retirement with an American Red Cross unit down into a deep storage cellar alongside a four-room cottage of a small holding where I started to type this dispatch, with occasional dives under a stoutly built table when something sounded likely to fall close, we came up to watch proceedings.

As far as the eye can reach to the bend in the road ahead there is a line of American, British, French, and other armed vehicles waiting for the situation just inside Rome to be cleared up sufficiently for them to go forward.

Smiles and Handclasps

To reach this point we had to run a gantlet of enemy fire through the Capital's suburbs. However, many Romans were so glad to see the Allies arrive, so lacking in food and so full of curiosity they were quite regardless or unaware of the hazards to which they were exposing themselves by grouping around to chat with us.

The first thing that happened to me after we drew up because the advance was halted by gunfire was that an elderly woman ran up with tears in her eyes and insisted on pressing on us sweet-smelling roses. Her English was even worse than my Italian which means conversation almost entirely limited to smiles, handclasps, and bars of chocolate and biscuits.

The owner of the farm where I am temporarily billeted is Guido Lali—also the village blacksmith—who has been living alone here since his wife was wisely sent away to an area of greater safety. He has been very helpful by bringing flagons of gratifying cool water. He says the Germans took all his food away when they withdrew. So he was glad to join us at lunch.

While that was in progress a middle-aged Italian who was passing by dropped in, saluted smartly and handed me a letter signed by a British officer and three other Allied military men whom the Italian apparently had befriended earlier when they were in trouble.

The finger-soiled, half sheet torn from a notebook certified that the bearer, Alessandro Montegazzo, had been a good and tried friend of the Allies and wished to do everything he could to render any further help he could for them. He was unable to speak English, but obviously felt that his credentials would do it for him adequately.

Wide World

Italy Shares in Momentous Changes

Crown Prince Umberto, who now has assumed all "royal prerogatives" upon abdication of his father, King Victor Emmanuel. Victor Emmanuel, today a King without power, as he made good his promise to step aside after the liberation of Rome.

Crown Prince Umberto at Helm, Holds 'Royal Prerogatives'

NAPLES, Italy, June 6 (AP)—Italy's 74-year-old King Victor Emmanuel III has made good his promise contingent on the liberation of Rome and stepped out of public life, turning over his "royal prerogatives" to his son, Crown Prince Umberto.

The King took this action yesterday in a decree countersigned by Premier-Marshal Pietro Badoglio which named Prince Umberto "Lieutenant General" of the realm.

Prince Umberto "will exercise all royal prerogatives without exception," said the decree, which was signed by the King at Ravello, just outside Naples, and delivered to the Council of Ministers.

Through his action the monarch remains a king without power and continues to head the House of Savoy. In effect, Prince Umberto becomes the King's Regent.

Italian political parties had been insistent since the Allied capture of Naples that the King step down, and last April 12 Victor Emmanuel declared his "irrevocable" decision to retire from public life "on the day on which Allied troops enter Rome."

In the first years of his reign, which began July 29, 1900, Victor Emmanuel became known as a king interested in his people and sympathetic with their problems. Under the Mussolini dictatorship he became little more than a figurehead.

Prince Umberto, tall, lean and erect, has become more and more prominent politically since 1943. He became a General in the Italian Army at 29 and a Marshal in September, 1942.

His wife is Marie-Jose of Belgium, whom he married in 1930. They have four children.

Texarkana Plans Civilian D-Day To Start Bond Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEXARKANA, U. S. A., June 6—"Civilian D-Day" will be celebrated here on June 12, the date on which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is to appear in Texarkana in launching the nation's Fifth War Loan Drive.

A joint enterprise of the Texas and Arkansas cities which make up this community, the D-Day for the home front could be copied in every city throughout the country, according to sponsoring officials.

It was pointed out that in accepting the invitation of civic leaders to come to Texarkana for starting the drive, Mr. Morgenthau said that "invasion is not the end of war but the beginning of the most violent phase, the outcome of which will depend on our willingness to stay on the job, to lend our money, and to work for victory in every possible way."

In preparation for the huge civic program, the Texarkana Gazette devoted its May 28 issue to a "Civilian D-Day Edition," prominently displaying articles and illustrations to spur the loan campaign.

Field Gets Station WSAI After FCC Orders Sale

CINCINNATI, June 5 (AP)—The Crosley Corporation announced June 3 that Marshall Field, Chicago publisher, had purchased Station WSAI, which the Federal Communication ordered sold because Crosley also operated WLW here.

The announcement said no personnel changes were anticipated. The FCC still must approve a petition to transfer the WSAI license to Mr. Field.

First Attack Successful, Churchill Tells Commons

Continued from Page 1

Allied troops have been received with joy by the population.

"This entry and liberation of Rome means that we shall have power to defend it from hostile air attacks and deliver it from the famine with which it was threatened."

Britain's war leader paid high tribute to both Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Mark W. Clark in Italy, and said: "Complete unity prevails throughout the Allied armies. . . . There is complete confidence in the Supreme Commander, General Eisenhower, and his lieutenants, and also in the commander of the expeditionary force, General Montgomery."

In discussing the Italian campaign, where he said the Allied forces "with the Americans in the van are driving ahead northwards in relentless pursuit of the enemy," Mr. Churchill said it was hoped that the 20,000 prisoners already taken would be followed by further captures in the near future.

Utmost Resolution

Of the new European operations, Mr. Churchill said "this great new front will be pursued with the utmost resolution, both by the commanders and the United States and British Governments whom they serve."

In response to a question he told Commons that certainly in the early part of the battle he would endeavor to keep the House fully informed.

"It may be," he added, "that I shall ask their indulgence to press myself upon them before we rise tonight."

There was grim news as well as good in Mr. Churchill's address.

In discussing the battle of the Anzio beachhead in Italy, which was established last January and held against heavy German counterattacks, he said the Allies lost about 20,000 men, and the Germans 25,000.

But the Anzio landing had in the end bore good fruit by forcing Hitler to send south of Rome eight or nine divisions "which he might well have needed elsewhere," he added.

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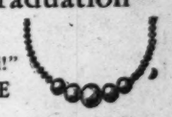

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The Home Forum

"Choose life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOLOMON spoke truly when he said of man (Proverbs 23:7), "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." In view of the fact that our thoughts play so important a part in our lives, how necessary it is that they dwell on life rather than death. Says Scripture (Deuteronomy 30:15, 19), "See, I have set before thee this day life and good, and death and evil; . . . therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live." We can choose life as positively as we can choose the east road rather than the west, if we so desire; but our choice must be based on the understanding of God as the only Life and man in His likeness, eternal, immortal, free, not subject to chance, change, disintegration, or destruction.

Writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 392), "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take." It is well to decide that God is man's Life, and to hold steadfastly to this decision is essential. The thought centered on fear, despair, death, darkness, and depression throws on the screen of mortal existence unhappy pictures of disease and suffering, whereas the consciousness filled with trust in God, expressed in the daily demonstration of good will and right activity, reflects the fruits of righteousness in health, happiness, abundance, and protection.

* * *

Life is spiritual; hence it is not at the mercy of anything material. Indeed, nothing material touches Life, God. God's child is not at the mercy of material elements, since his real identity is spiritual. Divine Mind governs man through spiritual law, and this law understood annuls the spurious claims of the carnal mind, which Paul describes as "enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). God's government is good government, for the nature of the Almighty is wholly beneficent. His government ensures protection from injury and death, and immunity from evil.

An arresting statement by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health is (p. 393), "Be firm in your understanding that the divine Mind governs, and that in Science man reflects God's government." She also writes, on page 385, "Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself." The practicability of these statements has been proved in numerous instances by students of Christian Science. Many in the service of their country are applying them to their daily needs, with results that have been almost miraculous.

A young sailor who had attended a Christian Science Sunday School as a child was forced to abandon ship. Just before going into the water, he gave his life preserver to a comrade whose need seemed greater than his own. He declared firmly that he was under divine protection and claimed immunity from harm in doing his duty for his country. With no visible means of support, he remained in the water for eight hours. "I have never felt closer to God than during those eight hours," he reported humbly some weeks later. This young man made his decision on the side of Life, even to the point of loving his fellow man better than himself, and he was protected.

* * *

When Jesus told his disciples to cast their nets on the right side, did he not mean that they were to turn wholly away from materiality to the spiritual understanding of being? Was it not his constant demand that his followers recognize spiritual man as the only real man, and live lives of purity, humility, consecration, and brotherly love? We cannot think both evil and good at the same time. Therefore, let us choose good; let us keep our minds filled with Truth and Love, allowing neither fear nor doubt to enter consciousness.

When material sense testifies that we are in danger, or that we are sick or in want, without sufficient to meet our daily needs, or even at the point of death, we can refuse to agree, and can decide for safety, harmony, happiness, and freedom. Life is never, even for a moment, at the mercy of death. Life is God; therefore immortal and eternal. Whether in the home or on the battle front, we can refuse to predict evil or to listen to its predictions, and we can persistently declare the presence and eternality of God. We can turn wholly to God for our defense, assured that he both hears and saves. As the Bible says (Isaiah 59:1): "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking, and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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"SPRING": *An English Needlepoint Picture From the Seventeenth Century*

Truly Highland In Character

MY PURPOSE this evening is to trace in Andrew Lang's work some of the major influences of the countryside which was his birthplace. Let us take first the Border landscape. It may be my private fancy, but it has always seemed to me that in that landscape there is something of the grace which we call classic. Though highland in character it has valleys of a lowland richness. Its hills are for the most part green and gracious, and there is an urbanity in it which softens the stern gothic of Scotland. It has the same quality which I have found in parts of Italy and South Africa, the union of the sown and the desert, the savage and the habitable—pastoral in the strict classic sense. . . .

To the beauty of the Border landscape, especially its classic grace and its gentle pastoral melancholy, Lang was profoundly sensitive, and in his poetry he has caught something of its charm, so that, as an expression of the *genius loci*, I would almost rank his "Twilight on Tweed" with Wordsworth's Yarrow poems. . . .

> Old songs that sang themselves to me,
> Sweet through a boy's day-dream,
> While trout below the blossom'd tree
> Plashed in the golden stream.

Such a landscape, combined with an old humane tradition among the people, was apt for the production of a classical scholar. But it must be scholarship of a special kind, not an arid, philological or antiquarian quest, but an interpretation of life. Lang was widely read in the classical authors, and he had a considerable store of exact learning. But he was determined to treat the Greek and Latin writings as literature, and the Greeks and Romans as people of like passions with ourselves. . . . To him Horace might have had his farm beside the elms of Yair, and Theocritus sung to the ewe-milkers of Ettrick. He did not belong to the great and austere school of scholars which is identified principally with Cambridge . . . but though he lacked their prodigious critical apparatus he was perhaps nearer to the essentials of the ancient world. — From "Andrew Lang and the Border," by JOHN BUCHAN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Halt in June

I have pulled the communication cord,
I am stopping the train;
it is worth the maximum penalty
to stay forever in June.
First on my wrist
a tiny jarring of clockwork,
a snapping of springs;
then in my pocket a tearing of pages, my diary;
time telescopes into itself, the weeks fold up like a camp stool;
now we are stopped.

I must go to the guard's van and get my bag,
then walk away into the meadows;
after a day or week or a month in June
I will return to the track,
flag down a train and go on.
But first I must pay off the guard
with his whistle and notebook;
it is worth five pounds;
or if he has understanding,
he will take less than that,
three pounds or two pounds or one.
Now he is paid, the train has departed,
and I am in June.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

OUTSIDE THE ART OF portraiture, little seems to be known of painting in seventeenth-century England. There are many pictures, however, that were executed with the needle. They were decorative textiles, in the patterns of which were worked flowers, animals, insects, and allegorical figures. While many of the embroideries were wrought by men highly skilled in plying the needle, more were probably made by women as a hobby or pastime.

In this needlepoint, "Spring," embroidered in England in the seventeenth century, we see characteristic motifs. Some animal forms may look back to medieval bestiaries, and the flowers to the ornate tapestries of Gothic times; but often young ladies would consult books of natural history and herbals published in the sixteenth century. They filled in all the spaces of the canvas with engaging flora and fauna heeding little considerations of proportion and naturalistic accuracy. A genteel young lady found it an enjoyable way to "banish idleness."

To just such British sources did young women of New England turn, when they made needlework pictures in the eighteenth century. They made pastoral scenes, too, with the same profusion of natural phenomena and the same delightful exaggerations and inconsistencies.

D. A.

"Vælg Livet"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

SALOMO havde Ret, da han udtalte om Mennesket (Salomos Ordsprog 23:7): "Ligesom han tænker i sit Hjerte, saa er han." Naar vi tager den Kendsgerning i Betragtning, at vore Tanker spiller en saa vigtig Rolle i vort Liv, hvor nødvendigt er det da ikke, at de dvæler ved Livet i Stedet for ved Døden. Den Hellige Skrift siger (Femte Mosebog 30:15, 19): "Se, jeg forelægger dig i Dag Livet og Lykken, Døden og Ulykken! . . . Saa vælg da Livet, for at du og dit Afkom maa leve." Vi kan vælge Livet lige saa sikkert, som vi kan vælge Vejen, der fører mod Øst, fremfor den, der fører mod Vest, dersom vi ønsker at gøre det; men vort Valg maa være baseret paa Forstaaelsen af Gud som det eneste Liv og af Mennesket i Hans Lignelse, som er evigt, udødeligt og frit, og som ikke er underkastet Chance, Forandring, Opløsning eller Tilintetgørelse.

I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mary Baker Eddy (S. 392): "Dine Afgørelser vil beherske dig, hvilken Retning de end tager." Vi gør vel i at komme til den Afgørelse, at Gud er Menneskets Liv, og at holde standhaftigt fast ved denne Afgørelse er af væsentlig Betydning. Den Tanke, der koncentrerer sig om Frygt, Fortvivlelse, Død, Mørke og Nedtrykthed, kaster ulykkelige Billeder af Sygdom og Lidelse paa den dødelige Tilværelses Lærred, hvorimod den Bevidsthed, der er fuld af Tillid til Gud, og som bliver udtrykt i den daglige Demonstration af Velvilje og rigtig Aktivitet, genspejler Retfærdighedens Frugter i Sundhed, Lykke, Overflod og Beskyttelse.

* * *

Liv er aandeligt; derfor er det ikke underkastet noget som helst materielt. I Sandhed, der er intet materielt, der kan berøre Liv, Gud. Guds Barn er ikke i materielle Elementers Vold, da dets virkelige Identitet er aandelig. Guddommeligt Sind styrer Mennesket gennem aandelig Lov, og naar denne Lov bliver forstaaet, omstøder den det kødelige Sinds falske Paastande, hvilke Paulus beskriver som "Fjendskab imod Gud" (Paulus's Brev til Romerne 8:7). Guds Styrelse er en god Styrelse, for den Almægtiges Natur er fuldt ud godgørende. Hans Styrelse skænker sikker Beskyttelse mod Fortræd og Død, samt Immunitet overfor det onde.

En slaaende Erklæring, som Mrs. Eddy giver i *Science and Health*, lyder (S. 393): "Staa fast i din Forstaaelse af, at det guddommelige Sind styrer, og at Mennesket i Videnskaben genspejler Guds Styrelse." Hun skriver ligeledes paa Side 385: "Alt, hvad der er din Pligt at gøre, kan du gøre uden Skade for dig selv." Disse Erklæringers praktiske Natur er blevet bevist i utallige Tilfælde af Kristen Videnskab-Studerende. Mange, der tjener i deres Lands Hær eller Flaade, anvender dem til deres daglige Behov med Resultater, der saa at sige har været mirakuløse.

En ung Sømand, der som Barn havde gaaet til Kristen Videnskabs Søndagsskole, blev nødsaget til at forlade sit Skib. Lige før han sprang i Vandet, gav han sit Redningsbælte til en Kammerat, hvis Nød syntes at være større end hans egen. Han erklærede standhaftigt, at han var under guddommelig Beskyttelse og krævede Immunitet mod Fortræd i Udførelsen af sin Pligt for sit Land. Uden noget synligt Middel til at holde sig oppe, opholdt han sig i Vandet i otte Timer. "Jeg har aldrig følt mig nærmere Gud, end jeg gjorde i de otte Timer," erklærede han ydmygt nogle Uger senere. Denne unge Mand tog sit Standpunkt paa Livets Side, endda i den Grad at han elskede sin Næste højere end sig selv, og han blev beskyttet.

* * *

Da Jesus bad sine Disciple om at kaste deres Net paa den rigtige Side, mente han da ikke, at de skulde vende sig helt bort fra Legemlighed og om til den aandelige Forstaaelse af Tilværelsen? Var det ikke hans bestandige Befaling, at hans Tilhængere skulde erkende det aandelige Menneske som det eneste virkelige Menneske, og at deres Liv skulde leves i Renhed, Ydmyghed, Trofasthed og Broderkærlighed? Vi kan ikke tænke baade ondt og godt paa samme Tid. Lad os derfor vælge det gode; lad os holde vort Sind fyldt med Sandhed og Kærlighed og hverken tillade Frygt eller Tvivl at trænge ind i Bevidstheden.

Naar den materielle Sansning fortæller os, at vi er i Fare, eller at vi er syge eller lider Mangel og ikke har tilstrækkeligt til at stille vore daglige Behov, eller endda ligger for Døden, saa kan vi nægte at indrømme det og kan bestemme os for Sikkerhed, Harmoni, Lykke og Frihed. Liv er aldrig, endda ikke et eneste Øjeblik, i Dødens Vold. Liv er Gud; derfor er det udødeligt og evigt. Om end vi er hjemme eller ved Krigsfronten, saa kan vi nægte at forudsige ondt eller at lytte til dets Forudsigelser, og vi kan vedvarende erklære Guds Nærværelse og Evighed. Vi kan vende os fuldt ud til Gud for vort Forsvar, i Vished om at Han baade hører og frelser. Som Bibelen siger (Esajas 59:1): "Se, for kort til at frelse er ej Herrens Arm, hans Øre er ikke for sløvt til at høre."

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To Form a Good Style

IN ORDER TO form a good style, the primary rule and condition is, not to attempt to express ourselves in language before we thoroughly know our own meaning:—when a man perfectly understands himself, appropriate diction will generally be at his command either in writing or speaking. In such cases the thoughts and the words are associated. In the next place preciseness in the use of terms is required, and the test is whether you can translate the phrase adequately into simpler terms, regard being had to the feeling of the whole passage. Try this upon Shakespeare, or Milton, and see if you can substitute other simpler words in any given passage without a violation of the meaning or tone. The source of bad writing is the desire to be something more than a man of sense,—the straining to be thought a genius; and it is just the same in speech-making. If men would only say what they have to say in plain terms, how much more eloquent they would be! . . . And I cannot conclude this Lecture without insisting on the importance of accuracy of style as being near akin to veracity and truthful habits of mind; he who thinks loosely will write loosely, and, perhaps, there is some moral inconvenience in the common forms of our grammars which give our children so many obscure terms for material distinctions.—From "On Style," by S. T. COLERIDGE.

Lakes

Rivers always go somewhere,
But lakes are there.
They are self-contained and satisfied to be,
Like the sea.

L. T. H.

This Was Their Surrey Day

"WE'VE BEEN TOGETHER for ten hours," said Michael. "Have you been happy?"

"Yes," said Ann, "happy."

"Alone together for ten hours!"

"Oh no, Michael, not alone; we've had crowds of company."

"What, the lady in the train who asked us where we were going, and we told her we were coming down to spend Sunday walking in the Surrey woods?"

"Oh yes, but not just her—the primroses and the lambs and the billy goat and the sun and the cumulus clouds and the chestnut buds—"

* * *

The billy goat had been first. Almost as soon as they left the highway, they reached a farm, and the goat had come flashing down the barnyard to the fence. He was black and white and he sparkled; only his eyes were somber, storm-blue and secret like thunderclouds. He stood still to look at Michael and Ann, thinking his secret goat thoughts. But the lambs in the field beyond did not think about anyone; they stayed close up inside their milk-white bodies, not thinking at all, just being. They bounced round their mothers, feeling the sun in their woolly coats and the grass under their feet. Michael and Ann walked past them onto the hillside, and brushed their way up through the bracken and hazel onto the roof of the hill.

"Oh," said Ann, lying down on a bed of pine-needles, "I could sleep for hours."

"The middle smashed out of the night again."

* * *

Gazing sleepily over the wavy Surrey country, they remembered the raid, only a few hours away, yet already remote: when Michael had been manning a gun by the river, and Ann had been down in the basement of her lodgings, making a nice pot of tea with the Dutch professor's wife and the girl from the War Office and the French officer and old Mrs. Hobbins and her fox terrier.

Above them hung the night, weighted down by the roar of the guns. The sky was speckled and criss-crossed with fantastic lights—shafts of the searchlights, red flares from the raiders, flashes of shells bursting round a plane, fanned peacocks' tails of rocket fire. And, in between the roar of the guns, old Mrs. Hobbins calling: "Come away from that window, dear!" Then a swish and a bump, and the houses opposite suddenly silhouetted against a glare of fire.

The Dutch professor's wife knitting fast and without looking. The French officer putting on his coat to go out. The girl from the War Office pouring out second cups and slopping a little into the saucer. Old Mrs. Hobbins comforting her terrier with one hand and stirring her tea with the other. "Well, it's nice you're going down to the country tomorrow, Ann. It'll be a change for you."

* * *

"Yes, I *could* sleep for hours," said Ann, "but it would be an awful waste of a day like this."

So they ate their lunch and went down into the valley, and now the day was all brown and purple and holly-green and wrapped about with trees. They went deep into the woods and then out into the fields, and then along the border of the wood and the meadow, picking primroses and anemones and stretching up to break off sticks from the chestnut trees, so that their sticky buds might come out in the house. At last they were on the road again and going back; the sun was red and low; rooks were winding the blanket against a glowing sky, and shadows along the hedges already had the night in them.

"Yes," said Ann, "celandines and bracken and that thrush in the apple tree—a crowd of company. You know, you and I and the billy goat and the lambs and the bracken, we're all part of the same thing and part of each other. Even though you and I have to go back to dark streets and guns and fires in the night."

"I know," said Michael, "and other people have known, too. There was some poetry written thousands of years ago, in the midst of wars and rumors of wars. Do you remember?" He gathered her small hand into his big one, so that it lay curled up, like a fieldmouse in a warm nest. And the words came slowly, with silences of the evening in between.

"Thou art beautiful, O my love, as Tirzah, comely as Jerusalem, terrible as an army with banners. . . . thy hair is as a flock of goats that appear from Gilead. . . . Make haste, my beloved, and be thou like to a roe or to a young hart upon the mountains of spices."

MARY BOSANQUET

An Observer in Greenland

THE FREE LAND around the little settlement of Igdlorssuit had little but its freedom and the view to favor it. A steep-pitched, grass-grown slope or shale backed by the crumbling mountains that had made it, a low-lying level area that appeared to have been avoided by house-builders, the gentle eastern slope of the Igdlorssuit bowl, and a level, gravelly foreland to the west—these were available to who might want to build. . . .

I might, in looking for a building site, have found a vacant spot within the settlement, but that I feared to encroach upon the privacy and rights to view of others as, by the placing of the native houses, such rights appeared to have been recognized. Moreover, I had hoped to be an observer in Greenland rather than one observed, and naturally preferred looking down on others to being looked down upon. I chose the elevated battlefield; and with what judgment I possessed picked out a site at best less in the path of hurtling rocks than others. It proved to be a fortunate if not a safe location. But aside from its exposure to bombardment the place was perfectly suited to my needs. Lying uphill from the settlement, it was enough removed from other house sites to promise privacy, and yet so reasonably situated as to offer no suggestion that seclusion had been sought for. My window, like all windows of the settlement, would face the view; yet in the foreground of *my* view would be the settlement itself with all the action of its daily outdoor life enlivening its stage. Outdoors!—I was to learn what that could be to man.

How, living there, partaking of the conditions of that Northern life, watching it from my window, I came to feel—as though for the first time in my life—the beauty of the world! How much to those reared there that scene, that segment of the world's horizon which appeared between the inclosing headlands of the crescent bay, that stretch of sea, those mountains—how much of all the people's lives, of all life's incidents and moods, hung on the changeful aspects of that changeless world! There in the North they watched the seasons, the going and the coming of the day and night, the rising and the setting of the summer sun and of the winter moon, the tides, the weather, rain and snow, and ice; they read in these the order of the day's activities—each day of all the years and lifetimes of the generations of Igdlorssuit. . . .

It is summer, as I stand there on my house site, and the broad water of the sound lies blue and calm. Icebergs float here and there; they have the bulk of mountains and a livid translucence far more tender than the most lovely of pale flowers. Eight miles across the sound—much nearer to the unaccustomed eye—is the mountainous island of Upernivik, its steep wall cleft by glaciated valleys. The glaciers are like curving highways of pale jade leading from summer at the water's edge to the eternal winter of the lofty inland ice. . . . Against this distant mountain vista stands the Gothic mass of Karrat Island; and, terminating it, the large island of Kakertarssuak with its Fujiyama of five thousand feet. . . . The sky is golden where the mountains meet it, and on the mountains, sea, and ice the golden sunset light of the midsummer sun that never sets.—From "Salamina," by ROCKWELL KENT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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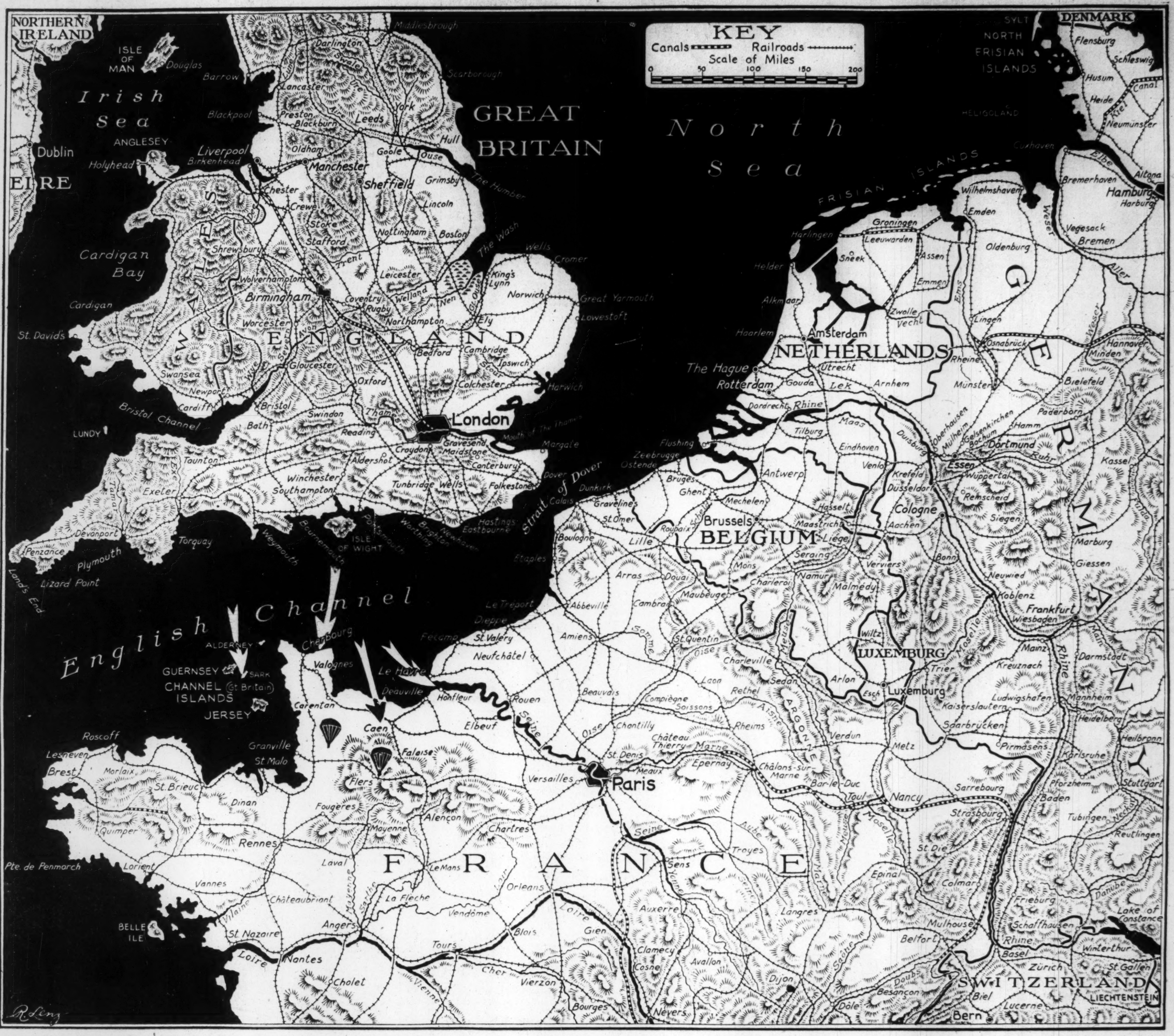
Invasion Coast: United Nations Armies Strike for World Freedom


KEY
Canals
Railroads
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 150 200
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ISLE OF MAN
Douglas
Irish Sea
Barrow
Blackpool
Liverpool
Birkenhead
Holyhead
ANGLESEY
Dublin
EIRE
Cardigan Bay
Cardigan
St. David's
Swansea
Newport
Cardiff
Bristol Channel
LUNDY
Bath
Taunton
Exeter
Torquay
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Penzance
Plymouth
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WALES
Shrewsbury
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Wiesbaden
Giessen
Marburg
Kassel
Siegen
Wuppertal
Remscheid

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Women's Work Supplies Tools As Men Invade Continent

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Women made the Allied offensive possible." Thus Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin pays tribute to the British women behind the Second Front in Europe. Women who, in 1939 and 1940, released men for combat service, are now defending the Home Front and keeping up the flow of materials and equipment to the Army and Air Force on the continent and the Navy in sea lanes.

Women factory workers turn out guns, tanks, jeeps, radios, socks, and battledresses; ATS in Ordnance Stores pack everything a soldier needs from pins to parachutes; women in shipyards weld, wire, paint, and rivet; WAAF ground crews overhaul bombers and fighters, WRNS repair submarines and send them out again on U-boat hunts; railway-women keep supplies rolling to the coast; land-girls help to feed the workers; and postwomen deliver mail to soldiers' families anxiously awaiting news.

Offensive Began Early

The offensive started in earnest way back in 1940 after Dunkirk, when women donned unglamorous overalls or dungarees, took the metal bobby-pins out of their hair and stuffed stray wisps under caps. They manned factory benches, left vacant by the men who had marched off to military training camps. They learned to turn out the pieces which add up to tanks, trucks, guns, radios, and the 50,000 spare parts required to keep artillery firing on the battlefield.

From factories to railways, the equipment rolls, signalled through by women, handled by women porters, to ordnance stores where women in uniform docket it and allot for their particular service—the WAAF for the Air Force, the WRNS for the Navy, and the ATS for the Army.

The Army has 1,000 different types of vehicles. There are 300,000 different parts which may need replacing. Britain's largest ATS unit, 4,000 women strong, keeps tab on the hundreds of tons of material leaving for the Second Front each day. The depot looks like a vast departmental store. Girls in khaki unpack and check hundreds of packages from factories each day. They piece together army radios, select and pack spare parts; wire up secret radio-location instruments.

They handle every tank and vehicle that goes to the Front, either in part or parts. They kit it, pack the spares, make it watertight for sea voyage, stencil on shipping instructions, fill in shipping forms. They have worn out hundreds of paintbrushes stenciling on destination of cargoes for material which the Army is using in the present campaign.

In ports and coast towns all around Britain, women have taken over in Britain's Silent Service, releasing men to sail the oceans of the world. The WRNS man boast, chart mines, service naval guns. They have recently become air-borne, too. In full flying kit, complete with parachute harness and Mae West life belts, they fly to test the radio equipment for the Fleet Air Arm planes.

As radio-mechanics, they fit the planes with radios. Then, communicating with their base in code, they make exhaustive tests under all weather conditions in flight.

Past masters in signaling and navigation, WRNS man Diesel launches, naval hospital boats, liberty boats, duty boats and other harbor craft. In bell-bottomed trousers, sea boots, and duffel watch coats, with oilskins for rain, these women sailors are prepared for all emergencies in home waters.

In submarine yards, WRNS have taken over quayside workshops. Submarines return from U-boat hunts with dirty periscopes, broken propellers, and other signs of stormy passages. They are overhauled by dungaree-clad WRNS, who polish up the periscopes on which 50 men's lives may depend; weld and polish the propellers; check pressure gauges on which the submarines rely for their diving safety; and care for the thousands of parts which make up a submarine torpedo.

There are, too, civilian and service women who have taken over on the home front. Women of the Royal Observer Corps act as tellers and plotters in operations rooms in nearly all Britain's big towns and cities. Through reports from these crews, the air raid sirens are sounded, Fighter Command of the Royal Air Force is kept informed of movements of enemy raiders, the courses of British bombers and fighters are followed step by step. The Corps has brought home safely many badly shot-up bombers by reporting forced landings, crashes, and machines brought down.

Women Balloon Crews

WAAF maintains most of the balloon sites on the home front. There are 3,500 miles of coast line to be protected, apart from places of vital importance and industrial centers. Many of these have all-women balloon crews who live in Nissen huts and keep the balloon in repair, refuel it with gas, and generally tend the "blimp" in all its moods and emergencies.

At bomber and fighter stations WAAF act as ground crews, refuel and "bomb up" planes; they are meteorologists, map readers, parachute repairers, and man communications as teleprinters, telephonists, and clerks.

Women also play a big part in keeping up the "flak roof over Britain." ATS on the gun sites do everything except load and fire the Bofors and 3.7 mm. guns. Spotting communications and gun positions are full manned within three minutes of the alarm signal for "action stations." At night girls jump into shoes, slacks, sweaters and coats as fast as the men. They race across fields in the blackout to operate predictor and height finders usually on ramps near the guns.

The ATS also man some of the searchlights. In the furry coats they wear on winter nights, outlined against the dazzling beam, they look rather like teddy bears in tin helmets.

Other Groups Help

Many other groups of women are playing their part in a less spectacular way in this great offensive—the Ferry Service, which takes new aircraft from factory to bomber and fighter stations; the Land Army, who have helped to increase Britain's area under cultivation by 6,000,000 acres since the beginning of the war; the Motor Transport Corps, the women drivers who have left civilian jobs to take over temporarily during the weeks of peak Second Front transport so that men drivers can go onto heavy vehicles; the landladies who feed and rest these drivers each night; the women pick-and-shovel brigades on airdromes; the women on the canal barges; the women in the National Fire Service and the ARP, the air raid wardens, the members of the Women's Voluntary Services—in fact, a great army of 10,000,000 women is mobilized for the final assault on Nazi-occupied Europe, backing up from their island homeland the fight for freedom on the continent of Europe.

British Official Photo

There are many ship mechanics in the Women's Royal Naval Reserve who have been specially trained for ship construction and repair work. The Wren shown above welds the ramplike bow door of an invasion craft. Welding, painting, ship construction, sign writing, and diamond cutting—for the replacement of portholes and screens—are some of the jobs handled by Wren ship fitters.

Check Quantities in Planning Canning

Canning No. II

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last year's "rookie" canners will swing into this summer's canning with the assurance of veterans and lead the way for new hands, too. But even veterans need information, and here's the story on such important questions as "How much shall I can?" "How much sugar can I get and how?"

First—about the sugar ration. The methods you used most successfully in canning fruits last year will suit 1944 sugar rations, which are essentially the same as last year's—a total of 25 pounds per person.

Procedure Simpler

The procedure for getting your canning sugar, somewhat simpler than last year's, is as follows: First, using sugar stamp 40 in Ration Book Four, you can get five pounds of sugar for each person in the family. Just take your ration book to the store with you, and that's that.

Besides that, you may apply to your ration board for an additional 20 pounds of sugar per person, bringing the total, with stamp number 40, to 25 pounds per person. This year, you'll find your additional sugar allotment set up for two canning periods, to be determined in each locality according to the crop harvest dates.

In each of the periods you may apply to your ration board for up to 10 pounds of canning sugar per person, and then when the second canning period is announced, you can apply for an amount which will bring the total allotted by the ration board to each person in your family to not more than 20 pounds.

The method of application is simple and may be carried out by a phone call or letter to your ration board. Just ask for the home canning sugar application form. When you apply, you may ask for the total allotment for all persons living at your address. Be sure to attach SPARE STAMP 37 (Book Four)—NOT sugar stamp 37—for each person for whom you're applying. In other words, if you have a family of three and are asking for the total canning sugar allotment for the whole family, send in the application blank along with three spare stamps number 37. This eliminates the necessity for sending ration books through the mail.

When the second sugar period is announced and you apply for the second half of your rations you'll be required to show how you used the first half. That's all there is to it.

Sugar Pointers

Now here are some pointers for canning fruits, berries, and cherries so that fruits, the sugar ration and the canner may keep in step.

Shift sugar to fit the fruit, using more for sour fruits, less for sweet ones. If necessary, put up some fruit without sugar. Sugar does help keep color and flavor in canned fruits but it isn't essential to keep the fruit from spoiling. So don't let good fruit go to waste for lack of canning sugar. Just mark it "no sugar" and use it for pies or open and sweeten the fruit at a time when you have sugar to spare from the family ration.

Precook fruit for canning, heating the fruit in juice, or sirup or water. Adding sugar before heating the fruit will help draw out the juice. This precooking also shrinks the fruit so you can get more into each jar.

Thin or moderately thin sirup is right in step with sugar rationing. Here's a quick review of proportions: For thin sirup, use 1 cup of sugar to 3 cups of water or juice. For moderately thin sirup, use 1 cup sugar to 2 cups water or juice. For sour cherries or other really sour fruit, use 1 cup sugar to 1 cup water or juice.

To Extract Juice

To extract juice, crush and heat some of your softer juicy fruits to boiling. Use very low heat or set pan over hot water so fruit won't stick to the pan. Be sure the fruit used for juices is as perfect as any you put up. Cut out any trace of bruise or decay. When juice flows freely, strain it. Sweeten to taste, if you like.

You may use mild-flavored sirup like honey or corn sirup in place of sugar, if you like. Use honey to replace up to half of your sugar, or corn sirup to replace up to one third of your sugar. More sirup would mask the delicate fruit flavor.

And here are three don'ts. Don't use sirups that have high flavor of their own, such as maple, sorghum or molasses. Don't use brown sugar. And don't use saccharine in canning or the fruit may become bitter. To use saccharine for sweetening canned fruit, add it just before serving.

Plan Quantities Ahead

Some of last year's canners had a little trouble deciding on just the right amount to put up. We have friends who still have a great deal of last year's pack left over, others who ran out early in the season. To eliminate arithmetic troubles, plan your canning ahead of time.

A home canning budget is a good idea. Here's a typical boiled down canning budget for one person to give you some idea of totals and varieties. Of course, you'll change it on the basis of your tastes and experiences, but it may be a helpful guide to determining how much to put up so no food is wasted. For one person: 20 to 35 quarts of tomatoes; 6 to 8 kinds of greens and other vegetables—a total of 25 to 35 quarts; 6 or 8 kinds of fruits, 25 to 35 quarts; fruit juices, 5 to 10 quarts. This quantity of canned food, say the experts, or its equivalent in brined, dried, stored or frozen foods, would supply enough of these foods for a good diet for 30 weeks for one person.

And remember to take your family's tastes into account. Don't put up things they don't like.

How Much to Can

Still another road map in planning the family canning is the following handy table of home canning arithmetic, prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It's a good idea to clip it and keep it handy while making your purchases and plans.

These are approximate yields of canned foods from fresh. All weights given here are averages since the legal weight of a bushel varies in different states.

Fruits

Apples—1 bushel (48 lb.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Berries, except strawberries—24-qt. crate yields 12 to 18 qt. 5 to 8 cups yield 1 qt.

Cherries, as picked—1 bu. (56 lb.) yields 22 to 32 qt. 6 to 8 cups yield 1 qt.

Grapes—1 bu. (48 lb.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Peaches—1 bu. (48 lb.) yields 18 to 24 qt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 qt.

Pears—1 bu. (50 lb.) yields 20 to 25 qt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 qt.

Plums—1 bu. (56 lb.) yields 28 to 40 qt. 1½ to 2 lb. yield 1 qt.

Strawberries — 24-qt. crate yields 12 to 16 qt. 6 to 8 cups yield 1 qt.

Vegetables

Beans, lima, in pods—1 bu. (52 lb.) yields 6 to 8 qt. 4 to 5 lb. yield 1 qt.

Beans, snap—1 bu. (30 lb.) yields 15 to 20 qt. 1½ to 2 lb. yield 1 qt.

Beets, without tops—1 bu. (52 lb.) yields 17 to 20 qts. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Carrots, without tops—1 bu. (50 lbs.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Corn, sweet, in husks—1 bu. (35 lb.) yields 8 to 9 qt. 6 to 16 ears yield 1 qt.

Greens—1 bu. (18 lb.) yields 6 to 9 qt. 2 to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Peas, green, in pods—1 bu. (30 lb.) yields 12 to 15 pt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 pt.

Squash—1 bu. (40 lb.) yields 16 to 20 qt. 2 to 2½ lb. yield 1 qt.

Sweet potatoes, fresh—1 bu. (55 lb.) yields 18 to 22 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

Tomatoes—1 bu. (53 lb.) yields 15 to 20 qt. 2½ to 3 lb. yield 1 qt.

China's Women Seek Greater Democracy

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Even with equal rights granted them under China's proposed constitution, Chinese women will need special privileges to get a foothold in the government, Miss Tsai Kwei, general secretary of the national Y. W. C. A. of China, believes.

The 15 women members of the People's Political Council, she says, are "very influential," but she doubts that many women could be elected to a national legislature at their present stage of liberation without special help.

"The Chinese woman," she explained, "still exercises her greatest influence as an individual and through her family."

Men Still Scoff

Sitting in the 16th Street headquarters of the World's Y. W. C. A. here after a six weeks' voyage from India, Miss Tsai admitted that "the men laugh at us for wanting equality and then asking for protection, too."

The educated Chinese woman today, Miss Tsai says, has three jobs. She works in business because inflation makes it impossible for the menfolk to support the family. She also tends to her homemaking and on the side does volunteer war service.

"After the war," she predicts, "we are going to have an even more difficult time. There will be even greater financial difficulties and the exodus of the Japanese may bring even greater physical destruction, but we will have victory and we will be happy," she smiled.

Though the Y. W. C. A. is one of the strongest women's groups in China, it is not, Miss Tsai said, influential politically, but "only socially." Its work has grown rapidly during the seven years of war and there have been appeals to it to expand even more rapidly than it has—"like rice," Miss Tsai put it.

"But we give them only one grain at a time," she continued. "We have insisted that expansion be gradual, so that our trained leadership and finances will be adequate," she continued. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's New Life Movement has obtained many of its women leaders from the Y. W. C. A., which has been instrumental in introducing many Chinese women to Christianity.

Literacy Higher

One of the major Y. W. C. A. projects in war-torn China is teaching soldiers' families to read and write. Even the country-women have made remarkable strides in literacy under the incentive of desire for written communication with members of their families at the front, Miss Tsai reports.

Other Y. W. C. A. members are taking part in municipal programs for the care of young children of working mothers. Recreation of young woman workers is another project that has greatly expanded during the war. This program, including drama and art classes and other leisure-hour activities, has had to be decentralized because of the high cost of transportation even within towns.

Y. W. C. A. workers are taking part in China's great industrial co-operatives. In Chungking, its members are making black cotton shoes, "much like your play shoes." In Chengtu, they work at sewing and weaving and in Kweiyung are helping to operate a parasol factory to meet local needs.

Another Y. W. C. A. project for which Miss Tsai expressed thanks for American assistance is student aid. Though the Chinese Government has a program to subsidize students, hard-pressed by inflation, there is still a need for private aid in the form of pocket money, warm clothes, and travel allowances, she said.

Y. W. C. A. Under Enemy

The Y. W. C. A. is now organized in 14 cities in Free China seven of which are new since the war. Letters that come across the battle lines from occupied China under guise of personal communications indicate that branches are still operating in that area despite Japanese contempt for the word "Christian." Women can carry on Y. W. C. A. activities by representing them to Japanese occupation officials as work which does not interfere with their family-raising or homemaking.

Miss Tsai recalled the dramatic exodus that the Y. W. C. A. staff made from Shanghai when that city was occupied by the Japanese. It took the staff about six months to reassemble in Chengtu after they had traveled by every mode of transportation from river boat to shanks' mare.

Miss Tsai is in the United States at the special invitation of the World's Y. W. C. A. and the National Board of the United States branch to interpret to the people of this country the reconstruction needs of China. She will speak at a series of Y. W. C. A. meetings on this subject.

A graduate of Ginling College and later a student at Columbia University, Miss Tsai spent some time at Geneva in 1936 studying the work of the Y. W. C. A. and other international movements.

Battle-Wise Russian Bear Poised to Strike Key Blow

Continued from Page 1

beyond the Iron Chancellor's most dread imaginings.

While henceforth the destruction of the Nazi military and political machine will be jointly accomplished by the forces on the two fronts it appears likely that in the early stages, at any rate the most spectacular territorial gains seem likely to be scored on the Eastern front.

Little Experience

The Anglo-American Army, for all its sterling equipment and leadership and splendid human material, is a new army—an army largely without fighting experience for which no amount of training and preparation can provide a satisfactory substitute, as was demonstrated in past campaigns including North Africa.

This new army will have to cut its teeth on one of the toughest propositions that ever confronted any army in history, namely a large-scale landing on a strongly fortified and defended hostile shore. Compared with this initial task, all that will come afterward will seem almost like a pushover.

The Red Army, by comparison, is now the world's most powerful and most battle-wise fighting machine from which the bugs and kinks have been eliminated in previous campaigns. An army in which almost everyone from the supreme command to the rank and file have intimate and detailed knowledge of the enemy and of tasks confronting them gained from personal experience.

In the Anglo-American Army, direct knowledge of the enemy is confined to a small minority that lived through the harrowing days of Dunkerque, or were transferred to Britain from North Africa.

Army Established

Unlike the Anglo-American forces who must first win a foothold, the Red Army has both feet firmly on dry ground.

Therefore, while the Allies in the West are busy consolidating bridgeheads and hacking their way through a powerful and complex Nazi coastal and inland defense zones, the Red Army will doubtless resume its advance westward where it left off last April, improving on its own previously established tempos established by achievement.

Since the high-water mark of the German invasion was registered at Stalingrad, the Russians have liberated nearly 500,000 square miles of their own territory and advanced onto enemy soil in one sector. Their last offensive lasted almost without respite from mid-July, 1943, when the last major German drive collapsed near Kursk, right up until mid-April of this year, undeterred by mud and other natural factors that were supposed to paralyze military operations during certain seasons.

Halt Planned

When the Russian offensive finally rolled to a temporary halt, it wasn't because the Germans had succeeded in stopping them but because the Russians themselves planned it that way. Had they wished, they could have kept on going but instead they called a halt in order to devote their energies to the preparation for their part in the combined Allied operations.

During the weeks, when day-after-day communiqués reported nothing new, the Russians were busy consolidating their positions, bringing up supplies, compressing their strength for the mightiest wallop of the war. The new operations will doubtless exceed anything hitherto witnessed on the Eastern Front in scope and boldness of execution.

Judging from the scale of preparations for this offensive it won't be limited to any one part of the front, but may be launched simultaneously on all main sectors from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Long-dormant sectors, such as White Russia, may come to life. The first objective—complete liberation of Soviet territory—should be achieved in the early stage of the campaign, clearing away for the principal tasks that lie ahead—the destruction of Hitler on his home ground and the liberation of Europe from Nazi slavery.

Outlook Discussed

If one compares future possibilities with past achievement, the prospect is indeed alluring. Taking Stalingrad as a starting point the advance of the Red Army has already covered two thirds of the distance to Berlin. This time the Russians would be launching their offensive under far more favorable conditions than ever before.

Summer — the best season for military operations—is all theirs. They no longer have mud to contend with and they are better armed and equipped than in any previous campaign. But all these considerations are eclipsed by the gigantic fact that they shall no longer be fighting a land-war single handed. Not that, with the opening of the second front, the German forces facing the Red Army will automatically melt away. The mere threat of a second front has forced the German command to immobilize considerable fighting troops and reserves in Western Europe, and particularly withhold a good portion of the Luftwaffe.

Defense Complete

Now the German defense preparations in the west have presumably been complete for some time and forces allocated accordingly. So that it is not likely the Germans will deplete their present armies in the East in the early stages of the second front. Thus the Russians will still be facing somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 divisions.

But regardless of its influence on the ration of forces—and in the long run it's bound to tell—the moral effect of the second front will be decisive. The mere knowledge that they are not alone—that the powerful Allied army has landed on European soil, should be a tremendous stimulus—a source of added overwhelming strength both for the fighting men at the front and civilians engaged in the war effort. This is strength not calculable in the number of divisions, guns, or planes. If the Red Army, single-handed, was more than a match for the Wehrmacht, in the coming stage it will carry all before it.

Invading Allies Have Plenty Of Both Men and Equipment

Continued from Page 1

of the western walls. And the western wall is being stormed.

The Anglo-American problem has not been to find enough men or equipment for the storming force, but to select from its vast arsenal the best men, the right equipment, and the winning technique. Quantity is abundantly available. Quality in assault troops, in weapons, and in leadership is at a premium.

The greatest handicap is in sufficient quantities of battle-trained troops. We face German divisions every one of which has probably been through the ordeal of battle in at least one of the many German campaigns. Very few of either the British or American divisions have yet experienced battle. This is Germany's greatest single advantage. Add to that the fact that German forces are fighting from behind powerful and long-prepared defenses.

Against this set the following elements of Allied strength.

An enormous potential superiority in manpower. Some 7,000,000 men in the German Wehrmacht are divided between three fronts. On one they face an equal or larger Russian Army. On the other two—in France and Italy—they face more than 10,000,000 British and Americans—exclusive of those now on battle stations in the Pacific and Far East.

Tremendous Reserves

Britain never has published its total armed strength. Three million is a valid estimate of the total in the western European theater. Certainly some 7,000,000 Americans in all branches of the service, many still in the reserve areas back in the United States, are in fact behind the invasion, no matter how far back they may be physically.

This means not that superior forces can be poured into the beaches, but that there is an abundant reserve which can be kept flowing to those beaches as the opportunity for their use develops.

Sustaining them is complete control of the sea approaches and heavy superiority in the air. In turn, sustaining that position on sea and in the air, is an industrial productive capacity which is unassailable by the enemy and which has in most items of necessary equipment long since exceeded plausible needs.

It is no secret that production of artillery and tanks long since has been nearly stopped. Ships come off the ways faster than trained crews can be assembled. Only landing craft and planes continued to be demanded at maximum production capacity up to the last moment.

Battering-Ram Technique

Thus the great drama of the invasion opens with the Allies possessing overwhelming superiority of potential force, but a difficult problem in the use of that force. The Battle of Russia has been a battle in an open plain where flanks could be turned and enveloped by larger or faster forces.

The Battle of Western Europe in this war, as in the last, is a battle which must begin like a medieval attack on a fortress. There were no open flanks on the Western Front from 1915 to 1918. There are no open flanks on the Western Front in this war—no opportunity to use superior forces to stretch beyond the enemy's flank and come in behind it or bear down on it from the ends.

Western Europe cannot be outflanked. It can only be assaulted from in front. It must be the technique of the battering ram instead of the technique of cavalry swarming around the ends.

It is not a question, therefore, of how many battering rams we have but of how hard is the head of the ram and how sturdy are the hands that drive it.

The head of the ram must in this instance consist of more British forces than American because more British units have had battle experience. Its work can be aided enormously by our superior air power, but it cannot be entirely obviated.

Air power can disrupt the movement of German reinforcements coming to the front. That service will become most valuable when a breach has been made and the Germans must try to seal it off by moving up their second-line forces from reserve areas. It can help less in the opening stage because German coastal garrisons are equipped and supplied in advance.

The issue has been joined. The outcome will depend largely on the speed with which opportunities are developed for the deployment in battle of the truly overwhelming forces at Allied disposal for which there is no room on the front line in the opening stages of the attack.

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When Prospecting for Berries You Must Know the Rules

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Laura Helen Coupland

We were picking blackberries on the Old Road when the sound of chattering voices struck our ears, and we looked up to see a party of three turning into the grassy path.

"Oh!" one of the women said, "excuse me. We didn't know you were here." And they turned with a rattle and clank of empty pails.

"Don't leave—" I called, but they only waved and disappeared around the bend of the road.

The experienced berry picker who was initiating me into this new pleasure said nothing.

"Why did they go away?" I asked. "There are a lot of berries here."

"You don't understand," she explained. "No berry picker who knows anything about the mores and customs of the art will 'horn in' on another's territory."

It seemed a subject worth further study. Here are some of the fine points of berry picking as I learned them last summer:

Never ask a successful berry picker where she found all those lovely berries. The question will embarrass her and, besides, she won't tell.

First Comers' Property

If you discover a particularly good patch, that is your property—at least, as long as you are there. Anyone coming upon it later will excuse himself and depart. But he—or she—may rise at dawn to get there before you the next day!

When friends are picking together, a long yodeling call is given and answered at intervals of about a quarter of an hour; this is to keep in touch with each other's whereabouts. If you should call to another member of your party, "Are you finding any?" the answer is sure to be, "Oh, not many; they aren't very thick here." This also is protection of property rights. If the answer is given in a bored, preoccupied voice you can expect to see your friend come back with a brimming pail.

Only amateurs pick with one hand. Experienced berry pickers tie an empty pail to the belt and grab from both sides at once. They pride themselves on "picking clean." Therefore, at the end of the day when they say they have so many quarts of berries, it is berries they mean—not sticks and leaves which make for bulk, but not for good preserves. And they never shake the pail in order to get more space for the berries yet to be added. Wild berries are picked at the peak of ripeness and are fragile things at any time. If you shake them down into the pail, you come home with a reddish mash, and few whole berries.

A real berry picker gets his direction from the sun. Before setting out he takes a sight against the tallest landmark in the vicinity then, keeping the sun over the same shoulder, or directly at his back, is able to reverse his direction and return within a few feet of the point of departure. He knows, too, how to tell the approximate time of day by the length of the tree shadows and remembers how far the sun sets to the north—thus keeping his compass points true.

Tramp's Togs for Pickers

Finally, the berry picker looks the part—the worse, the better. Pa's old shirt, hanging down to the knees and tied about the middle with any kind of belt, cord or rope that will support the weight of a full pail; overalls or trousers; thick sox and heavy shoes, long sleeves sometimes tied around the wrist with a string—all these are protection against mosquitoes and scratches—and a disreputable hat. You wonder where your friends dug up such togs. They must bury them somewhere over the winter and bring them out in late summer only for these excursions.

"Yes, we got 50 quarts of blueberries," say the pickers. "That'll make a whale of a lot of pies, come next winter. Wish I had one right now!"

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Sports News

Major Leagues Produce 90 Homers in Seven Days

By the Associated Press

Major league pitchers took to the storm cellars today after counting up 90 home runs during the last seven days and noting the new menace to their trade in renovated Braves Field in Boston. The Polo Grounds is still a great home run spot for the fly ball hitter, but the Boston National's park no longer is a "pitcher's paradise."

Since President Bob Quinn moved the right field back 20 feet two weeks ago to help the left-handed hitters, 22 round-trippers have sprouted where only four grew before. Only Phil Masi, Jim Tobin and Connie Ryan of the Braves and Buster Adams of the Phils had hit for all four bases before the change, but since then Butch Nieman has belted five, Tommy Holmes, Chet Ross and Ryan two and, Max Macon one to say nothing of nine by opposing batsmen.

Opposition Hits

Fifty-one homers have been lifted into the Polo Grounds stands in the first seven weeks, almost half as many as were belted all last season when 115 were recorded. Of the 51, exactly 38 were clouted in the two-week home stand against the western clubs.

The figures ruin an old idea that the Giants alone profited by the short foul lines at home. Although Mel Ott hit eight, Danny Gardella five, Nap Reyes three, Phil Weintraub two and Johnny Rucker one during the last 14 days, the opposition has squared the count with 19 on its own side of the ledger.

Although the Yankees no longer have their power of yore, 28 homers have been belted at the Stadium, 14 each by the Yanks and the visitors. The fourth highest park in home run production is Briggs Stadium in Detroit where 21 have been authored.

National Low

Strangely enough while the American League clubs have hammered 20 round trippers at Philadelphia's Shibe Park, the National Leaguers have been able to collect but seven, low for the circuit. Washington's spacious acres have yielded only three.

The hitters have found Sportsman's Park in St. Louis easy picking with a total of 33 homers, but that represents every-day duty with both the Cards and Browns using the field.

As the clubs prepared to resume action after a one-day layoff with two National League night games, the senior circuit led in circuit clouts 150 to 137. The American League picks up tomorrow, but the week's schedule is spotty with only 23 games in both leagues before the weekend.

Few Sports to Suspend

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—With few exceptions sports will be held as usual today—D-Day.

A quick survey by the Associated Press with a few hours after the invasion flash announced the Allied landings in France showed that only the Aqueduct race track in New York had definitely suspended the sport for one day.

Ford Frick, President of the National League, declared that the two major league baseball games scheduled tonight at Brooklyn and Pittsburgh would be played and that a moment of silence, or some other appropriate ceremony, would be held. No games were scheduled in the American League.

The Rochester at Baltimore International Baseball League game was postponed. It was also considered likely that the league's other scheduled night game at Buffalo would be postponed. Frank Shaughnessy, President of the league, said two weeks ago: "I have two sons over there. When the invasion is announced I won't have much interest in baseball. I'm going to church and then home and I believe a lot of other people will feel that way. I am suggesting to my clubs that they postpone the game if the announcement comes early enough."

No definite decision was immediately available from other minor league baseball officials, except that the Kansas City Blues of the American Association would take the field as usual.

It was likely that Hawthorne, Wheeling, and Charlestown race tracks would suspend. They announced two weeks ago, in company with the New York State Racing Commission, that if word of the invasion was received before a crowd had gathered that the day's program would be postponed.

Former Soldiers Lead Qualifiers In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 6 (AP)—A pair of former soldiers, Bruce Coltart and Joe Zarhardt, led the field yesterday in the Philadelphia District qualifying round for the National PGA championship, each scoring 70-73—143, one over par, on the Torresdale-Frankford Country Club course.

Coltart, Seaview Golf Club pro who has a medical discharge from the Army, and Zarhardt, discharged from the Army under the age ruling, qualified for the competition along with Joseph "Bud" Lewis, Manufacturers' Club, who had an early 35-35—70 and finished the 36 holes with 144.

The exact number of qualifying places alloted here will not be decided until next month.

Ecuadorean Star Begins Net Tour

MIAMI, Fla., June 6 (AP)—Francisco Segura, Ecuadorean tennis star who hopes to rise from third to first rank this year, has left for Detroit to take part in the national clay court tournament June 12-18.

Segura, representing the University of Miami, will make a 5,000-mile tour, participating in the national championship at Forest Hills, N. Y., the Pacific Southwest event at Hollywood, the Pan-American tournament at Mexico City, and several other contests.

Hogsett Joins Millers

DETROIT, June 6 (AP)—Given his unconditional release by the Detroit American League baseball club, Elon "Chief" Hogsett, veteran pitcher, was en route today to Minneapolis to rejoin the American Association Millers.

Hogsett, who finished the season with Minneapolis last year, joined the Tigers this spring but had been used in only five innings.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

St. Louis Cardinals led National League by half a game over Brooklyn. New York Yankees led American by one game over Washington.

Three Years Ago

Cornelius Warmerdam cleared 15 feet 5¾ inches in pole vault at Compton, Calif.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants thrashed Cincinnati Reds, 17-3, and hit seven home runs to equal National League mark.

Walker Stays Over .400 To Lead Batting

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Dixie Walker of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Thurman Tucker of the Chicago White Sox lead the major leagues in batting by comfortable margins today, although each dropped off 12 points during the past week.

Including games of June 5, Walker was sounding a .426 tune off the National League fences with 72 hits in 169 at bats. The Dodgers' ace lengthened his lead on runner-up Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals to 78 points as the 1943 champ had 20 points clipped off his mark in six games, dropping to .348.

Cincinnati's Eric Tipton zoomed into third place at .339, while Frenchy Bordagaray and Augie Galan of the Dodgers tied for fourth at .333.

Tucker's margin over second-place Oris Hockett of Cleveland was 30 points. But Hockett was challenging for the lead by boosting his average 20 markers to .353, passing both Boston's Bob Johnson and Detroit's Chuck Hostetler. George Myatt of Washington grabbed third with his .329 mark, Johnson was fourth with .322, and Hostetler fifth at .320.

The 10 leading batsmen in each circuit:

National League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn		43	169	23	72	.426
Musial, St. Louis		44	161	31	56	.348
Tipton, Cincinnati		32	115	16	39	.339
Bordagaray, Brooklyn		41	168	38	56	.333
Galan, Brooklyn		43	159	28	53	.333
Medwick, N. Y.		32	115	18	37	.322
Holmes, Boston		47	194	24	62	.320
Wasdell, Phila.		36	126	12	40	.317
Weintraub, N. Y.		43	152	24	48	.316
Sanders, St. Louis		42	160	21	50	.313

American League

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Tucker, Chicago		26	107	20	42	.393
Hockett, Cleveland		34	122	13	43	.353
Myatt, Washington		42	161	25	53	.329
E. Johnson, Boston		35	115	31	37	.322
Hostetler, Detroit		36	103	11	33	.320
Doerr, Boston		44	165	31	52	.315
Swift, Detroit		32	102	21	32	.314
Hall, Philadelphia		42	160	17	50	.313
Cullenbine, Cleve.		45	172	29	53	.308
Fox, Boston		28	101	14	31	.307

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results June 5

International League

Buffalo 3, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 4, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 4, Rochester 2.
Montreal 6, Newark 4.

American Association

Milwaukee 14, Indianapolis 6.
Louisville 10, Kansas City 4.
Other games postponed.

Eastern League

Albany 7, Wilkes-Barre 5.
Binghamton 3, Elmira 1.
Hartford 20, Scranton 9.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

New Orleans 3, Memphis 2.
Atlanta 6, Nashville 5.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	27	20	.575
1½	New York	22	18	.550
1½	Detroit	23	21	.523
4	Chicago	20	21	.488
4½	Boston	21	23	.477
4½	Philadelphia	20	22	.476
5½	Cleveland	21	23	.457
5½	Washington	20	24	.455

Results June 5

No games scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	29	14	.674
4	Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
4½	Cincinnati	24	18	.571
9	New York	20	23	.465
9½	Boston	21	25	.457
9½	Brooklyn	17	23	.425
10	Philadelphia	17	23	.425
13½	Chicago	13	25	.342

Results June 5

No games scheduled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Mueller Stars With Reds

In Ray Mueller of Pittsburgh, Kan., Bill McKechnie owns one of the best all-around catchers in baseball. The fact that the Cincinnati club day after day gets as good pitching as you will find anywhere, is due in no little measure to the handling of Mueller.

The Cincy hurlers must like to pitch to Ray, because they do it every day. The fellow has caught over 100 consecutive games in the National League. He did 62 in a row last season and as this was written, had handled at least part of every Red contest in '44. If he can escape injury, the pride of Pittsburgh may challenge George Gibson's stunt of catching 133 straight games for the old Pirates.

Lopez Was There

Bill McKechnie is not surprised at the development of his first-string backstop.

"He has always been a good catcher in my book," said the manager of the Reds. "It was unfortunate that he happened to break in with the Braves when they had Al Lopez, one of the game's top catchers. No young catcher was pushing Al out of the picture. But when Lopez got hurt one year, you remember how well Ray did.

"A lot of young players get the same kind of break that Mueller did at Boston," McKechnie continued. "Look at Woody Williams on our club. The boy is one of the best-looking shortstop prospects I ever saw. He's a natural. Because we have Eddie Miller, I have to play Williams at second base, a strange spot for him."

At Sacramento

This iron man business is not new to Mueller. In '42, before coming back to the National League in the uniform of the Reds, he caught 164 games for Sacramento, 57 or 58 of them in succession. It has been written that he caught over 100 in a row out there, but Ray denies this. A quiet, shy fellow, Mueller gives the credit for his arrival among the top-notchers to McKechnie.

"Bill helped me more than anybody, because he put me in there and stayed with me," Ray pointed out. "Practical experience is what a player needs to develop in baseball. You can sit on the bench all season and learn a lot of things, but how do you know you can do them in a game? That goes for any ball player, not just a catcher."

How did Mueller explain McKechnie's success with pitchers?

"Well, he has great patience with young pitchers, or new pitchers just coming into the majors, regardless of their age," the catcher said. "I remember how he handled Turner and Fette when he managed the Braves. He broke them in slowly and carefully, picking spots for them.

Start Important

"How you break in a new pitcher is important," Ray pointed out. "If you start a kid against the best club in the league and he gets his ears knocked off, you're liable to break his confidence. Bill never does that. He gives his new men a crack at the weaker clubs first and lets them get the feel of the league. Then, as they improve, he gives them more and more work."

Mueller says there is no thought or talk of his unbroken string with the Reds.

"No, Bill never mentions it," Ray said. "I guess he just hasn't anybody else," he added with a grin.

However, the fact is, McKechnie knows that not many catchers in the league could make him change his mind about Mueller. Along with being a good man with pitchers, Ray throws and hits in the manner of an every-day performer. Although his arm is not a rifle, as they say in the dugout, his throws are true and quick. You probably will hear from him in the All-Star Game next month.

Where Are Nazis Deployed To Meet Invasion by Allies?

Continued from Page 1

dote. Camouflage is an art still in its infancy, but it is likely to restore some of the lost importance to the art of guessing.

Allied plans for the invasion of Europe from the west, now begun, have been based upon a host of factors—the most important of all being the dispositions of the enemy as known or guessed. This factor is never constant, the Germans altering their dispositions all the time to fit in with the guessing they are doing on their side of the hill. But quite obviously a complicated plan cannot be altered to meet every reported countermove of the enemy—although minor adjustments can be made to meet last-minute information.

Location of Nazis

Having said so much, let me leave the German High Command to guess as best it can, while we take stock of the location of Hitler's forces by guesswork and deduction.

Recitation of mere numbers gives a false picture and even a computation by divisions is misleading because the fighting power of a division is dependent on how nearly it is up to its established strength and on how far administrative machines have been able to make good the wastage both of men and munitions.

We know that many of the German divisions on the Russian front are far below their original strength and certainly short of fighting equipment, and we suspect that some of the divisions in the West may have been reduced in strength to replace drainage on the central reserve. But despite these uncertainties, I know of no better yardstick, so I perforce shall make use of divisions as my unit of measure.

50 Divisions in West

Hitler probably has concentrated between 50 and 60 divisions to guard the shores of France and the Low Countries. In Italy he has nearly half as many tied up in his losing tussle with Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, while Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in Yugoslavia and Partisans in other Balkan countries have been so heartened by recent Allied successes that they have drawn upon themselves German forces about equal to those engaged in Italy.

The North Sea is far wider than the English Channel, but Hitler dare not risk being surprised by the strategic folly of those he once so rudely referred to as "military idiots." So he still guards the Scandinavian countries—including Finland—with another 25 divisions. It is safe to guess at yet another 25 divisions in the Reich itself—ready to go either way. Thus we have the layout.

It is easy to remember if we take 25 divisions as our units.

There are two such units in France and the Low Countries, one in each of the other three—Italy, the Balkans, and Scandinavia—with one unit in reserve in the Reich itself. That makes six units. The Russian front absorbs eight more units. This gives a total of 350 divisions of varying size, rather more than half being ranged on the longest land front against the Russians.

[Reuter reported recently that military reports from Occupied Europe placed the Wehrmacht's total strength at 7,334,000 men.

Of this number, approximately 5,500,000 were said to be first-line troops. However, there has been a considerable variance among Allied military experts regarding the German Army's resources. Some estimates put the number of remaining front-line troops as low as 3,500,000.]

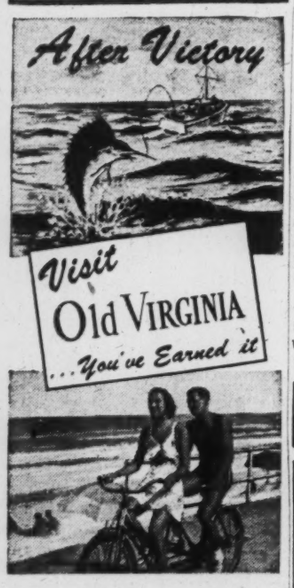
Vets Seek Change From Prewar Jobs

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Three fourths of the discharged veterans of this war are seeking jobs different from those they held before entering the services, the Office of War Information said June 3.

The veterans are entering industry at the rate of approximately 70,000 per month, the majority going into war-production jobs. The War Manpower Commission reported that radio engineering is most popular with veterans enrolling for vocational training, with next preferences being electrical engineering, accounting, aircraft, business administration, and drafting.

Industry is hiring and asking for veterans, including the physically handicapped, OWI reported. The WMC said in one case where a Guadalcanal veteran who had lost a leg took over exit interviews the percentages of quits was cut down appreciably.

Travel



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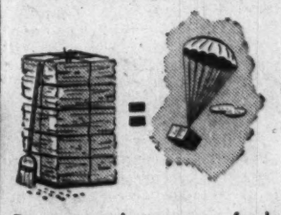

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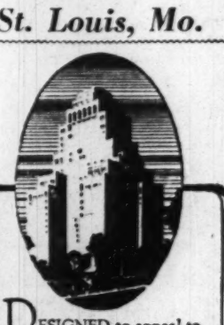

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Financial News and Comment

Blacklist May Be Continued For Argentina

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—American diplomatic and economic officials, it was learned today, are studying the possibility of applying to Argentine firms the policy of continuing blacklist sanctions in force for a prolonged period after the war ends.

Existence of this postwar club was announced a month ago as a means of bringing into line still uncertain firms in neutral countries which were under pressure to decrease their aid to the enemy.

At that time the principle was laid down that in general the sanctions would be lifted from Latin American firms as quickly as possible after the war but would be continued in force against European firms, penalizing them during the critical period of reconstruction.

Now, however, it has virtually been decided to make an exception to the Latin American policy in the case of Argentina on the ground that the Government and many of the businesses have persisted in seeking means to aid the Axis and harm the cause of the United Nations.

The postwar blacklist policy is reported authoritatively to have made a deep impression in most European capitals. It has encountered only one serious setback since announcement. That was Prime Minister Churchill's "kindly words" for Spain two weeks ago.

One result of this was a reinvestigation of the whole postwar blacklist policy here, following which officials agreed that the policy still stood and that it would be vigorously enforced.

At present it is being most actively applied in the cases of Sweden and Finland. The first group of Finnish firms, a total of 84, went on the list announced Saturday. They included companies of top importance in Finland's political and economic life.

One of the firms listed bore the name of Bruno Procope, identified in official quarters as the cousin of the Finnish Minister here, Hjalmar J. Procope.

The Minister, when asked about it, however, disclaimed any relationship.

The two cabinet officers involved in the blacklisting operation are the Foreign Minister, Henrick Ramsay, and the Minister of Defense, Gen. Rudolf Walden.

Mr. Ramsay was named in official quarters as chairman of the board of Finland-Hamburg Befraktningskontor, which was described here as a shipping agency and center of Nazi propaganda in Finland. Walden was described as owner of a paper and carton firm called Paperituote.

The blacklist supplement listed 53 Swedish concerns. It was announced several days ago that 38 Swedish firms would be on the list. The additional 15, it was learned, consist of eight firms previously put on the British blacklist, but not on the American list, and seven others described here as among the important business organizations in Sweden.

Americans are forbidden to deal with blacklist companies.

It was thus brought out that the United States in the last few days has reinforced its policy of playing a strong economic hand with the Stockholm Government and business interests in an effort to induce the Swedes to halt all ball-bearing shipments to Germany.

Heads of Union Carbide Units

Left to right: Dr. Joseph G. Davidson, James W. McLaughlin, and Stanley B. Kirk, elected presidents of subsidiary companies of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. Dr. Davidson has been named head of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, and Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Ltd. Mr. McLaughlin is the new president of the Bakelite Corporation. He will also direct the plastics division of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation. Mr. Kirk is head of the Linde Air Products Company, the Prest-O-Lite Company, Inc., Dominion Oxygen Company, Ltd., and Prest-O-Lite Company of Canada, Ltd.

New Contract Cancellation Rule Seen Protecting Small Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—Protection for small plants and other subcontractors against the day when war orders are canceled was provided by the joint contract termination board in the form of a uniform termination article to be incorporation in all war subcontracts.

John M. Hancock, acting chairman of the joint board, said the action was "a major step in the speeding of payment to subcontractors whenever their war business is canceled."

Its effect, Hancock said, will be to free a subcontractor's capital for other war work "and for the speediest resumption of civilian production." He estimated about 1,000,000 subcontracts now are outstanding, whose holders in most cases had no definite assurance as to how they would be reimbursed for materials bought and work partly done, if their contracts were chopped off before completion.

The new termination article has been approved formally by James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobolization, Hancock said.

A statement of policy issued by the joint board recommends that settlment of subcontracts be arrived at by negotiation where possible. If agreement cannot be reached, the termination article provides a specific formula for payment.

Subcontractors are to receive the full contract price for all articles completed by the time of cancellation, nothing for that part of the subcontract on which no work has begun and no costs incurred.

On the portion of the subcontract which is partly completed, the subcontractor is to get the actual costs he has incurred, plus an allowance for profit which must not exceed 6 per cent of the total costs.

The Government has no direct contractual relationship with subcontractors, some of whom are eight or nine steps removed from the prime contractor who supplies a finished article to the Government. The statement of policy provides, however, that Government agencies shall "promptly approve fair and reasonable settlements" reached by using the termination article.

Ploeser Sees Plans To Carry Over OPA As Postwar Fixture

CHICAGO (AP)—Rep. Walter C. Ploeser (R-Mo), a member of the House Small Business Committee, told retail grocers that "there are plans afoot to carry over OPA as a permanent postwar fixture in America."

In a prepared address before the 46th annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers, Mr. Ploeser, quoting from what he said was a report in the New York Times, asserted:

"Early this year Price Administrator Chester Bowles expressed himself as 'profoundly concerned lest, in our eagerness to shed ourselves of wartime government and give free reign to initiative and enterprise after the war, we conceive the role of government too narrowly.'

"The OPA chief called upon the Government—and by that he means the New Deal—to 'be ready to take whatever action, however broad and far-reaching it may turn out to be, that is necessary to sustain a high level of industrial and farm activity.'"

Mr. Ploeser added that Mr. Bowles concluded with "'if, after the war, we permit another great depression to overwhelm us, we shall be forced to resort to such a bag full of Government cures that we may entirely lost our character as a free economic society and a free people.'"

"In reporting these eye-opening revelations by the price administrator," Mr. Ploeser said, "the New York Times credited Mr. Bowles with predicting that the OPA formula can be adapted to the postwar era."

"Do you want federal state food stores?" Mr. Ploeser asked. "Do you want someone in Washington forever telling you what you can buy, what you can sell, and how much you can pay or charge for it? . . ."

Farmers to Be Asked To Plant More Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones said farmers will be asked to plant between 67,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres of wheat in 1945.

That goal compares with 67,000,000 acres planted for harvest this year and 55,000,000 acres in 1943.

John Ridgely Carter

NEW YORK (AP)—John Ridgely Carter, senior partner of Morgan & Cie, of Paris, and former diplomat, has passed on.

Mr. Carter entered the banking business after 11 years in the diplomatic service, including a year as Charge d'Affaires in London and Minister to Romania, Serbia, and Bulgaria. He declined an appointment as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Argentina because he said he could not afford it.

He became associated with J. P. Morgan & Company in 1912, serving the banking firm in South America and then returning to Paris.

He is survived by a daughter, Mildred Ridgely Carter, who was the Countess of Gosford, and a son, Lieut. Col. Bernard S. Carter, now overseas.

House Group Offers Vast New Program Of Crop Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP) — A vast new program of crop insurance was proposed by the House Agriculture Committee today as a means of making farming "a more sound and profitable occupation."

The suggestion came in a report approving a bill by Chairman Fulmer (D) of South Carolina which would set up a permament insurance system for wheat, cotton and flax and provide for experimental projects on other crops "on which actuarial data is available."

Corn, tobacco, rice, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, citrus fruits, and tame hay were among the crops listed for experimentation.

The program previoulsy applied only to wheat and cotton and was killed last year when Congress denied further funds to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation except for its liquidation.

The report acknowledged heavy losses had been suffered by the Government during the five years of FCIC's operations, but declared:

"The committee feels that the benefits from a widely used and sound system of crop insurance are so great that the unsatisfactory experience of a short development period should not be a basis for the discontinuance of the program."

The committee said FCIC paid out $80,000,000 to 588,000 farmers, while collecting only $52,000,000 as premiums. It added, however, that provisions in the new bill tighten up regulations so that "the committee believes . . . the corporation will be able to operate . . . over a period of years without loss."

Under the new bill long-term contracts would be allowed with greater care urged in choice of crop areas to be insured, and insurance coverage would be limited not only to 75 per cent of the average yield, but with the further restriction that it not exceed the investment in the crop.

Cleveland Bank Marks Its 99th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — The National City Bank of Cleveland has just observed its 99th anniversary. The Bank was founded on May 17, 1845 when the population of Cleveland was less than 10,000 persons. Today it is one of the leading steel centers of America due to its location mid-way betwen the iron mines of Lake Superior and the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

From a modest beginning Cleveland has grown to be the Sixth City of the United States. The National City Bank is now the largest national bank in Ohio and the second largest in the Fourth Federal Reserve District. In the last five years, its deposits have grown from $184,000,000 to nearly $400,000,000.

Finch Telecommunications Co

WASHINGTON (AP)—George H. Payne, former Federal Communication Commissioner, has been elected a vice-president and director of the Finch Telecommunications Company of New York.

Big War Job Still Ahead, Avers Nelson

DETROIT, June 5 (AP)—Americans were advised by Donald M. Nelson today to think less of war production cutbacks and more of a "big war production job" that "still remains ahead."

Declaring that industry's outlook on cutbacks and contract cancellations was "entirely out of proportion to the facts," the war production chief said that arms output must exceed its current rate in order to attain next November's scheduled peak.

While admitting that military developments provide a "big element of uncertainty," Mr. Nelson told the Economic Club in a prepared address that the "probabilities" indicate a "considerable period of intensive war production ahead of us."

"There is so much postwar talk going around that many people seem to have got the impression that war production schedules are being reduced," Mr. Nelson said. "I want to correct that impression."

Munitions production currently is nearly 14 per cent above the average 1943 monthly rate with April 1 schedules calling for nearly 69 billions dollars in arms production for this year, Mr. Nelson said. He added that the 69 billions would represent an average monthly rate of 20 per cent over last year.

Giving what he called a "realistic view" of the war contract situation," Mr. Nelson said the Government's outstanding obligations for goods yet to be delivered totaled about 75 billion dollars, or "considerably more" than 1943 production.

A "second big fact," he said, is that "out of 210 billion dollars in prime contracts placed by the Government since June, 1940, the face value of contracts terminated up to April of this year totaled only 22 billions."

"And most of these cancelled contracts," he said, "were swiftly replaced by contracts for other products of different models of the same product. . . . The vast majority of contract terminations have not freed any significent number of workers or plants for civilian work."

Regarding the postwar period, Mr. Nelson said he was "not one of those who expect a serious business depression or widespread unemployment."

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures fell to 28 in the week just ended, compared with 32 in the previous week and 47 a year earlier, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. Failures for the year to date totaled 587, compared with 1,807 in the same period of 1943.

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A	R	S	E	N	E	S
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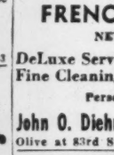

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"If we don't get a date we can each have two banana splits and have enough left over for a movie."

Item From the Front

(From a recent dispatch to the London Evening News forwarded by a correspondent with the Indian forces on the Eighth Army front.)

Many hundreds of guns of all descriptions—more than employed at El Alamein—opened fire simultaneously as the Allied offensive began.

The whole battlefield quaked as the guns flashed and thundered.

The attack was one of the best-kept secrets of the war.

Just before the barrage opened there was an intriguing silence over a 30-mile stretch of ground that has known no peace for the last six months. A nightingale sitting on an olive branch was clearly heard singing with full-throated ease. It competed with a Polish soldier playing lively tunes on his mouth organ.

When the guns started booming everything was blotted out, but the nightingale went on singing. The war had no effect on it.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"Our biggest problem is getting supplies through"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Gas Turbines May Some Day Replace Steam in Railway Locomotives?

In a recent talk, John R. Carlson, an engineer in the Westinghouse Steam Division, characterized the gas turbine as "the simplest power cycle known," promising potentially higher efficiency than most engines and prime movers used today, offering economy with low weight, simplicity, and compactness.

The gas turbine is direct in its operation, using the hot gases of burning air and fuel, instead of steam, to spin its rotor.

"Where weight and space are important considerations, such as

ELIMINATING THE WATER CARRIED BY A HUGE STEAM LOCOMOTIVE EQUALS REMOVING FROM THE TRAIN A LOAD EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT 15 ELEPHANTS THE WEIGHT OF BARNUM'S "JUMBO"

in aircraft or in locomotive propulsion," Mr. Carlson said, "it probably will be used in its simplest, though least efficient form. Ship drives or individual power applications can more easily afford the weight, size and complexity entailed in refinements to increase its efficiency; while such heavy, long-term installations as electric power generation will probably justify all the refinements engineers can devise."

The gas turbine, applied successfully (after the war) to rail locomotives, offers important advantages. It is economical of fuel and lubrication, as compared to steam locomotives, in which lubrication costs may equal a tenth of the fuel costs.

The fact that it uses no water also is important. Huge steam locomotives may carry as much as 100 tons of water. The switch to gas-turbine propulsion would save not only the power used up in hauling around that huge amount of profitless weight but also the sizable costs in time and money involved in obtaining, purifying, softening and loading of the water.

A report to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers paints a picture of a possible high-powered locomotive in one unit, with the prime mover and all accessories in one cab on two trucks having all axles and wheels of both trucks power driven. This would open up brand new vistas of combined power with lightness of weight.

The principle of the gas turbine has been known for many years, but its practical application was delayed by the fact that no metal alloys were available that could give service at white-hot temperatures. Such heat resistant alloys have now been developed.

—W. P. Keasbey

Modernized Fishing

Echo-sounding devices are being employed on fishing vessels to locate schools of fish.

A Verse for Today . . .

This day is holy unto the LORD *your God; mourn not, nor weep. . . . For the joy of the* LORD *is your strength.*
—NEH. 8:9, 10

In Lighter Vein

Yes, Madam?

An imperious-looking lady swept into a Madison Avenue branch bank the other morning. She was well dressed and assured, and she glanced about her with such a commanding air that the manager himself came out to take care of her. "Is there anything I can do for you, Madam?" he inquired. "Yes," she said, fishing an envelope and a slip of paper from an alligator bag. "Sign here, please, Western Union." Manpower—we try not to think of it any more.—The New Yorker.

H-m-m-m!

A modest girl never pursues a man, nor does a mousetrap pursue a mouse.—Armored Force News.

Brevities

The tables have so completely turned in Europe that diplomats are having a difficult time pleading with neutrals not to do anything rash.—Punch (C).

An auctioneer states that he hopes to spend the rest of his days in an old-world garden. Surrounded it is presumed, by nodding flowers.—London Opinion.

Today's Quotation

Be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think.—MONTAIGNE

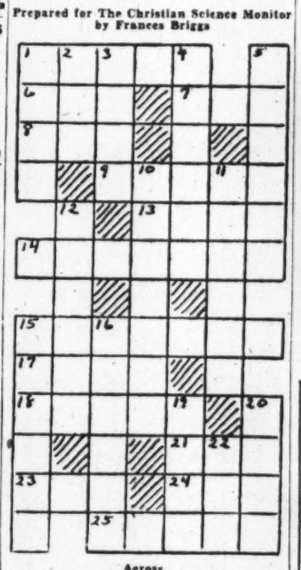
Official United States Coast Guard

Outcroppings of the War

They claim these jungle chins were adopted originally to insulate the wearer against the frigid blasts of the Atlantic, but we fear there's an element of vanity hiding in the bushy adornment. These whiskered barber dodgers are the hardy type of Coast Guardsmen who man the sturdy combat cutters along the Far North patrols. For friends and relatives who might not otherwise recognize them, we'll identify these hearties from left to right as: Edward Keating, Patchogue, L. I.; James W. Ryan, College Point, L. I.; Ernest Bainter, Enid, Okla.; Theophile Baranski, Chicago.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

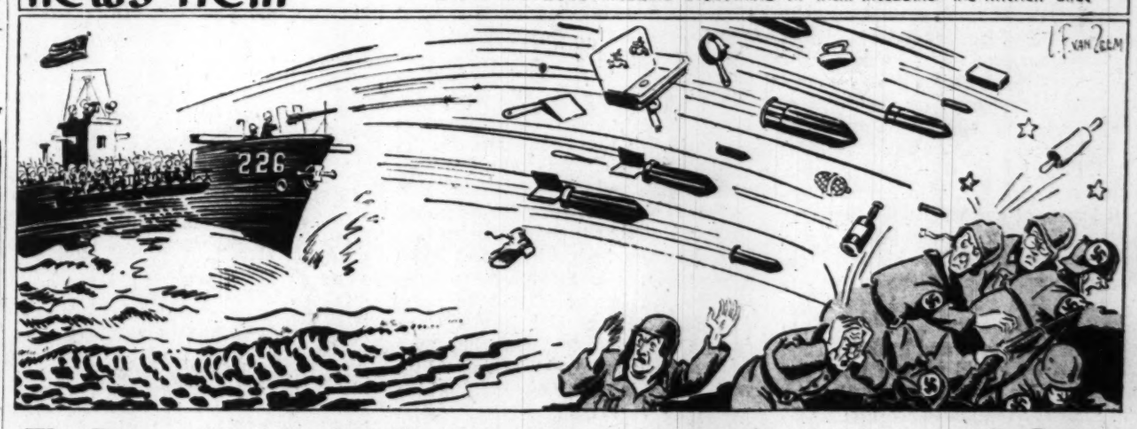


Across
1—Who immortalized Magyar music?
6—Mark Twain wrote an imaginary diary of what Biblical character?
7—The hawk parrot is called what?
8—What is a sailor's "yes"?
9—What Swiss river flows through Lake of Lucerne to Aar?
13—At sea.
14—Who sat around the famous Round Table?
15—What is first name of Lupin, fictional detective (poss.)?
17—What was an implement used among primitive peoples of the world?
18—Who asked for a second helping of gruel?
21—Lisa is landlady of what in "La Sonnambula"?
23—Unity.
24—What river is mentioned in song about the jolly miller?
25—Who created the fictional detective Craig Kennedy?

Down
1—Who popularized the Limerick?
2—According to certain popular song, what do little lambs eat?
3—In Greek mythology, Melampus was what?
4—What is the fieldfare?
5—What is the central State of American Union?
10—What might you find in an eyry?
11—What is a kind of short sofa with arms and a back?
12—What is Agueecheek's first name in "Twelfth Night"?
15—The unfolding of the events of a drama is called what?
16—A splinter is what?
19—What is one of two things that "wait for no man"?
20—Joint.
22—"Silver State" is a nickname given to what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— D-DAY AND WE'RE THROWING EVERYTHING AT THEM INCLUDING THE KITCHEN SINK



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*In Fact, That's Our Business*

By RODGERS

"Tell me, how did the Gloom Chasers happen to pick me for first prize?" Cutie asked today-
"Well, to tell you the truth, we were stumped until someone noticed your name," I wagged-
"My Goodness, don't tell me you liked the name, Cutie!" he exclaimed-
"No," I told him, "We just felt with a name like that you probably needed cheering up-"
"And cheering up canines is what the Gloom Chasers do best!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Has Something There*

By THE HAGERS

JOE, I'M SORRY ABOUT YESTERDAY. I DIDN'T MEAN TO BARGE IN ON YOU AND MISS LILY.
OH, THINK NOTHING OF IT. I'M WEDDED TO MY ART. COME SEE MY LATEST EFFORT.
WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO DO, JOE?
TO GET THE ILLUSION OF SOUND INTO MY PAINTINGS.
YOU GOT IT, JOE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Invasion

The climactic moment of invasion has arrived.

All the things of the heart and hand that have compressed this mighty military spring, which is to say the productive ingenuity, the stores of materials, the immense and concentrated energies of workers, the hard training of soldiers, the disrupted homes, the hopes, the prayers—all this prodigious enterprise is now being poured as a sort of solvent against the entrenched and adamant Nazi artillery and ideology. The United Nations, ably and fully supported by free men and men of good will everywhere, have embarked on their greatest and—as we most earnestly pray—their noblest military adventure.

The issues that the soldiers of the United Nations carry to the Continent of Europe can be expressed in the most complicated of terms, or the simplest. And the historical background is as ancient as man.

In the American epoch—in which so many of these liberties have flowered—it began with Brewster and Bradford, who led the little band of Pilgrims out of the religious oppressions of England and the economic limitations of Holland to the freer opportunities of the New World. It began with the solidly held concept that individual man is the son of God, owing no other superior allegiance, free to act and to progress according to the dictates of his own conscience, or, as those sturdy Founders put it, according to the word of God to each.

This was the "Natural Law" that Adams and Jefferson and Washington and the others acted upon in wresting their Country's political freedom; it was this that inspired Lincoln in his assault on physical slavery. In this concept, this air of liberty and of the supreme importance and dignity of the individual, has been provided that atmosphere in which invention has flourished, new economic horizons have been outlined, and, in our day, the boundless and heartening possibilities of denying other oppressions of the human mind have at least been glimpsed.

The struggle of freedom is long, but it progresses. Sometimes the counter-evil is vague and rises to strength unrecognized. But, in the Nazi thought, it today stands clearly delineated as the reverse of that precious bundle of liberties—label them democracy or what you will—that we cherish.

The troops now embarked have no enemies among men who loathe the torture chamber, who are revolted by mass executions, the herding of slave labor, the sickening and diabolical perversions that have flourished under the hooked cross. These troops of the United Nations carry with them the good things of the earth. Their hopes for peace, for prosperity, for the joyous laughter of children, for tolerance, and for surer knowledge of the ways of God, are higher than their banners.

And therein is their protection. For the Bible is replete with proofs of care, of certain victories, of triumphs without losses, of guidance and sheltering for soldiers of a righteous cause.

In the moments before battle, in foxholes, aboard ship, in the supporting home, it is a time for old favorites, like the 91st Psalm: . . . "His truth shall be thy shield and buckler. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. . . ."

Ripping Up the Rails

In the past nine years, 16,000 miles of American railroad have been abandoned. Offsetting this, there has been almost no new construction. The prime cause, statistics show, is highway competition, affecting 58 per cent of the mileage abandoned. Two years ago, under the impetus to find more scrap steel, railroads were able to dispose of many miles of track for which they had previously been unable to secure authority to abandon.

A bill in the Senate now seeks to curb the trend, by modifying the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow this. Communities, it avers, are left with no rail service.

Unions favor the bill to curb authority to abandon trackage. They foresee fewer employees, if the trend continues. It is a broad question, for the current exigency has proved the need of rail service to many points which, for years, had relied largely upon now almost motorless highways.

No Service to Poland

The Polish-American Congress's memorial to President Roosevelt does not serve well the cause of Poland. Offered in an election year, it cannot avoid unfortunate political imputations. It puts the congress in the role of one more pressure bloc at a time when the American public is becoming more and more aware of the dangers to national unity which these blocs seem all too ready to risk for their own ends. Its tone as between Russia, the United States valued ally, and Nazi Germany, its sworn mortal enemy, seems all too neutral.

The drafters of this document appear to have ignored the fact that without the aid of Russia, neither the United States nor Britain might today be in a position to influence the affairs of any Eastern European country. Its reference to Poland as "the only nation willing to sacrifice herself so that the rest of the world might become aware of the imminent danger" is less than fair to Czechoslovakia which was never offered the western Powers' guarantees which helped to stiffen Poland's stand.

Americans are not easily impressed by reminders from national groups in their midst of the United States moral obligations under the Atlantic Charter. Such reminders from parties which seem to represent a special interest in addition to a broad Americanism cannot be fully persuasive. The Poles are highly respected throughout the United States for their part in this war, and a fair settlement of Russian-Polish disputes is the hope of all unprejudiced Americans. It can be served better than it has now been by the Polish American Congress's memorial.

"According to Plan"

With second-to-second news of more landings filling in the outlines of the Allies' liberation assault, Prime Minister Churchill's report to the House of Commons that "everything is proceeding according to plan—and what a plan!" holds not only biting humor but the promise of still mightier developments.

Already it is clear that the first big beachheads are established west of the Seine between Le Havre and Cherbourg. Already there has been grim work along those sandy places west of Deauville where the world's wealthy once played, and if German reports that the hardest fighting has been around Caen are true, then the Allies are already operating in force 25 miles inland.

Caen would give them control of a key junction of the only main railway into the Cherbourg peninsula from Paris and the east. Allied strategy in that sector apparently is to make sure of a major port and gain time to establish a firm footing for large forces. On the Normany coast their left flank is protected by the Seine, and in the Cherbourg peninsula they have the sea on both sides and few railways or roads to block to stop attacks. On a smaller scale, it is similar to the Italian boot.

If the main body of General Rommel's reserves is around Aachen on the Belgian border it will be some days before the crucial counterattack can be launched. The Germans may wait also to see whether the Allies will strike in the Lowlands—which would be very awkward if Rommel had already committed his main force in the Normandy area.

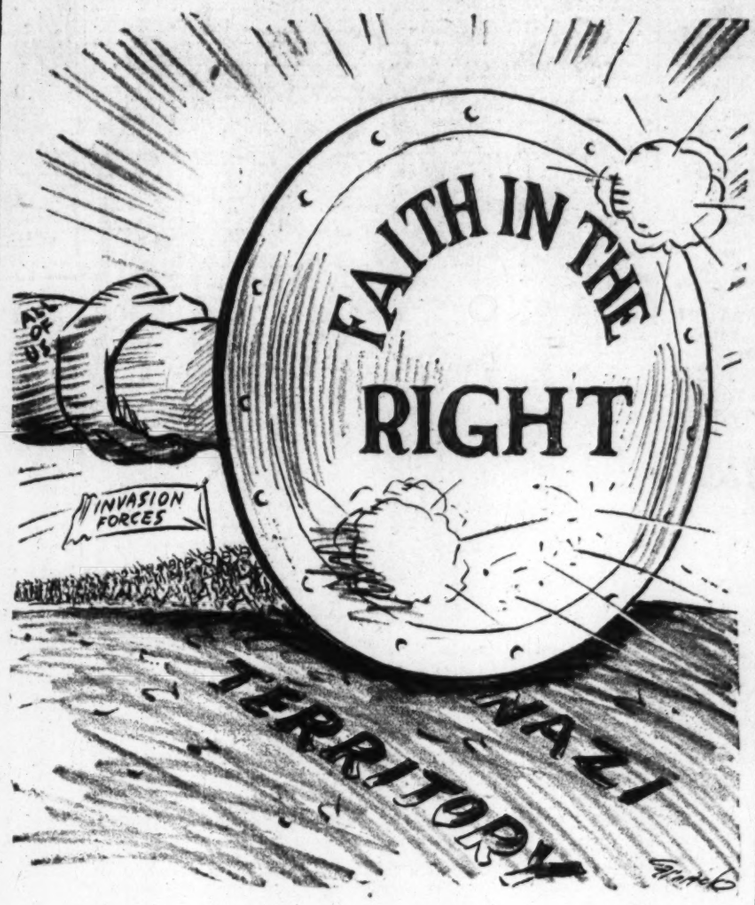
The German plan has been to scatter their forces, trying to protect airfields, and it is unlikely that they could anywhere have enough to stop the four divisions of air-borne troops which they report the Allies have landed. This may be the secret of the Caen fighting.

It can be said that the Allied plan is to strike with such overwhelming force that resistance will be hopeless and casualties few. So far things are going very much according to plan. And as the Allied peoples watch with gratitude the successive success they will not forget to heed General Eisenhower's closing words in his magnificent order of the day: "Let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking."

We note that a Philippine Congressman has been sending out some publicity about "Dewey and the Battle of Manila." Does this come under the head of political propaganda?

One definition of a delayed-action bomb might be that can of 1943 homegrown corn that waited till last week to explode.

A Powerful Shield



Our Readers Say—

Causes of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If our boys are willing to give their lives to fight for freedom, how much more willing we should be, at home, to adhere to the Golden Rule, whose rudiments are the fundamentals of liberty. We should demonstrate it and make it practical in our daily lives and throughout our country.

We can rid the world of war forever if we eliminate its causes. Selfishness, thoughtlessness, carelessness, hatred, and such, all tend to bring about wars. Let us begin in our own hearts to rule out these qualities. Then when our boys return, they'll discover that their fighting was not all in vain. They'll find co-operation, lovingkindness, unselfish attitudes, thoughtful consideration and it will make them proud to think they accomplished something really worth while.

Forest Hills, N. Y. PAULINE MACLENNAN

The C. I. O. and the Reds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is interesting to see in the news, and perhaps significant, that two radically inclined groups indorse a fourth term for Franklin D. Roosevelt: the C. I. O. through its Political Action Committee, and now the Communists, who simultaneously voted disbandment of their party.

One might ask whether these groups have come to the conclusion that to merge with this euphemistic experiment will be a shrewd bit of strategy?

When the New Deal has been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, and the glamour of its glorified spending has faded out, future historians may record, that in the last analysis it was nothing less than a subtle attempt to bribe the American people to accept a form of government inimical to their better judgment and innate convictions.

JAMES W. LEE

Sarasota, Fla.

Looks Like a "Must" to Him

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your letter writers would have us believe that the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt would mean that the new powers moving into Washington would not also be "political opportunists."

After reading Richard Lee Strout's illuminating article in the Weekly Magazine Section of April 8, Mr. Roosevelt looks more like a "must" to me than ever. Certainly there must be something to the adage, "Don't send a boy to do a man's job."

New York MARVIN S. SAXE

Compulsory Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is proposed by some that after the war we have a permanent system of compulsory military service. There should be no more reason for making military service compulsory than for making any other kind of service compulsory if we pay enough for the military service.

We don't draft policemen. We pay enough to get them as volunteers and we always get enough policemen. E. E. COLEMAN

Grand Rapids, Mich.

No Unions for the Duration?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is sickening to read in the news of all these labor strikes at a time like this.

Have not these labor unions gone about far enough, even too far in obstructing the war effort? And might it not be a good thing if Congress would pass a law doing away with unions for the duration of the war? After the war they can reorganize.

Boston MARGARET S. COX

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Aristocracy of Humanity"

The Teutons are the aristocracy of humanity; the Latins, on the contrary, belong to the degenerate mob.—LUDWIG WOLTMANN in "Die Germanen in Frankreich."

My Brother's Keeper?

The Wide Horizon

By Hon. A. Willis Robertson

Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Virginia

From a speech delivered at Harrisonburg, Va.

While this war was forced upon us by the ruthless dictators of Germany and Japan, we are fighting more than a defensive war. We are a part of a world revolution in which the democracies of the world are fighting not only for the temporary but for the permanent survival of the principles of personal liberty and self-government. If from this struggle a new world order dedicated to the principles of the Prince of Peace does not emerge, our sacrifices will have been in vain.

"I have lived, Sir, a long time," said the venerable Franklin at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, "and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth—that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

In this hour of our Nation's peril, the sacred fortress of prayer which rises, with unerring faith . . . is our strongest bulwark. Who can prevail against a protective love so deep, so true that sacrifice and service are the breath of its existence? Undaunted we stand, believing in the power of that Grace to save the sons and daughters we love and to grasp for them the glory of a world made finer and more beautiful by the price they have paid.

* * *

What is the meaning of democracy?

What is the cost of war?

What is the value of peace?

For the determination of those issues there is no better time. Centuries have passed since the Lord said to Cain, "Where is Abel, thy brother?" Centuries have passed since the lowly Man of Galilee said: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Centuries have passed since the Roman Emperor Justinian gave to the civilized world a code of laws by which personal and property rights of the individual could be determined by a legally constituted tribunal, and not by the whim of some despot.

I welcome this opportunity to repudiate the philosophy that, because the past has been characterized by recurring war among nations, it is useless to plan for a permanent peace. Now is the time for us, and for every peace-loving nation in the world, to commence the journey to that goal.

Now is the time for the democratic nations of the world to plan not the terms of the next peace, not a hard peace or a soft peace but an encirclement of the Axis Powers with an allied co-operation for peace.

It is not our destiny to rule any other nation nor any other part of the world. We are fighting for the privilege of ruling ourselves and of extending that privilege to all other nations.

* * *

A selfish and materialistic spirit that whispered that we could live alone and die unto ourselves betrayed the veterans of World War I. If we are to have a Christian civilization, in which the orderly-and duly constituted processes of law are to be substituted for brute force, we and our democratic allies must have a Christian conception of justice.

Through the centuries, brutal and selfish men have echoed the cynical answer of Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In this world conflict, on the battlefield and under the flying hoofs of the Four Horsemen, more than twenty million men, women, and children have already perished.

When the war drums throb no longer and the battle-flags are furled in the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World, may the mothers of men be permitted on behalf of the nations of the world to give to the framers of the new peace their answer to Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Liberation: Prelude to Peace

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Americans have been advised by their Chief Executive to talk about "liberation" of Europe rather than "invasion."

This is no idle play with words.

As was pointed out in an editorial in the Washington Post referred to by President Roosevelt at a recent press conference, "invasion" is a word of the head, "liberation" is a word of the heart. Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, suggested this even before the Post.

"Let us," said the Post, "call this invasion the liberation—the end and not the means, the civilizing purpose and not the military mission, the war aim and not the battle operation."

Much the same reasoning is motivating those who like to think of D-Day as meaning "deliverance day." Actually, "D" in military parlance stands for the "day" when any big military operation is scheduled to begin. There have been and will be many more "D" days in this war, but none has had quite the significance of the one that has now arrived for Europe.

The word "liberation" carries both a larger and a deeper meaning than invasion. Invading is what the Nazis did when they overran Poland in 28 days, Denmark in 11 hours, Belgium in 4 days, and Greece in 17.

Liberation carries the idea of love, not hatred. That is why it is a word of the heart and why contemplation of it evolves more moral courage and strength than the idea of invasion.

* * *

Nothing like the liberation has ever been seen before. Winston Churchill told the British Embassy staff here during one of his visits that they were living in the greatest era in 2,000 years, which would mean since the time of Jesus.

Guns, planes and tanks will not be the only weapons that the Nazis will use to fight off the oncoming liberators. They will have ammunition ready to attack men's minds, too. A sample, in the form of a leaflet prepared by the Germans for American troops, recently fell into the hands of the Norwegian Information Service here.

"Hello, boys," it said. "Here you are at last, old chaps. We have been waiting for you long enough. Even though you are unwanted and altogether uninvited guests you are not unexpected. There's really a swell feast awaiting you. Come and help yourselves.

"You must eat up the soup into which a certain Mr. Joe from Moscow has crumbled your crackers for you. What exactly do you want in Europe? This is now the second time you are about to mix yourselves up in European affairs. Don't be surprised if we defend ourselves against you. Just as we don't interfere in your American affairs, we don't want you to poke your noses into our business."

Conditions have changed since the Germans knew America. They may do themselves harm in the end by making American soldiers think why they have come to Europe.

* * *

In their hands American boys are carrying guns and grenades, but in the thoughts of their leaders, at least, will be a hope that the peace plans taking shape back home will be laying the foundations for a better world than they and their Allied buddies knew in the 1920's and 1930's. Even the so-called isolationist press seems to have tempered its suspicions since President Roosevelt has assured it that the United States is not giving up any of that seemingly precious possession, "sovereignty."

As historians look back on the liberation of 1944, they will telescope the picture. They may see soldiers and peasants coming over to the United Nations' side because they can see a noble experiment ahead in nations living together in peace.

Today we only know that foundation stones of a lasting peace have been laid. From where we sit, among the years, there are still plenty of "ifs" in the picture. Peace will prevail "if" Germany can be kept from rearming; "if" Prussianism is crushed out, "if" national prejudices can be overcome through United Nations co-operation.

In this battle the liberated of Europe will only have time to catch their breath before they, too, join the ranks of the liberators.

The French maquis who have been waiting impatiently to share the liberation of France, have adopted this slogan: "We want to be liberators, not liberated."

That would be a worthwhile slogan for all the world today.

The Time Has Come

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

With the fall of Rome, it was natural to expect events to move fast. Apparently the city fell a little sooner than our higher command in Italy had expected when they began their drive on May 11. At least, the dispatches from the front only a few hours before the capture all had safeguarding observations to the effect that the Germans might hold the city tenaciously. In the past, Allied leaders have not been able to exploit their quick successes as fully as they should have done. We may expect that the lesson has now been learned, and that the further acts in this great drama will be unrolled without unnecessary delay.

The blows on Germany are falling heavily. The psychological effect of the loss of a great capital must be tremendous and prophetic. It will enhance the weight of the other current blows: the beginning of shuttle bombing to the Ukraine and back, the 4,500-plane days.

It is important to remember that the element of surprise—to whatever degree it is possible—is tremendously useful. So far, our leaders have shown considerable capacity in this regard. We have caught the Germans off guard in North Africa, in Sicily, and before Rome when they expected an offensive but were two weeks off in its date. And so we have perhaps caught them off guard as to timing and placement of the invasion.

It is useful to have a little comic relief, especially in this difficult period of waiting, and so the Associated Press's very distressing experience in transmitting on Saturday afternoon a bulletin stating that General Eisenhower had announced a landing, will be relished by nearly everybody except the AP's luckless staff and the radio stations. That such a bulletin could have been sent, after the vast precautions taken against any such event, simply shows what tricks human frailty can play on itself.

Moreover, the experience reveals a loophole which will undoubtedly be plugged. The censorship has certainly had something to say about a system which permits such a telegram to get on the wires without supervision. It is to be hoped that necessary precautions will not unduly complicate arrangements for transmitting the genuine news.

It is almost unbelievable that the phony bulletin ever was transmitted. The official explanation is that a young British typist, practicing on a disconnected teleprinter machine, composed the fateful words and that the strip of tape was later threaded through a transmitting machine by error. The bulletin was certainly a professional sounding piece of work, and one is inclined to suspect that the AP's London office might have had it ready for instant transmission—a wise precaution—and that it got onto the sending machine by mistake. Such strips of tape, wound into a figure-eight on an operator's fingers and tied into a bow, are familiar objects in a newspaper office.

In any event, this jumped gun was not nearly so bad as the United Press's premature armistice on Nov. 7, 1918, but even so, Roy Howard—who was responsible for that fiasco—can buy himself a new shirt and tie on the strength of his rival's blunder. Mr. Howard's armistice was celebrated nationally. The AP's flash was not published anywhere, but it did get on the radio and caused a certain amount of excitement. The fact that it was not printed, but was widely radiocast, gives the newspapers no little cause for impish glee.

[It will be obvious to the reader that this column was written before the announcement of the actual landings. The breaking of the story, in the early hours of Tuesday morning, was an amazing proof that the secret had been kept better than any of us had hoped. Evidently the Allies achieved tactical surprise. For this triumph, our higher command deserves immense credit. The arrangements for news coverage which went instantly into action have proved themselves to be superb. Secrecy, then tremendous energy and effectiveness in telling the story to the peoples of our democracies, is high and heartening proof that our institutions are as capable of self-discipline as they are of full-blast operation.—E. D. C.]

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